Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868. NUMBER 183.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE OCLOCK M.

FROM EUROPE.

Prorogation of he British Parliament—The Queen's Speech—Ministerial Cisis in Spain—Russia and lokhara—Cereals Free in Frenci Ports—Compromise Betweer the Tycoon and Mikado in Jaian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 31.—The session of Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen was not present anc her speech was made by the Royal Commission and read as usual by the Lord Chancellor. It speaks of the foreign relations of Great Britain as most friendly and satisfactory, and says there is no reason to fear a war in Europe. No reference is made to the United States. The Abyssinian expedition has vindicated the honor of the Crown. The cessation of the attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders the further use of he exceptional power granted by the two Houses needless.

The Queen thanks the Commons for supplies voted and congratulates them on the passage of the Irish and Scotch reform bills, the public school bill, the bill for the purchase of telegraph wires and others of a less important character. The speech also announces that the dissolution of Parliament will som take place, in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided.

In the Commons, previous to prorogation, the Speaker said he had received through the United States legation a letter from Hon. William H. Sward, accompanying which was a splendil copy of a book entitled, "A Tribute of the Nation to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln,"—a present from the Congress of the United States to the House of Commons. Lord Stanley moved the thanks of the House be sent to Congress through Mr. Seward, and that the book be placed in the library of the House. The motion was carried *nem. con.*

The *Times* in a leading editorial says of the session that time only will show if leaders shall retain their status in the change from the old to the new body. Mr. Bright will find the new House of Commons a more congenial audience than in the day of Palmerston or of Gladstone, whose popularity may yet reach on to a house elected by one constituency and doomed to satisfy the requirements of another. The House may be satisfied in spite of all shortcomings with such a work as the abolition of church rates, the punishment for electoral corruption and the condemnation of political and church abuses.

DUBLIN, July 31.—All prisoners who were arrested under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, and detained without trial, have been discharged from custody.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 31.—The Imperial decree suspends for three months from October 1st the collection of tonnage dues from all vessels entering the French ports with cereals.

PARIS, July 31.—The Senate was to-day prorogued by the Emperor.

The *Patrie* has an editorial to-day strongly urging the joint intervention of France, Great Britain and the United States for the restoration of peace between Paraguay and the allied South American powers.

SPAIN.

LONDON, July 31.—The pending political troubles in Spain have resulted in a ministerial crisis. It is understood the distinguished Liberal statesman, Espartero, has been summoned to form a new Cabinet, and has gone to Madrid for that purpose. Discontent continues to prevail and threatens to break out into armed insurrection at any moment. The disaffection is also apparent among the officers of the fleet.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Under the preliminary arrangements for peace made with Bokhara, the Russian troops are to leave the country at once, the Khan paying to the Russian government half a million silver roubles as indemnity for the expenses of the war.

JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—News from Japan says a compromise has been effected between the Daimos of the North and South, which will probably lead to a speedy termination of hostilities between the Mikado and the Tycoon. No particulars.

ARRIVED OUT.

GLASGOW, July 31.—The steamer Europe, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 52f.

PARIS, July 31.—According to the statement of the Bank of France the bullion has increased 7,600,000 francs.

LONDON, July 31—*Evening.*—Consols, 94⅝ for money, and 94⅝@94¾ for account. Bonds, 72½; Illinois Central, 94⅝; Erie, 43¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 42¼.

FRANKFORT, July 31—*Evening.*—Bonds have declined to 56f.

PARIS, July 31—*Evening.*—Rentes are held at 70 f. 50c.

Horse Thieves Lynched in Tennessee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Last evening Constable Day with a guard of three men, bringing two horse thieves, named Christopher N. Bender and Ben Whitfield, from Raleigh to this city for commitment to jail, they having been found riding stolen horses, was suddenly surrounded by about forty masked horsemen, who took the prisoners, and ordering the guard not to follow, left in the direction of Raleigh. This morning the men were found near McCallum's Mill hanging to a tree, with a paper pinned upon them inscribed, "Horse thieves hung by an outraged community."

