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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY—MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KEER.

SHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING.

TREASURER—JOS. F. DENNISTON.

CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

COMMISSIONER—SHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.

REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK ORPHANS' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Poetry—"The First Cricket," Ephemeris, Shoddy Aristocracy, Physical Training, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Death of a Desperado, How Lager Beer is Made, Facetiæ.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88⅞@89.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 133@133⅛.

TO MEET late improvements in the time-schedule between New York and Chicago, over the Pennsylvania route, it is said that a train is to be put on *via* Albany, Suspension Bridge and Detroit, which shall be still quicker by five hours.

THE Republicans in the northern counties of Pennsylvania have opened the political canvass auspiciously. In addition to other engagements pertaining distinctively to his official position, Gov. GEARY is announced to address Republican meetings at Troy on the 4th of September, at Towanda on the 6th and al Honesdale on the 9th. He will doubtless speak at other points while in that region.

THE German Democrats of Luzerne county decline to be controlled any longer by the Irish element of the party. On Thursday last they met at Wilkesbarre, representing forty election districts, and resolved to support the principles and the nominees of the Republicans. Pitching overboard the Packer ticket, they serve it as its distinguished lord was served, according to the Lehigh traditions, by some of his own ignorant workmen, who, years ago, soused him into the water.

THE STRIKE among the coal-miners of Luzerne, bids fair to continue for an indefinite period. The latest attempt to adjust difficulties was made on Saturday last, the operators offering a marked advance in the fixed wages. The offer was declined, the miners insisting on the basis, which, as we have already stated, will not be conceded in any event. The rates offered were the same as those paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the only company now at work, and which we stated a day or two since.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN TENNESSEE has its legitimate result in the reappearance of their "Ku-Klux" demonstrations. This form of exposition of Democratic politics was witnessed at Lebanon, on the 19th, when fifty disguised men visited the house of a lady who was teaching a colored school, menacing her with violence, and even striking her with their switches. The ball is opening again with the Southern Democracy. The rebel element is rampant throughout Tennessee, and threatens to do its worst. The demand for the disfranchisement of the colored voters is swelling, daily, in its clamorous violence. A small fraction of the opposition press deserve praise for resisting the mischievous movement, but these will be overborne and swept away by the tide of popular prejudice and partizan hate.

THE REPUBLICANS OF OHIO are opening a vigorous canvass. Not a day passes without the holding of one or more mass meetings, largely attended, and addressed by the most influential and effective orators of the party. The meeting at Alliance, last evening, had Judge BINGHAM for its principal speaker.

In all parts of the State, our friends are nominating the strongest tickets for the Legislature. In Cuyahoga, selections were made on Monday which that county will ratify with three thousand majority. There, as in all the districts of Ohio, it is manifestly the Republican purpose to fortify still more a strong State ticket with the most effective local considerations. Our friends are wisely on their guard against an opposition trick which won two years since,—making the fight ostensibly on the Governor, but keeping a Legislative majority always in view as the most important objective point. The Republicans of Ohio do not propose to be caught napping a second time. They will now secure all departments of the State government.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund advertise for one million dollars of State bonds. This announcement is the best answer that can be given, and as good an one as can be desired, to the Democratic demand for a change in the political control of this Commonwealth. Notwithstanding all the clamor that has been raised, from time to time, about Republican extravagance and corruption, the public finances are steadily improving; the enormous debt fastened upon the tax-payers by successive Democratic administrations diminishes constantly; and in comparatively a few years, will be entirely wiped out.

In a matter of this sort, the people of Pennsylvania will be swayed by those considerations of prudence which they enforce in all departments of private enterprise. Where any set of agents, entrusted with important concerns, are doing well, it is regarded as folly to displace them and put others in their places who have done badly, or are altogether untried.

At Washington, as at Harrisburg, the financial burdens of the people, are so looked after as to be reduced. It is a homely maxim, but a sound one, to "let well enough alone."

