



THE ELECTION.

Susquehanna County is Bleaching! Democratic Gains!

J. B. McCollum makes a good run in Susquehanna County.

The election in this borough was unusually quiet. A dark cloud of negroes were early at the polls, and exhibited a zeal that would do for Africa, but seemed strangely out of place in a white Republic.

At 9 o'clock a. m. (Wednesday morning) we have but meagre returns from a few adjoining towns. The telegraph wire to Montrose Depot being out of order we can learn nothing from Luzerne.

In Montrose borough with a very large poll, the Democrats gain 60 votes. This must be regarded as something little less than a miracle. Light is breaking, even in the dark places.

Notwithstanding the gigantic influence of A. J. Gerritson, who threw his ponderous political weight against McCollum, the vote stood for Congress, in the borough, as compared with the vote for Governor last year, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1869, 1870. Rows: Geary, Paeker, Shoemaker, McCollum.

Another feature of the borough election is worth mentioning: On the evening before the election a Republican caucus nominated A. O. Warren, a worthy man, and a staunch Republican, for Justice.

J. F. Shoemaker, also a Republican, threw his independent tickets in the way of voters, and the result was his election by a majority of 80. This result of an independence over the regular Radical nominee, both equally fair men and both unexceptionable as to talent and integrity, is an indication that some people are "coming out from Babylon."

In Bridgewater, the Democratic gain is about 20 on the vote of last year. The whole ticket (except Commissioner of Poor) was elected.

In Rush township the Democratic gain is 42. In Great Bend tp. Dem. gain 50. New Milford township and boro, Dem. gain, 30.

In Franklin, Dimock and G. L. Bend boro the majorities are about the same as last year.

Aburn, Democratic gain of 13. Brooklyna, Democratic gain of 24. Springville, Democratic gain of 20. Forest Lake, Democratic gain of 20. Lenox, Dem. gain about 25.

Up to the time of going to press, (2 p. m. Wednesday) we are unable to get any authentic information from Luzerne, but two despatches received at noon state that J. B. McCollum received 123 majority in the 7th ward, Seranton, a gain of 80. In the 12th ward, McCollum's majority is 480.

LATEST NEWS! Thursday, 8 A. M.—Several towns in Susquehanna County not above named show small Democratic gains. McCollum goes out of this county with a gain of 400 to 500.

In Luzerne the money of Shoemaker and Harding seems to have won. If this is true, McCollum is defeated. Greenbacks rule in that unfortunate county.

The returns from the elections held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa come in very slowly. Those already received indicate a decided breaking up of the Radical party line.

A company of marines were placed on the streets in Philadelphia and kept under arms in the heart of the great city all day. The only excess from this outrage upon all the precedents of freedom in England and America being President Grant's uneasy lust to brandish the Federal sword on all possible occasions.

The negroes voted in Philadelphia for the first, and a Republican gain was naturally the result.

The Democrats, however, elected their judge in Philadelphia over his unworthy Radical competitor. The balance of the Republican city ticket was, no doubt, elected. The general returns indicate a Democratic gain of no fewer than three members of Congress from Pennsylvania.

The Republicans have undoubtedly cleared their State ticket in Indiana, but in that State also the Democrats have gained one and perhaps two members of Congress.

A Wild German Project for Peace. LONDON, October 10.—Your correspondent at Ostend sends me a plan just made public at Ostend for the restoration of the Emperor Napoleon on the condition of his making peace. The plan is said to be actively going on with the full knowledge and connivance of Count von Bismarck. It is said that his agents have been consulting the captured French officers interned at Wezel, Cologne, and Ehrenbreitstein, and the staff officers of General von Zastrow report that terms of capitulation will soon be agreed on with Marshal Bazaine, by which Metz, Phalsburg and Verdun will be surrendered. The army of Marshal Bazaine is to march out with all the honors of war, with all its arms and provisions, and reinforced by all the French prisoners in Germany, to march on Paris and summon the city to surrender in the name of the Emperor.