South Carolina Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBIA, July 31.—In the Legislature to-day a proposition to pay the wi'o of a member supposed to have been murdered by the Ku-Klux Klan five hundred dollars was voted down. The colored leaders say they are determined to represent the peoples party. Three-fifths of the Legislature will favor the educational qualification should the proposition be made. Modes of procedure seems to be the order of the day.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, July 30.—The Senate passed a bill to-day concerning the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor General. A motion to go into executive session was agreed to, and the Chair decided the chamber closed. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained. A message was received from the Governor requesting the privilege to withdraw the communication to the Senate making certain nominations. Pending its consideration, adjourned.

The following was introduced in the House and passed by a large majority:

Inasmuch as the vital question heretofore dividing the members composing this branch of the General Assembly has been settled,

Resolved, We like men having the interest of the State at heart, who bury party prejudices and go forward to the perfect enactment of such laws as will establish peace and harmony among the people of the State.

The Committee of Investigation in the case of Bradley, the colored Senator accused of felony, is in session.

Two colored men are contesting the seats of Representatives Lumlin and Goff.

ATLANTA, GA., July 31.—The Senate resolved to-day to set in secret session. The House proceedings to-day were of a local nature.

Gov. Bullock's grand inauguration ball came off last night at the National Hotel. A large crowd of whites and negroes, numbering some 300, gathered in front of the hotel and cheered for Grant and Colfax. At Republican Hall Joshua Hill made a speech in favor of Grant and Colfax as the only hope for the country.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 30.—Some two thousand citizens were assembled at the City Hall to-day, to petition the Legislature for a city government of law and order. Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the present military appointees, and asking immediate relief. A committee was appointed to present the memorial to the Legislature.

Close of the Buffalo Races.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, July 31.—The Buffalo Park Association closed their summer's Trotting Fair to-day with three races for purses amounting to $3,700. The weather has been delightful, the track in fine condition, and the attendance has been good. The attendance to-day was larger than on any previous day.

The first race was for a purse of $2,000, free to all horses—$1,400 to first, $400 to second, and $200 to third—miles heats, best three in five to harness. Only three horses entered. Lucy won in three straight heats easily, Silas Rich second, and Rolla and Gold Dust third. Time—2:25¼, 2:31, 2:27.

The second race was for a purse of $1,200 for double teams, free for all teams owned and driven together as teams three months previous to the fair $750 to the first, $300 to the second, and $150 to the third—mile heats, best three in five. Contrary to all expectations, the double team race was a one-sided affair, Nobocklelish and Medoc winning in two heats with the greatest ease, shutting all but Mollie Newton and White Bird on the first heat and distancing that team on the second heat. Time, 2:34 and 2:32¾.

The third race was for a purse of $500, free for all horses four years or under—$350 to first, $100 to second and $50 to third—mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Only three horses started in the race. Cayuga Chief won in three straight heats; Gold Dust second; Silver Cloud third. Time 251, 246 and 242¾.

To-morrow will be extra between Lucy, Billy Boyers, Rolla and Gold Dust to saddle.

Application for Mandamus.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Hudson E. Bridge, Director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and who a short time ago enjoined the company from paying any money on account of certain legislation last winter in connection with the purchase of the road from the State, will to-morrow apply for a mandamus to enable him to examine the books and general affairs of the company. The petition states that fraudulent and fictitious vouchers to a large amount had recently been paid out of the monies of the company to one of the directors of the road; that the President of the company some weeks since issued orders to subordinate officers not to allow the inspection of books, records, or papers of the company by anybody without his written permission. Hence the application for a mandamus. The vouchers referred to purport to be for wood and ties alleged to be delivered at points along the road, and are properly certified by Mr. Moore, Superintendent of the road.

Another section of the Kansas Pacific Railway was accepted to-day. The road is now completed to Sheridan, twelve miles this side of Fort Wallace.

George H. Pendleton in Louisville.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Hon. George H. Pendleton arrived at one o'clock to-day, and took a carriage to the Louisville Hotel. A band of music was soon there and serenaded him. He was called on by many of the citizens. Gen. W. Morris introduced him to the citizens from the balcony. He made but a few remarks, thanking the citizens for the reception. He was urged to remain over and speak here to-night. He left the hotel at two o'clock in an open carriage with Governor Stevenson and two of our citizens, and was escorted to the Frankfort depot by a band of music and citizens. His reception here was a very cordial one indeed. He speaks at Frankfort to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

Tennessee Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 31.—In the State Legislature to-day a bill was introduced to appoint an agent to fund the State debt, principal and interest due and to be due in five years. A resolution passed the House to investigate the issuance of fraudulent State bonds in circulation, said to have been signed in New York. Ten millions of bonds are said to be necessary to pay for the militia.