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

On Thursday, September 2nd, the people of this section of the commonwealth will be addressed, on political topics, by Senator MORTON, of Indiana, at a mass meeting to be held in this city. We are quite sure that a very large attendance will mark the great popular desire to hear the views of this distinguished orator and statesman, who stands to day among the foremost advocates of Republican opinions. Our Executive Committee will make such arrangements as will enable the speaker to be easily heard, by the largest audience which will be drawn together by his National reputation. It is not necessary to invite a full turn-out by the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania; that will be a matter of course. But we shall welcome, also, a large delegation from our friends in Ohio, for whom the great speech of the occasion will have an equal interest.

A FINANCIAL TRIFLE.

There is something refreshing, if not sublime, in the cool assurance with which some of our cotemporaries, of whom we may venture to remark that they seem to be profoundly devoted to the republicanization of Cuba, insist upon the duty of our government to promote that work, by lending its guarantee, to the trifling extent of fifty or a hundred millions of dollars, to the bonds which are to secure the liberation of that island from Spanish thraldom. If these journals, of which we speak, do, really in good faith, entertain the faintest shadow of confidence in the Cuban ability to redeem the principal, saying nothing of their punctuality in paying the semi-annual interest thereon, their simple generosity of trust in Cuban promises, and in the Cuban ability to perform, transcends any example of reliance upon public or private honor yet witnessed in human affairs. When the administration, or any member of either branch of Congress, for whose prudence, integrity and capacity for public affairs, the people are accustomed to feel the slightest regard, shall ever betray the first sign of real sympathy with this insane proposition, it will be time enough to discuss such merits as its friends may claim for it; until that moment shall arrive, the honest and practical intelligence of the American public will only regard this suggestion, for the guarantee of Cuban bonds, with the contempt which it seems to court.

THE INCOME TAX.

All taxes are unpopular. Most men who derive all the uses and advantages of a settled and orderly Government wish not to pay therefor. Of course it is not possible, in the nature of the case, that reluctant taxpayers should be gratified. But the income tax, in this country, seems to be more unpopular than any other. At all events, there is a vast amount of dishonesty, if not perjury, practiced in order to evade it, in whole or in part. In addition to the general objection that it takes money out of the pockets of individuals, and puts it into the National Treasury, it is alleged that this sort of tax compels an offensive scrutiny into private affairs. We are not prepared to admit the pertinency and force of this objection. No tax can be levied and collected except upon property or the means by which property is rightfully acquired, and the legal inquisition may as well take one form as another. Those men who pay on the heaviest incomes, make the least complaint, and for the sufficient reason that no tax is more equitable when uniformly enforced. It takes only from those who are able to pay, and precisely in proportion to their ability. This tax is upon surplus, and hence it is less objectionable than any other.

It yields somewhat less than fifty millions of dollars a year; but if it shall be abrogated, this sum will still be raised. How can it be procured easier or more justly than out of the abundance of the rich? Besides, it is manifest that if the wealthy shall not be required to pay in this form, they will not contribute proportionately towards the expenses of the government. To illustrate the point—A. T. STEWART has an income of three millions of dollars annually, and pays thereon five per cent., or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is no hardship; nor does he claim it to be. But, repeal the income tax, and he will contribute little if any more to defray the public charges than many men holding much smaller estates.

It may be found expedient, upon fuller consideration, to enlarge the amount of income excepted from taxation; but the effect of totally abrogated the tax, should be considered maturely, and from all stand-points, before the measure shall be decided upon.

GREENSBURG NOTES.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, August 23, 1869.

Although not on the mountains, or located in a forest-grove, I find this by no means an indifferent place for sojourning during this heated term. The hotels are comfortable, and the society all that could be desired, while the atmosphere is pure and healthful, and the degree of heat much less than in your city. For a few days sojourn Greensburg, if not absolutely delightful, is quite an agreeable locality, and in the way of hotels first on the list is the Kettering House, which has been remodeled, greatly enlarged, and rendered in all respects first class, at an expense of some $40,000. Mr. Kettering, one of the proprietors, a native of of the town, is universally known as a prince among landlords, accommodating and agreeable to the last degree.