Bismarck Antagonist For Peace. LONDON, October 10.—The negotiations between Count von Bismarck and M. Jules Favre through General Burnside are attracting much attention. As already telegraphed, General Burnside returned to Paris from Versailles on the 8th with new propositions of Peace. These were submitted to M. Jules Favre, who declined for his own part and for his colleagues in Paris to entertain them; but offered to send them to Tours for consideration if the Prussians would give his messenger a safe conduct. This was immediately conceded by Count von Bismarck. The latest propositions are to suspend all military operations on both sides until after the elections shall be held for the Constituent Assembly. Your correspondent at Boulogne telegraphs that the government at Tours refuses to entertain them. The voice of France is unanimous for war until the foreign princes are expelled from France, and the present attitude of the Prussian government is regarded as plainly indicating that the strain upon the German resources is beginning to be severely felt.

Six millions of dollars have been stolen from the Treasury of the nation since General Grant assumed the reins of command, and not one of the robbers has been punished. Congress will not demand action in these cases. Too many of the Radical members are interested in the offices, and pocket a portion of the plunder. If, however, a change be made in the complexion of the House, thieves will be arrested and honest men protected. In this view of the case, a Democratic victory certainly will be a triumph of the greatest importance to honest men of all parties.

King William has relieved Versailles from the payment of the 400,000 francs which had been levied upon her.

THE TAX BILL.

How it "Believes" the People.

Some of the more unscrupulous radical journals are at present engaged in an attempt to gloss over the infamy of the present Congress by parading in their columns an alleged reduction of taxes by the late Congress. The bill passed at the late session. They give the following figures: REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Table with 2 columns: 1869, 1870. Rows: Income tax, Gross receipts, Sales, Licenses, Legacies, Successions, Carriages, watches, billiard tables, Passports, Special tax on banks.

REDUCTION IN TARIFFS.

Table with 2 columns: 1869, 1870. Rows: Sugar, tea, coffee, Pig iron, Spices.

Total on imports, \$20,264,039. Total internal revenue, \$1,295,661. Total, \$21,559,700.

Let us inquire into the nature of the above alleged reductions. First we have the Income Tax. Credit is claimed for the present Congress that has reduced this tax \$2,300,000. The claim is with respect to the shadow of foundation. The Income Tax expired by limitation of the act establishing it, on the 30th of April last.

Congress has renewed it in a modified form. If the present Congress had not legislated on the subject at all there would not be any income tax whatever, to be collected next year. And now, fourthly, we are to thank Congress for renewing the Income Tax and continuing in effect the horde of understrappers of the internal revenue department which cost the people annually nearly ten millions of dollars, almost as much as the entire Income Tax assessed and collected by them in future aggregate! The truth is that Congress has levied a new Income Tax of about \$11,000,000 per annum.

Secondly, we have gross receipts. This takes off the special taxes from the gross receipts of railroads, passenger railways, canals, steamboats, ferries, express companies, insurance companies, lotteries, theatres, shows and circuses, amounting to \$3,200,000, as per the above table. How tender these Congressmen are of the interests of corporations and monopolies! They relieve those interests of upwards of five millions of dollars of taxes, and transfer that amount to the shoulders of the people at large! Of course such legislation will commend itself to republican farmers, merchants, mechanics and laboring-men of the country.

Thirdly, we have sales. Under this head all manufacturers who have heretofore paid a tax of two dollars on every thousand dollars of their sales over and above \$5,000 per annum, are relieved. This special tax amounted last year to \$3,200,000. This benefits the large manufacturer, certainly the masses should rejoice that the manufacturing princes are relieved of taxation.

Fourthly, we have License. Here is a sweeping repeal of taxes. A few of the important industrial interests are relieved, but the main benefits of the repeal go to bankers, brokers, pawn-brokers, insurance-brokers, lottery-ticket-dealers, commercial brokers, custom house brokers, intelligence offices, pedlars, theatres, music, gift enterprises, jugglers, bowling alleys, billiard rooms and the like. And this is what gives the radical journals so much joy. Nearly nine millions of taxes taken off bankers, brokers, jugglers, circuses, gift enterprises, billiard rooms, etc., the loss of which the farmers, the mechanic and the laborer will be required to make up.

Fifthly, we have Legacies and Successions. The taxes on these inheritances amount annually to about two and a half millions. They are more easily paid than almost any kind of tax. Let the heirs of the millionaires of the country rejoice that a generous Congress has relieved them of paying any taxes to the government out of the fortunes they inherit.