Col. Stokes made a Grant and Colfax speech at the Capitol to-night.

Affairs in Virginia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, July 31.—The Republicans of the State are partially dissatisfied at the failure of Gen. Stoneman to remove the officers disqualified under the fourteenth article, and an appeal has been made to Gen. Grant for his action in the matter.

Deaths by Lightning in Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 31.—During the storm last evening three persons in different parts of the city were killed by lightning. Several buildings were struck but none seriously damaged.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Binckley Again in Office—Alcoholic Spirits and Vapors—Geological Survey of Wyoming—The Tice Meter Adopted.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1868.

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. J. M. Binckley, late Assistant Attorney General, has been appointed to the office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue Bureau.

RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Baron Stoeckel, Russian Minister, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Hunter, called at the Executive Mansion this morning before Cabinet meeting and had an interview with the President.

ALCOHOLIC SPIRITS AND VAPORS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued instructions to suppress the unauthorized production of alcoholic spirits and vapors. He says under section four of the act of July 20th, which he quotes, no article in which alcoholic spirits or alcoholic vapors enter as ingredients can be lawfully manufactured, except such spirits or alcoholic vapors have been produced in an authorized distillery and have paid tax. The largest class of cases affected by this section is the manufacturers of vinegar by various processes.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has organized, with the aid of the Secretary of the Interior, a corps for the geological exploration of Wyoming, as authorized by the sixth section of the act of Congress passed July 20th.

THE TICE METER.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided in favor of the adoption of the tice meter for the prevention of frauds in liquor distilleries.

WASHINGTON TOPICS AND GOSSIP.

General Stoneman authorizes a contradiction of the statement that he intends to remove the State officers of Virginia. He thinks that the Old Dominion will be in the Union before the fall elections.

Thaddeus Stevens is detained at the capital from illness, but hopes to get home next week.

Mr. Rollins claims the right to name the Supervisors under the new Tax bill, but Secretary M'Culloch and President Johnson differ with him, and there will be a difficulty which will result in the suspension of Mr. Rollins, and the appointment of Mr. Cooper as Commissioner of Internal Revenue *ad interim*. There are at least one hundred applications for Supervisors on file.

A large number of naval officers will be thrown out of service by the proposed reduction of the Navy.

The large amount of whisky taken out of bond under the new tax caused the internal revenue receipts to run up on Thursday to a million and a half.

Nearly one thousand clerks have been dismissed from the departments during the last two months for want of work.

Postmaster General Randall will spend several weeks at his new home in Elmira, New York.

Reports of a terrible state of affairs in Texas continue to reach Washington, but the President believes they have a political coloring. The weather is still very warm.

Southern papers just received at Washington congratulate their people on the fact that the orders from President Johnson, substituting military departments for districts, restores the old regime and make him really as well as nominally Commander-in-Chief of the army. Southern men betray uneasiness at the fact that the extraordinary powers vested in the military commanders by the reconstruction acts are at an end, and that the President's hands are no longer fettered; that he can now issue such orders as he chooses to department commanders.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office in reply to inquiries, states that homestead entries can only be made upon surveyed land after a return to the proper district land office of the official plot of the survey; also that the right of a settler under the homestead entry attaches only from the date of entry. Settlers upon unsurveyed land desiring to secure their improvements made prior to the return of the surveys, may obtain priority of right as against subsequent claimts under the provisions of the preemption laws laws, by filing a declaratory statement thereof before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of the survey to the district officer.

Judge Blatchford has decided that a mortgage upon a distillery given prior to a seizure of the premises for violation of the revenue laws does not exempt them from seizure.

The divers are at work with a new submarine exploring apparatus at the spot where the English frigate Hussar is supposed to have sunk in 1780. The men remained under water nearly an hour, and succeeded in finding, as they believe, traces of the sunken vessel.