Among others we found enjoying the hospitalities of the house, and who is for the present a resident of Greensburg, was Dr. S. S. Christy, late of the Oil Regions, a most genial gentleman. He employs his leisure moments in occosional contributions to the press, and enjoys a literary reputation above mediocrity.

The Covode-Foster investigation draws its slow length along, and is seemingly devoid of interest to the general public. Evidence was being taken last week at Latrobe. So far "Honest John" seems to have the better of Gen. Foster, and the impression obtains that he will gain his point.

The people of Greensburg are specially favored in having S. S. Torney, Esq., an old editor and citizen, as Postmaster. He was formerly on the "other side" in politics, but having joined the ranks of the "War Democrats," did not see fit to return to a party which has nothing of principle left, existing only in name. He took charge of the postoffice not long since, and there can be no doubt that its affairs will be most faithfully administered by him.

The newspapers here seem to be flourishing about as usual. The *Herald*, Republican, remains under the guidance of Mr. D. W. Shryock, and creditably maintains its standing. The *Democrat*, Keenan & Clark proprietors, seems in thrifty condition, as also does the old *Argus*, edited by John M. Laird, these two latter establishments furnishing the Democratic thunder in Westmoreland.

In the way of improvement there has been a start made recently, in refutation of the assertion that the town is about "finished." H. P. Laird, Esq., is putting up a very fine residence, pressed brick front, on the Main street, and buildings are also going up in different parts of the town. The "Laird House," a new and very fine building, is a recent erection, and presents quite a fine appearance. The "McQuaid House," Republican headquarters, looks much the same as it did twenty years ago, when Col. Rohrer kept it, and seems greatly in need of rubbing up, both inside and out.

The close of each week finds quite a number of city denizens here, who remain over Sunday, and thus enjoy for a brief spell pure air, good w—ater, and hospitality of the genuine kind, such as Westmorelanders know how to extend.

Yours, H.

Humble Life in England.

Millions of people in England live almost entirely on baker's bread. Here, for example, is the way of life of a sober, hard-working man, who earns 18s. a week, (say $4.50 gold standard,) and has a wife and six children. He neither drinks nor smokes, and hands over his whole wages to his wife. This is a common practice in well-ordered families. She pays 4s. a week for rent; 1s. for coals; candles, soap, &c., 9d.; a penny a week each for the six children to a burial club, 6d.; on a doctor's bill due, 1s. Here are 7s. 3d. of the 18s. gone and nothing to eat. Now the bill of fare for those eight persons: One pound of bread a day for each—the children scarcely taste anything else—comes to 7s. a week; twenty pounds of potatoes, 8d.; one pound butcher's meat on Sunday and two pounds of salt pork for week days, 2s.; one pound sugar, half pound butter, one ounce tea, 13d., make up the week's account. No milk, no fruit, no clothing. The only way they can have that is for the children to get work or to die, then something would come in from the burial club. Thousands on thousands of men work for two-thirds these wages or less. Plenty, even in large towns, work for 12s. a week. Thousands cannot taste even the Sunday meat dinner. Great numbers never taste butter; they get a little dripping as a substitute. In a London shop on a Saturday night, you see great heaps of penny and half-penny packets of tea, and penny worths of brown sugar ready done up for "people of moderate incomes." I once had a curiosity to buy a half-penny packet of tea—a cent's worth. It resembled musty clover hay, and a decoction tasted as you might fancy the drippings from a heap of dead leaves to taste at the end of a hard winter.

C. R. KELLOG, an Illinois wool-grower, has decided to transfer his business to Tennessee. He will take with him 2,800 sheep.

More Light.

There is a singular expectation prevailing, throughout the world of thoughtful men, that some memorable scientific discovery is at hand, which will contribute largely to the comfort and well-being of mankind. Such impression has more than once been the prelude to a splendid achievement, and the general expectation may be significant of a pressing need which will command its own satisfaction.