Sixthly, we have Carriages, Watches, Billiard Tables, and severally, Passports; still looking to a discrimination in favor of the rich, though the tax on carriages and watches, ought to have been repealed long ago.

Eighthly, the Special Tax on Bank, amounting to \$1,139,462, is repealed. Another relief to corporations and capital at the expense of individuals and of labor.

These make up the sum of the reductions in internal taxes. Are they so great as the great mass of the people demand? Are they not almost altogether in the interest of the rich and aristocratic classes the railroad kings, the manufacturing princes, the money lords of the country? As for the reduction in the tariff, it is a mere bagatelle. The duty on sugar is not decreased, as is above claimed, for while it is lessened on the raw material, it is increased on the refined article. The duty on tea is reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents per pound, and on coffee from 5 to 8 cents per pound. These taxes should have been abolished altogether. As for the decrease of the duty on pig iron from nine to seven dollars per ton, we are surprised to find the "protectionist" journals rejoicing over this fearful "blow to American industry." The increased duty on Bessemer rails alone will add fifty millions to the tariff of the nation.

Now, why did the democrats in Congress vote against the Tax Bill? First, because they hoped by defeating it to obtain a greater reduction of taxes. Secondly, because it revives the Income Tax in a shape which will produce but little net revenue to the government, and a new lease of life to the harsh and iniquitous system of assessing and collecting the internal revenue and prolongs the official existence of the army of Assessors, Collectors, Spies, Pimps and Informers which for years have preyed upon the substance of the people. Thirdly, because the Tax Bill discriminates in favor of the moneyed nabobs of the country, and against the industrial interests. But the democratic Congressmen did vote for measures which would have greatly reduced the burdens borne by the great body of the people, reforms which would have swept away the whole partial and tyrannical system of taxation under which the country is staggering to ruin, and the radicals voted them down. These are the reasons which we defy the radical journals to gainsay. And thus is the truth made clear, notwithstanding the studied efforts to conceal it.

A Negro Vice President. In a letter to Mr. Theodore Tilton, Vice President Colfax writes the sentiments of his party as likewise the sentiments of the party to which he belongs, when he says that— "The next Vice-President of the United States must be a negro. If Mr. Revels were an able and brilliant man, who had made his mark on the nation, he would inevitably be the candidate. But he is not a man of sufficient culture and prestige. The one man of all others is Mr. Frederick Douglass."

Here we have it openly and boldly. Mr. Colfax avows his belief in the justice of making a negro next Vice President of the United States. And as Senator Revels will not do, owing to lack of brains, Fred Douglass, the darkest orator, is especially named. Here, White Men, is the prospect field up to your admiring gaze. The determination of the Radical party, as expressed by one of their most prominent and popular leaders, is to make Fred Douglass or some other negro next Vice President. This is what you have to look forward to in case the Radicals are successful in carrying out their ends and objects. The negro vote is such a mighty thing with them now, that it demands of them a high recognition. Hence, Colfax contemplates the vice presidential position.

The only way to cripple the design of the Radicals, is to vote the Democratic ticket at every election proceeding to great Presidential struggle in 1872. The White Men of the country must hand together, and out-vote the negro and their Radical allies. This is the way to render abortive this infamous design and it is the only way. Vote the Democratic or White Man ticket, and thus confer a blessing upon your children and you children's children until the last generation.—Bellevue Watchman.

Equality and Amalgamation. It has always and with justice been insisted upon by the democrats that political equality must result in social equality, and that social equality must lead to amalgamation. The radicals have pretended not to believe this. But mark what has already occurred. Negro suffrage has been established, and a negro sits in the Senate of the United States, where Clay and Webster once sat. This is political equality. That negro Senator and his wife have been guests at the Presidential mansion and have mingled with white Senators and their wives at the receptions given by members of the cabinet. This is social equality. George T. Roby, a negro Senator in the Georgia legislature, was, a few weeks ago, married to a young white woman. This is amalgamation. It will be said that these are exceptional cases. We admit that they are, but how long will they retain that character if we keep on at the rate we have been going the last five years? Man-kind are creatures of education, and in the gradations of learning we advance step by step. Train yourself to political equality with negroes, and you train your children to social equality with them, and they will train their children to amalgamation. If this great American nation is to be saved from becoming a nation of mul-

tees, the white people must tear up this negro equality business by the roots.—Ex

Gleanings by late Mail.