Charles Hartman and Ferdinand Sulsberger, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, and sentenced to an imprisonment of ten days, and to pay a fine of five thousand dollars each, have had their fines remitted by the President.

The President has officially proclaimed the ratification of both parts of the treaty, concerning citizenship, with Prussia.

Reception of Carl Schurz in Indiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—General Carl Schurz had a very warm reception this evening by his German friends. A torchlight procession, amid the roar of artillery and fireworks, escorted him from his hotel to the hall where he was to speak. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Louisiana Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Notice was given in the House to-day of a bill to authorize the Legislature to elect Presidential electors.

—Accounts from the interior of Alabama and Mississippi are unfavorable. Heavy rains have fallen, and caterpillars are reported in different sections doing considerable damage. The Warrior river had risen thirty feet and Tuscaloosa twenty feet by the rise in the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Fears of an overflow of the lowlands are entertained.

—A monster musical festival by the Northeast Saengerbund takes place next Monday at Jones Wood, New York. Twenty-seven societies will participate.

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH.

Florida—Its Scenery—Lines of Travel—Tide of Immigration—The Weather—St. Augustine.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., July 24, 1868.

The Peninsula State from her capital city, in an unofficial way, sendeth greeting to the Old Keystone and to the Iron City. Perhaps you would call your correspondent to account for getting so far off the beaten track of summer travel, and may suspect that in a fit of abstraction he entered the wrong train, and instead of finding himself among the lakes of the frontier or the White Hills of New England, suddenly awoke to consciousness amid the pines, hammocks and savannahs of the Sunny South. Not quite so bad as that, however. I "went to do it," as they say here. The weather was summerry enough on the seaboard when I arrived East. The sun had come North. What was there to do but to try to take him in the rear, and to seek whatever of cooler weather he might have left behind him? So, finding that the steamer "Flag" was going to sail on the anniversary of our National Independence for the port of Fernandina, Florida, at which port I knew I should find sea breezes cool and friends warm, I paid the fare thereof, and was agreeably to contract put ashore on Florida soil on the Thursday following. Fernandina, on Amelia Island, is the Atlantic terminus of the Florida Railroad, the other terminus being at Cedar Keys, on the Gulf. Steamers from these two points make in connection with the railroad, a rapid and economical means of communication between New York and Mobile. Other Gulf ports are soon to be brought into the line.

From Fernandina, the fine steamer Lizzie Baker brought me around to the St. Johns River, up which we steamed our way along the splendid scenery of that noble River to Pilatka, which is as far as Savannah steamers run Southward. Smaller steamers, however, in the hands of enterprising men are opening up unheard-of lines of communication among the lakes, lagoons and winding watercourses of lower Florida. The country is perfectly alive with new projects of internal improvement, and what is still better, with substantial, steady-going men who have found or are seeking exactly *the* place for the sphere of their own peculiar genius. Many of the new comers go blunderingly to work. Many of them come here with a larger endowment of wisdom than any seven men that can give a reason, and can argue the old settlers out of countenance in all matters pertaining to Florida agriculture and horticulture, from the cedar to the hyssop. Such generally have their own story to tell, spiced up largely with mosquitoes, bears, alligators and "other insects"—as a south Florida herdsman classified the annoyances his cattle met with—chills, fever, drought, flood, and other endivening features of a tale of adventures. Others are more reasonable in both their measures and their expectations of what an immigrant's life are to be; they immediately adjust all their arrangements to a Floridian scale, and soon you could not pick them out from a crowd of natives. It is a remarkable fact that when a man once falls in love with Florida, he can resist all the seductions of all climes from the arctic circles to the equator.

But this is not travelling. From Pilatka we go over to St. Augustine. Everybody knows something about this ancient city, but nobody knows exactly *how* queer it is until he sees it with his eyes, nor *how* good the good people there really are until he feels it in his own heart. But there is no denying that that particular Friday did happen to be hot. The sea breeze proved false for once and left the faithful old city to pantings, perspiration and blank wonderment at the high-flying ways of the thermometer. Still it is a satisfaction to know that the mercury kept even there within more reasonable bounds than in many of our more northern cities. It seems to have gone considerably "above par" a good many degrees to the north of this latitude. I do sincerely hope that the friendly cloud that overshadows the twin cities, did faithful duty about that time. The fine showers of the rainy season have since revived my recollections of the normal Florida summer.