The special aim now held in view by so many, we need scarcely say, is a method of furnishing cheap and abundant light and heat; and even men of science are often sanguine enough to predict that within a few years the oil, gas and fuel now so familiar in our homes will largely give place to something more easy to produce and far more efficient.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session at Salem, to-day, and a paper is be read upon "Flame Temperatures in their Relations to Compositions and Luminosity," prepared by the well-known chemists, Messrs. Silliman and Wurtz, and understood to embody many of the results they have reached in their researches into our sources of artificial light. It is already known that these two gentlemen have been engaged for many months in a series of investigations, with the view of finding some cheap and common substitute for coal, water being the principal substance looked to. It is claimed that they have already succeeded in obtaining oxygen in large amounts from water by a far easier and cheaper process than any before known. Cheap oxygen means a cheap light, the most brilliant which artificial means can make; and if their discovery proves to be practicable on a large scale, we may hope soon to have at least the streets of great cities brightly illuminated at night, at a low cost.

At first sight, it appears that the successful analysis of water, for common use, is impossible. Water consists of the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, in close union, the energy with which these elements seize upon each other in combustion being peculiarly intense. Now to separate two elements in combination, it is necessary to find a third which has a greater affinity for one of them than the other has; that is to say, it requires a greater force to sever them than that which holds them together. But if we have the greater force already, why use it to obtain a less one? For the force which holds the gases is precisely equal to that which is developed again by their union; and fire and light are only forms of force. This argument is not quite conclusive, however; it might have been applied ten years ago with still more plausibility to the production of such metals as sodium, magnesium, and especially aluminum, which are now obtained in large quantities at a low cost; the last of them at a very small part of the cost then supposed to be unavoidable.

Mr. Silliman is well known to the country. Mr. Wurtz, his associate in these researches, if less known, has in a high degree the confidence of practical scientific men. He is the original discoverer of the fact that a very small proportion of sodium in the mercury used for collecting gold from the ore, intensifies its amalgamating energy, and largely increases the product. Although this important improvement has been stolen in all ways, the profit of it taken here by using the "sodium amalgam" without respect to his patent, and the honor of it misdirected in Europe, by the neglect of such respectable writers as Mr. Crookes to acknowledge the American's priority, yet it is well known here that Mr. Wurtz announced the discovery in New York long before it was known to British chemists or to practical miners. The names of these gentlemen will attract general attention to any discovery in the art of producing light which they may vouch for as a real contribution to civilization.—*N. Y. Post.*

Dr. Parish's Inebriate Asylum.

In combatting that terrific vice, intemperance, which, worse than war or pestilence, threatens the destruction of our young generation, Dr. Parish has wisely accepted the teaching of all experience, and starts with the fundamental principle that, as cures for inebriety, all cruelty, personal correction, physical violence, harsh treatment of whatever kind, are not only useless in themselves, but in the vast majority of cases they absolutely tend to increase and aggravate the very propensity they were intended to correct. He recognizes the much ignored fact, that the only effective mentor to sermonize an inebriate should be found in the awakened conscience of that inebriate himself, roused to a sense of his own degredation and spurred by a determination to recover his own lost manliness; and that the only effective asylum for such an individual is one to which he comes voluntarily, seeking assistance to work out his own reformation. Now this is just exactly what Dr. Parish's institution is intended for—to extend to fallen humanity a supporting crutch, not a belaboring cudgel. The doctor has gallantly developed this theory in the face of manifold opposition, with what success I leave the reader to determine.

"My establishment," he exclaimed, emphatically, "is no prison, no insane asylum; my young men are free to go where they please and when they please; nor do I wish them to feel under any restraint, except such as may be self-imposed by their own desire to benefit themselves and gratify me. If they wish to leave me they are free to do so. I will not act the ignominious part of tunrkey. While they stay with me I trust to their honor that they will not infringe any of my regulations.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Invisible Light.