The chestnut crop will be unusually large this season. Car fares have been reduced in Cincinnati to five cents, or twenty-five tickets for a dollar.

The French Republic is hardly peace; though the Reds are striving to make it go to pieces. Large numbers of horses and mules are being shipped through Nashville to the South.

Fourteen steamboats, with an aggregate capacity of 10,000 tons, are engaged in the Lake Superior carrying trade. A Virginian, whom the papers have been reporting as dead, writes to his favorite journal that he doesn't believe it.

A brave woman of New Jersey, some time since, traveled 5000 miles to take charge of a boy who had been left in her care by a dead friend.

A young Cincinnati man was cured of drinking by seeing a ghost, no doubt, by his latest revel with the spirits he has now abjured.

The latest thing in necklaces is a chain with pendants of Brazilian bugs in which a fly is caught.

Marion county, Iowa, presents for the championship, a sweet potato twelve inches long, fifteen inches round, and weighing four and a half pounds.

Louis Napoleon, they say, is not afraid of being sent to St. Helena, nor to Ham, nor to the Black Hole of Calcutta. He asks is that they won't send him to Chicago.

A fascinating youth of Louisville was recently very badly "sold" by the matron of the Kentucky State Prison, in whose daughter he seemed to evince a very ardent interest.

A young tendered his resignation as a trustee in trust of the Mormon church, but the congregation by a unanimous vote refused to accept it.

The first killing frost of the season occurred Friday night at Lewis, Maine, and nearly all vegetation, except in sheltered places, is cut down.

The New York Stock Exchange has given \$25,000 to the sufferers by the Virginia floods, the Gold Exchange, \$10,000, and the brokers \$15,000 more.

The Globe Printing Works and the Nashua Iron Company's establishments were burned yesterday. Loss, \$15,000.

The German steamer Herman is three days overdue at Bremen, and there are fears that she may be captured.

Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, is to be evacuated by the troops in consequence of the yellow fever.

There were nine deaths from yellow fever, on the 7th, in New Orleans.

The total specie shipments Saturday amounted to \$500,000.

Narrow Escape of the Nebraska. LONDON, October 10.—The steamship Nebraska, which arrived a few days ago, had a narrow escape. The following particulars are published to-day: On the 19th ultimo the water got in the stoke-hole, and it was thought by all hands that the steamer would go down. To make matters worse, the wood-work around the boilers took fire, and was only put out with the greatest exertions. The vessel made port at last barely floating.

Radical Rule a Costly Luxury. As the rulers of a people increase the public debt, they at the same time increase the burdens of the people. It costs more to support a family when a nation, State or city is loaded down with habits, than when the water is running under the mill, and the water is running under a light freight. For instance, when the liability of Philadelphia was nineteen millions of dollars, carpenters, masons, painters, bricklayers, all classes of mechanics and laboring men could get a comfortable house for eighty dollars a year. Now it is forty millions, they have to pay six hundred dollars a month for a better house. The cost of a family is now risen in a like ratio. This fact shows that if ten millions more be added to our corporate liabilities, rents will mount to more ruinous elevation, and toilers have to work more hours, live in worse houses, eat plainer food and less of it, and go clad in garments that will not protect them from the icy touch of the king of storms and winter. This is a plain proposition which a workingman can elaborate while eating his dinner on the shady side of a friendly pile of bricks.

Boston, October 8.—Miss Etta E. Barston, a school teacher in Canton, Massachusetts, died yesterday from a brutal assault with stones made upon her on Wednesday last, by four of her scholars named James Cogswell, Jeremiah and Daniel Keiker, and John Coffee, all of whom have been arrested for the murder. Miss Barston was twenty years old and was in poor health.