I wanted to write at some length about Florida resources and attractions, but I must put by my quill and plume my wings for another flight. E. P. C.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Judge Samuel D. Bell, ex-Chief Justice of the Judicial Supreme Court, died at his residence in Boston yesterday, aged 71.

—About one hundred workmen will be discharged at the New York Navy Yard to-day, chiefly in the Engineers' Department.

—Miss Matthason, daughter of Dr. Matheson, an eminent Presbyterian minister at Montreal, was drowned on Wednesday while bathing.

—It is announced at New York that Secretary Seward will support Grant and Colfax, and considerable excitement exists in political circles in consequence.

—Up to Thursday the individual subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the flood received at Baltimore, at the *American* office, amounted to $3,300.

—The Republican Convention yesterday at Clyde, Ohio, nominated Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Seneca county, as the candidate for Congress from the ninth district of Ohio.

—At Richmond, Indiana, yesterday, United States Detective Quinton arrested W. H. Rogers and James Walker, also the mother and sister of Walker, all for counterfeiting. The press, dies and paper of fifty cent fractional currency was found in their possession and captured.

—Charles E. Becker, keeper of a lager beer saloon in Philadelphia, and in connection with it a small menagerie, died from a rattle snake bite on Thursday. While exhibiting the reptile to some friends it would not rattle, and Becker put his hand in the cage to take it out, when he was bitten in the finger.

—Benjamin T. Cushing and Thomas Brown, aged respectively seventeen and sixteen years, are under arrest in Boston for robbing the office of William H. Kent & Co., lumber merchants, of $37,000 in Government bonds and other securities. They confessed the robbery and all the property was recovered.

—Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by her son "Tad," arrived at Baltimore on Thursday, and will leave to-day for Europe, accompanying Reverdy Johnson. She will go directly to Scotland, where she will spend some time at the country seat of a Scotch clergyman, an old friend of the family. She will spend the winter in the south of France.

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POLITICAL ITEMS.

SEYMOUR's physician says he is likely to become crazy within a year. Beware of Blair.

NEW rendering by Grant—"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Seymour."

IF the Democrats love the Union and the Constitution so well, how is it that they waged war on both for four years?

THE Democrats are so deficient in arithmetic that in adding up Northern States they don't know how to "carry one."

A WESTERN paper says: Mr. Seymour is said to be strong with the Democratic party; but unluckily the party is not strong with him."

FRANK BLAIR was nominated by the Democrats to draw Republican votes. You might as well use a shadow to draw a blister.

THE Hon. T. W. Green, a prominent Indianapolis Democrat, repudiates Seymour and Blair, and comes out for Grant and Colfax.

THE Ku-Klux go for Seymour and Blair to a man, with as much avidity as they go for a defenceless negro or Union man at midnight.

THE Zanesville *Courier* offers a reward for a Democrat in Muskingum county, Ohio, who has yet given a hurrah for Tammany Hall ticket.

"GRANT has got to work early if he expects to get a victory," quoth a Democrat. "He 'worked' *Early* once in the Shenandoah and got one," quoted a Republican.

A FIT NAME for those Pendletonians who sorrowfully support the Democratic nominees—"Seymourners." The entire party will adopt it after the 3d of November.

BRICK POMERRY positively declares that from the 1st to the 5th of July, Belmont & Co. paid out one hundred thousand dollars to buy delegates away from Pendleton.

WHAT is the difference between the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President? One is a "bloated bond-holder"—the other is a bloated whisky-holder.—*Buffalo Express.*

AN admirer of Seymour defends his addressing the July rioters of 1863, as "My friends," by saying he "merely wanted to fool the mob into obeying him." He fooled the mob into obeying him again this July.

A SPECIAL telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Louisville, dated July 27th, is as follows: "Five barrels of old Robinson county whisky, consigned to President Johnson, passed through here to-day."