A photograph of the famous bronze statute of the Amazon, at Berlin, was taken some years ago with some unaccountable markings. From the tip of the lance, which is held by the figure perpendicularly, a black streak was noticed extending upwards, two other similar streaks projecting from prominent points. The picture was sent to Professor Dove, well-known from his investigations in connection with light, and after examination, the Professor gave it as his opinion that the markings were due to discharges of electricity from these points, which, though invisible to the naked eye, were of such active power as to produce a photographic effect. More extended observations and subsequent experiments have fully confirmed this hypothesis, and he now announces the fact that the flow of electricity, which is continuously given off from metalic points under certain circumstances, exerts a photographic effect on a sensitized plate, though the light can not be seen by the human eye.

Is Marriage in Danger?

The growing laxity of the marriage tie and the ease with which divorces are now obtained in nearly every State in the Union, have called out, on the one side, such men as President Woolsey to declaim against the dangers which threaten this social relation, and, on the other side, there is now a regular school of writers and religionists who boldly announce their opposition to the marriage institution. The small beginning of Nichols, who wrote a novel advocating free-love, has at last culminated in an established literature devoted to that end. As might be expected, Chicago is the seat of this new school of writers, and Chicago publishes and supports a large weekly journal avowedly devoted to the abolition of marriage and the substitution of the largest license. The contributors to the journal are generally women, some of whom sign only their initials to their contributions, while others boldly annex their names, maiden or marital, to the ideas they advance or advocate. The West is also producing a series of novels written by such women as Mrs. J. S. Adams and Mrs. Caroline Fairchild Corbin, covering with the thin disguise of a story a pronounced advocacy of the free-love doctrine. One of the writers in the anti-marriage organ to which we refer says in a recent issue: "There is scarcely anything left now but the name of marriage, so loose is the system of divorce becoming, when parties are left as free to unmarry as to marry, and that point is almost reached. The old idea of marriage is dead past hope of resurrection;" and this writer rejoices that it is so, because marriage "is contrary to the whole spirit of the age."

The supporters of the new organ and the new school of anti-marriage literature may be counted by the thousands at the West, and at the East even Mrs. Stanton has written a pamphlet which more than insinuates that the existing laws relating to marriage are necessarily bad, because they are wholly framed by men. The laws relating to divorce are every year and everywhere becoming more lax. The other day conservative South Carolina granted, at Charleston, the first divorce ever permitted in that State. The women's rights business is really an approach towards individualism and individual action in all things, in regard to the marriage relation with the rest. The positive advance the new and dangerous doctrine is making and the hold it is taking upon large masses of people is a matter of grave import to the future of this country, and the subject commends itself to the philosophers and preachers who are interested in our social progress.—*N. Y. World.*

Respect for the Sabbath.

[From the Albany Argus.]

A friend of ours, in Alabama, who is very proud of his old Scotch prefix "Mac," recently visited the land of his forefathers, and among other calls made one upon a Scotch cousin, an old gentleman of seventy-four, a clergyman of the Established Church (the Presbyterian), at Liberton, three miles from Edinburgh.

The minister invited his Yankee-Scotch cousin to dine with him the next day, which happened to be Sunday. Our modest friend, who knew from the traditions of his ancestors that their "Sabbaday" used to be kept in a very strict manner in Scotland, thought that his kinsman had forgotten the day in giving the invitation, and so intimated to him.

The old gentleman at once broke out: It's all right, mon; we are nae as strict noo as we used to be. I mind weel, since, when I was far younger, awhile I was studying fo the ministry at ——, awa up in the Hieland, we war w'out a minister. Several cam along to preach on treasl, and aming ithars, one who preached a right guid sermon, that greatly pleased the people, as the deacons and elders told him when he cam doon from the pulpit. But one of them, a mon who was soor and crabbed, and always finding fault at somethin', said:

"Minister, ye hae a very clean face. How eft do ye shav?"