More Bayonets. The imminent necessity for President Grant's sending ten companies of United States regulars to Alabama to carry the elections becomes quite manifest, in view of the split between two eminent Republican politicians in that State—no less in fact than Smith, the reconstructed Governor, and Spencer, one of the United States Senators, so-called. Smith, as we noted some little time since, has the meanness and most contemptible opinion of Spencer of any man living, and, not to be outdone in the race of animosity, Spencer, who it seems as at one time a sutler in the Union camps, stirs up a brother officer—so the fellow writes himself to give a small biography of Smith. From this it appears that his Excellency the present Republican Governor of Alabama was, during the war, "longing like a lazy, mangy dog, about our headquarters—the exploitation of Maak Twain's 'yaller dog'—and 'hegging pay from the secret fund, as a spy.'" It is this gentleman, now a candidate for election, whom the President pours troops into Alabama to support.

The latest dispatches from Virginia state that the waters are receding. Over eighty lives have been lost by the flood, and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. Throughout the extent of the Virginia water courses, from the mountains to the Anna, and on the lines of the James, Rockfish, and Shenandoah, the most serious ravages have been made. In many places the streams rose from twenty to forty feet above their usual bed level, and carried away all movable things. Virginia has not been visited with such an inundation for thirty years.

Telegraph News Items.

The libel suit of W. W. Cheney against John Z. Goodrich, tried in the Supreme Judicial Court, of Massachusetts, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at \$10,000. The libel was contained in a pamphlet which the defendant, while Collector of the port of Boston, charged the plaintiff with cheating the government by the fraudulent alteration of papers in passing goods through the Custom House. The plaintiff sued for \$25,000 damages.

Five men indulged in a free fight at Columbus, Kentucky, Saturday night. In three minutes, Smith Gibson was stabbed dangerously, Austin had his skull fractured by a club, and will die, Conrad was fatally shot, and Brockman was stabbed and terribly beaten.

The nine captains of Maryland oyster vessels, who were confined in jail at Drummondtown, Accomac county, Virginia, broke jail on Thursday night and escaped, and have reached their homes in Maryland. The vessels are still held by the Virginia authorities, and are strongly guarded.

The American schooner S. E. Fabens, which arrived in New York on Saturday, was stopped on September 19, off the southwest coast of St. Domingo by the French man-of-war Talisman, which fired a shot across her bows, and sent an officer on board and examined her papers.

The following items appear in the weekly statement of the banks of New York city: Loans, decrease, \$1,305,272; specie, decrease, \$675,340; legal tenders, decrease, \$808,863; deposits, decrease, \$3,357,457.

On the 8th, Dr. W. H. Jones, of Cleveland, Ohio, was shot and instantly killed by Dr. Gallentine, for the alleged seduction of his wife. Gallentine surrendered himself to the police.

At a conference, on the 8th, Brigham Young tendered his resignation as a trustee in trust of the Mormon church, but the congregation by a unanimous vote refused to accept it.

The first killing frost of the season occurred Friday night at Lewis, Maine, and nearly all vegetation, except in sheltered places, is cut down.

The New York Stock Exchange has given \$25,000 to the sufferers by the Virginia floods, the Gold Exchange, \$10,000, and the brokers \$15,000 more.

The Globe Printing Works and the Nashua Iron Company's establishments were burned yesterday. Loss, \$15,000.

The German steamer Herman is three days overdue at Bremen, and there are fears that she may be captured.

Governor's Island, in New York Harbor, is to be evacuated by the troops in consequence of the yellow fever.

There were nine deaths from yellow fever, on the 7th, in New Orleans.

The total specie shipments Saturday amounted to \$500,000.

Narrow Escape of the Nebraska. LONDON, October 10.—The steamship Nebraska, which arrived a few days ago, had a narrow escape. The following particulars are published to-day: On the 19th ultimo the water got in the stoke-hole, and it was thought by all hands that the steamer would go down. To make matters worse, the wood-work around the boilers took fire, and was only put out with the greatest exertions. The vessel made port at last barely floating.

Radical Rule a Costly Luxury. As the rulers of a people increase the public debt, they at the same time increase the burdens of the people. It costs more to support a family when a nation, State or city is loaded down with habits, than when the water is running under the mill, and the water is running under a light freight. For instance, when the liability of Philadelphia was nineteen millions of dollars, carpenters, masons, painters, bricklayers, all classes of mechanics and laboring men could get a comfortable house for eighty dollars a year. Now it is forty millions, they have to pay six hundred dollars a month for a better house. The cost of a family is now risen in a like ratio. This fact shows that if ten millions more be added to our corporate liabilities, rents will mount to more ruinous elevation, and toilers have to work more hours, live in worse houses, eat plainer food and less of it, and go clad in garments that will not protect them from the icy touch of the king of storms and winter. This is a plain proposition which a workingman can elaborate while eating his dinner on the shady side of a friendly pile of bricks.