THE Southern Democratic papers hoist the "Stars and Bars" over the Democratic nominations. This is proper. Seymour will see stars before he gets through, and Blair knows already all the bars in the country.

ONE of the chaps that talks big and makes a great fuss about heavy taxation is Dan W. Voorhees. Somebody has been examining Dan's heavy tax burdens, and it was discovered that they aggregate the heavy sum of 87½ cents in five years.

JOHN FORSYTHE, of the Mobile *Register*, and a delegate to the New York Democratic Convention, says: "Let the incoming Democratic administration only agree to keep its hands off, and we will soon show which and what are the *de facto* governments in the Southern States."

THERE may be a pungent political lesson for soldiers in the ranks in the following.

Grant's Supporters.	*Seymour's Supporters.*
SHERMAN,	BEAUREGARD,
SHERIDAN,	FORREST.
THOMAS,	HAMPTON,
MEADE,	SEMMES,
FARRAGUT,	WISE.

IN October, 1861, in a public speech, delivered at Utica, New York, Horatio Seymour, Democratic candidate for President of the United States, said: "If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save the Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from the government which cannot give the guarantees in its terms."

IN HIS speech at the Democratic ratification meeting, held on the 18th instant, in Washington, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., speaking of the threatened revolution, used this sentence: "Gen. Blair at the head of the militia will be a match for Gen. Grant at the head of the regular army." In the report of his speech published in the *Intelligencer*, and revised by him before publication, this sentence does not appear.

HON. GEO. H. PUGH, (Dem.,) of Ohio, said in his speech at the Democratic ratification meeting at Cincinnati, 24th inst. "If any man has come hither to-night expecting to hear me abuse General Grant, I tell him that he is mistaken in the person. I don't abuse him, I shall give him the honor, *and great honor it is which he deserves;* and if it were a question of giving him honor, the most devoted of his political supporters should not be ahead of me."

THE cooks of the Democratic party ought to be employed in the country tavern where the celebrated colloquy occurred:

Waiter—Tea or coffee, sir?

Guest—If that last you gave me was tea, then give me coffee; but if it was coffee, then give me tea.

If you try the platform you ask for the candidates, and when you get the flavor from them you are driven back on the platform. The best thing is to leave the tavern entirely.

FRANK BLAIR, in a speech in 1860, declared that "the Democratic party was the most miserable and corrupt party in existence." Now, in his letter accepting the rebel-copperhead nomination for Vice President, he declares that the opposition to the Democratic party has always been a "struggle of a few men to absorb the political honors of the nation." In his new-born zeal for the restoration to power of the Southern rebels and the "few men" in the North who aided in the rebellion, Frank ought not to lose sight of his record when he was, or pretended to be, a rampant "black abolitionist."

THE Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* publishes the following: "*Democracy.* Do you regard the National Debt? It should be paid in gold, Horatio. *Horatio.* By the mass, and 'twill be paid in gold indeed. *Dem.* In greenbacks, Horatio. Far better in greenbacks. *Hor.* Quite right, my lord, greenbacks it is. *Dem.* Or else repudiate. *Hor.* Just the thing, my lord! [Democracy exit.] *Horatio (solus).* He who steals my principles steals trash; 'tis something, nothing. 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; but he that takes my *honor* from me, robs me of that which naught enriches him and makes me poor indeed.

CLIPPINGS.

SEVERAL prominent Democrats have conversed with President Johnson about the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He is uncertain in his own mind what to do. Eminent lawyers have advised both ways.

"MR. JONES," said Mrs. J., with an air of triumph, "don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Well, yes," growled Jones. "I suppose anything is a means of grace that breaks down pride and leads to repentance."

IN Michigan, recently, thirty-five men went into a harvest field to cut grain. About ten A. M. no less than sixteen of them had been sun-stricken, the majority of whom died under the exposure. Such an instance of wholesale casualty has hardly a parallel in the history of this country.

AN eight-hour-in-the-day man, on going home the other evening for his supper, found his wife sitting in her best clothes on the front stoup, reading a volume of travels. "And how is this?" he exclaimed. "Where's my supper?" "I don't know," replied the wife; "I began to get breakfast at six o'clock this morning, and my eight hours ended at 2 P. M."