Boston, October 8.—Miss Etta E. Barston, a school teacher in Canton, Massachusetts, died yesterday from a brutal assault with stones made upon her on Wednesday last, by four of her scholars named James Cogswell, Jeremiah and Daniel Keiker, and John Coffee, all of whom have been arrested for the murder. Miss Barston was twenty years old and was in poor health.

More Bayonets. The imminent necessity for President Grant's sending ten companies of United States regulars to Alabama to carry the elections becomes quite manifest, in view of the split between two eminent Republican politicians in that State—no less in fact than Smith, the reconstructed Governor, and Spencer, one of the United States Senators, so-called. Smith, as we noted some little time since, has the meanness and most contemptible opinion of Spencer of any man living, and, not to be outdone in the race of animosity, Spencer, who it seems as at one time a sutler in the Union camps, stirs up a brother officer—so the fellow writes himself to give a small biography of Smith. From this it appears that his Excellency the present Republican Governor of Alabama was, during the war, "longing like a lazy, mangy dog, about our headquarters—the exploitation of Maak Twain's 'yaller dog'—and 'hegging pay from the secret fund, as a spy.'" It is this gentleman, now a candidate for election, whom the President pours troops into Alabama to support.

The latest dispatches from Virginia state that the waters are receding. Over eighty lives have been lost by the flood, and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed. Throughout the extent of the Virginia water courses, from the mountains to the Anna, and on the lines of the James, Rockfish, and Shenandoah, the most serious ravages have been made. In many places the streams rose from twenty to forty feet above their usual bed level, and carried away all movable things. Virginia has not been visited with such an inundation for thirty years.

The War.

Food riots are apprehended in Paris. A Prussian force is steadily advancing on Lyons.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Lyons. Ulrich's cantalation is fully approved by the French Government.

Great activity prevails in Belgium for the protection of the frontier. Italy is said to be about to declare that it has no intention of claiming Nice from France.

A large number of emigrants are about to be left from England to Canada under Miss Rye's supervision. Calabria has been visited by an earthquake, resulting in the loss of many lives and the destruction of several villages.

There was an encounter between Leon and Breyers on Thursday, in which the French claim to have held their position. On Sunday the Prussian evacuated Mulhouse.

Palzburg is threatened with an early bombardment. It is reported that a battle is imminent near Tonny.

The town of Abilis has been burned by the Prussians. General Von Werder is reported marching on the army of Lyons.

The Bank of Holland has reduced its discount rate to four per cent. On Sunday two hundred raiding Prussians were worsted near Druex.

Fourteen Prussian spies, recently apprehended near Tours, have been shot. Paris declares itself willing and ready to hold out until starvation or victory.

Thiers had a satisfactory interview with the Emperor of Austria on Sunday. An official announcement is made that Prussia will not restore the Bonapartes.

The people of Pekin, China, have destroyed the Catholic buildings in that city. A decree has been issued annexing the Roman provinces to the Kingdom of Italy.

The Russian Government denies that its army is moving toward the Turkish frontier. The despatch balloons continue to make successful trips between Paris and Tours.

The vintage in Champagne has begun, and the workmen are protected by the Prussians. The government of China declines to take any action providing against further outbreaks.

There are signs that France is willing to make a cession of a portion of her territory to Germany. There have been a number of recent sorties around Metz, and both contestants claim victories.

The R-man deportation have been warmly received in Italy. They were lauded at Pisa and Florence.

Haverhill, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Maria Bickford, aged thirty-three, widow of a soldier, and her son, Charles, aged two years, residents of this place, were found dead in their beds to-day with their throats cut. It is supposed they were murdered to obtain a small sum of pension money lately paid to Mrs. Bickford.

It is now believed Mrs. Bickford's death was the result of a homicidal mania. Her husband had been killed in the war.