THE Southern Planters, it is stated, are fast learning how to make as must profit out of the blacks as free laborers as they made out of them when slaves. A letter from Louisiana says the freedmen realize their obligations. They have ceased to hope for the donation of land and mules. They have ceased to apprehend any attempt to reduce them again to bondage. They labor with more regularity, and although the product of their labor is not so great as formerly, it can be relied on as a fixed quantity.

A PROMINENT Radical Senator from the West sent, through a third party, a warning to President Johnson, last night, that if Congress re-assembles in September it will be for the purpose of impeaching him. He added that if Mr. Johnson behaved himself in a manner acceptable to the Republicans of both Houses, there would be no danger of a meeting of either Houses before the next regular session. The President is said to have received the message with an acknowledgement of gratitude to the sender, and a promise to heed it.

A METHOD of refining sugar, without the use of albuminous substances or animal charcoal, has recently been submitted to the French Academy. It consists merely in adding milk of lime to the syrup, mixing intimately with quantities dependent on degree of impurity. The lime is afterwards separated by a current of carbonic acid (passed as long as the liquid is alkaline,) followed by boiling for a short time to decompose the resulting bicarbonate. The filtered and decanted liquid yields pure white sugar. The quantity of lime varies from 4 per cent. upwards.

SUN-STROKE, according to Gen. Napier, must be a rather pleasant way out of the world. The General tried it in Scinde once, and wrote of it to his daughter as follows: "The sun-stroke was a staggerer; yet my hope is to die by one, for never can death come in an easier shape. I was just deadly sleepy; it was deadly had I been left alone; but the only feeling of the transition would have been a tiredness like that experienced at being suddenly waked up before time. This was to a degree almost to be called painful; then came a pleasant drowsiness, with anger that the doctors would not let me sleep. Were it not for others, would that my horn had sounded; so easy, so delightful, I may say, was the approach of death."

COMPRESSED LEATHER.—A substance under this name is now manufactured in considerable quantity in England, and is prepared by first cleaning shoemaker's waste and cuttings from dust and foreign matters, and reducing to fine filiaments. The cutting of ox or other hides are also reduced to a fibrous mass. These combined together, in certain proportions, are mixed with water to which has been added one per cent. of sulphuric acid, until the whole becomes a plastic mass, which is then pressed into moulds of the desired shape and size. After drying by steam, they are passed through rollers glazed on one side and roughened on the other, to produce the grain and flesh sides of the leather. About one pound of glycerine to the hundred weight is added to render the leather more flexible. For many purposes, as for soles and heels of shoes, etc., it is equal to natural leather, and can be sold at one-half the cost.

THE Pine Bluff, (Ark.,) *Vindicator*, a staunch supporter of Seymour and Blair, says:

"We are now in the building from which fluttered the first Confederate flag in Arkansas. The glory of that day has departed outwardly. Changes have been wrought, but the memory of that morning on which we unfurled the Stars and Bars, in honor of Arkansas defending her honor by seceding, will never die. Not even the ravages made by the despoiler's hand can eradicate one glorious remembrance of the past. We live as of yore, and though chained and down-trodden by fanatics, we know the time is fast approaching when right and justice will sing a requiem over the grave of Radical wrong. On the apex of our office still stands the shattered, storm-beaten shaft that buoyed up the flag of liberty, and although that emblem ceases to be kissed by the sun of freedom, the staff remains to remind us of what we were, and we hope *when it falls it will rest on the grave wherein lies every Radical in the country.*"

THIS is the way a leading Democratic member of the Georgia Legislature recently freed his mind:

"He said there might once have been a necessity for the rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue. Gen. Lee used sometimes to issue orders to us to hold our position a little longer, and reinforcements should be sent to our rescue, and that would inspire us to fight until we wrested victory often from the very jaws of defeat. We are fighting now another battle. The enemy presses us hard. But let us hold our position a little longer, *and the Democracy of the North will be here to our assistance*, and make victory perch upon our banners."

THE Copperhead papers are boasting loudly of the late accession of Hon. F. T. Backus, of Cleveland, Ohio, to their ranks. Mr. Backus left the Republican party some four years ago, and at the last Presidential election was an ardent supporter of the Democratic nominees.