Hon. Robert Cooper Grier, late Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and one of the most eminent lawyers in this country, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., in the 77th year of his age. The death of this distinguished and able jurist, pure man, and incorruptible patriot, is a national calamity.

From Our Correspondents.

Letter from Minnesota.

MANKATO, Sept. 29th, 1870. Mr. Editor.—After a long silence, I again resume the pen to give to the eastern editor some more items concerning the western world. In particular, of course, it is of the present of the most importance to me or our present, being a resident there, and knowing particularly, of course, of what is transpiring.

It is now the 29th of Sept., and there has been no frost this fall as yet to kill the tenderest plants. Tomato vines are still in the ground, and in July, still the great old forests on the bluffs are slowly putting on a royal crown and mantle as if in readiness to welcome the scarlet and brown, to some melancholy, to some crimson maple, the golden linden, the purple alder, the dark green oak, are all wearing their richest holiday robes. Goals trees were never more enchanting.

A correspondent writes to the "Minneapolis Tribune" a stranger in passing through this city cannot help being struck with the great amount of building and improvements going on. I have been told he says by good authority that brick stores have been commenced on one street since the first of June, some of them are already completed and all will be finished before winter, many old buildings are repaired and refitted, and the city is in a more cheerful and more cheerful condition than it has been for many years.

New railroads are being built coming through Mankato which will increase its notoriety and importance. New elevators also are being built one in the ten days has arisen like an "Exhalation," so rapidly was it put up that many residents of the city were not aware of its existence until the first of Minnesota river at the depot grounds of the Wisconsin and Mankato R. R. It is an imposing building 80 feet long, 30 feet wide 80 feet above the track the 20 feet of solid plane work was built by a force of 20 workmen in 6 days. The above required over 70,000 feet of lumber it is said to be the quickest time in which a job like this was ever put up. It is thought it will take to the end of October to finish or rather to complete it, it commands a beautiful panorama of the city and surrounding bluffs now clothed in their bright robes of green and gold. The present appearances indicate that we are to have Minnesota fall as we have not for two seasons and that is a continued Indian Summer during the autumnal season. The sun shines as warm as the mid Summer sun, and the weather is so pleasant and peaceful does all nature appear as if it wished to rest and after a weary season of toil and care, peacefully pass the time in a quietude and in the sound of the wind to keep the family warm buildings going up of various kinds. We have had an equinoctial storm but it came mild and gently along without wind. People are almost constantly coming to the city from the West, some at least changing localities. You can look out almost any time on the great thoroughfares and see emigrating teams with their appliances and childrens' consciences, and a lumber wagon with poles bent and ends fastened to the sides of the box elevated quite high covered with cloth and room enough to set up their stove in order to keep the family warm when cool enough to need it, fitted up in such a way as to be their traveling home where they cook eat and lodge. I think it would be quite a romantic and beautiful way of traveling especially during this dry shining weather. It is very important to have dry weather in traveling this way for our seasons in particular and that is we have here in the west a sort of soft ground that is not very discernable to those unacquainted especially and sometimes those that are acquainted get deceived and get into mud and get mired so badly that they are obliged to get help to get out, they are called bloughs here.

ESTATE NOTICE. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the estate of John Fitzgerald, deceased, will attend to the duties of his office in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1870, at one o'clock P. M. D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.

ESTATE NOTICE. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the estate of John Fitzgerald, deceased, will attend to the duties of his office in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1870, at one o'clock P. M. D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.

ESTATE NOTICE. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the estate of John Fitzgerald, deceased, will attend to the duties of his office in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1870, at one o'clock P. M. D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.

ESTATE NOTICE. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the estate of John Fitzgerald, deceased, will attend to the duties of his office in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1870, at one o'clock P. M. D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.

ESTATE NOTICE. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the estate of John Fitzgerald, deceased, will attend to the duties of his office in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1870, at one o'clock P. M. D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.

ESTATE NOTICE. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the estate of John Fitzgerald, deceased, will attend to the duties of his office in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1870, at one o'clock P. M. D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.

ESTATE NOTICE. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County to distribute the estate of John Fitzgerald, deceased, will attend to the duties of his office in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 5th, 1870, at one o'clock P. M. D. W. SEARLE, Auditor.