The minister replied: "Avry day."

"Did ye shav this morn?"

"Aye," said the minister.

The deacon shooked his head knowingly, and went among the people and said: "This mon will nae do; he braks the Sabbaday—he shaved this morn."

And so he was not hired.

A bit after, anither minister came along, who, perhaps, had heard the story of the ither's failure; and he preached also and pleased the people right well; but when he cam doon from the pulpit, one of the elders said to him:

"Minister, do you think it right to gang into the pulpit of the Lord's house on a Sabbaday wi sae dirty a face as ye hae?"

The minister replied: "Aye, mon, I agree wi' ye. Me face is nae that clean all over as it should be; but 'cast nicht I had barely finished me sarmon when I bethot me I was na shaved, and I jumped up and I got just sa far as ye see, when the clock struck twal, an' I stopped, for I wad na brak the Sabba-day."

This mon they hi red, for he respeck it the Sabba-day.

After this story our friend accepted the invitation, and dined well with his Scotch cousin, the clergyman.

A CONNECTICUT paper tells an anecdote of one of the substantial men of New Haven, who had been chosen to the deacon's office in one of the Congregational churches in that city about the time that the picture of Jephtha, now in the Yale art gallery, was the subject of general conversation. Two members of the church were discussing the new appointment, and one of them remarked that he feared Deacon B. did not know Scripture enough for a deacon. "Why," said he, "I'll prove it." The two proceeded to the store of the deacon, and asked him if he could tell him who was this Jephtha and his daughter that everybody was talking about? The good deacon suspended his work for few minutes, and after pondering the question for a little while, slowly answered, "Jephtha—let me see—yes—yes—Jephtha—why, he was—of course—yes, Jephtha—he was one of Napoleon's marshals.

A CHARLESTON paper says that in the upper part of South Carolina there is a young ex-Confederate soldier whose leg was amputated during the war, near the thigh. After amputation the wound rapidly healed, and he was sent home. About a year afterwards a fleshy protuberance was seen to grow out of the flesh, which, in the course of a few months, took the shape of a foot, and since that time it has been growing finely, until now the man has a perfectly new foot and leg growing from his thigh, which, in a year or so promises to supply the loss of his leg in the first instance.

CLIPPINGS.

THE heat is so intense in Memphis that it is melting off the composition roofs. Perhaps the roofs have not got the right pitch.

A SINGLE leaf of the Victoria Regia in the botanical garden at Ghent floated two hundred and sixty-four pounds of bricks that were piled upon it.

MR. PACKER was thrown into the Lehigh river in 1843 by Pennsylvania workmen. Three hundred thousand workingmen of Pennsylvania will throw him into the Salt river in October, 1869.

JOHNSON stock in the Senatorial race has evidently fallen within the past few days. The wily politician can hardly recover the ground he has lost. The sharp-sighted Conservatives feel that he would be a millstone round their necks, and few of the Old Whigs can endure him.

A MAN in Troy, Ohio, has deserted his wife and eloped with his mother-in-law. This is the first case of the kind on record. There was a noted elopement scandal at ancient Troy many years ago, but the Parisian gentleman didn't elope with his mother-in-law by a long sight.

CLEANING FILES.—A new method of cleansing files that have become filled up by use, consists in directing a jet of steam, of about forty pounds pressure to the square inch, upon the surface for a few minutes. In a very short time all impurities are removed so that the file is as clean as when new.

DR. J. P. CHESNEY gives a case, in the Leavenworth *Medical Herald*, occurring in his practice, where a child which died apparently during the process of birth was recovered by long continued artificial respiration, although in all an interval of two hours had intervened since its heart had ceased to beat. He believes that a similar effort should always be made to save stillborn children.

THE "great mass" of copper recently found in one of the Superior mines, has the following dimensions: Length 65 feet, height 32 feet, thickness about 2 feet, giving a total of 4,160 cubic feet. The purity of the mass is estimated at sixty-five per cent. This would give a total of 832 tons, making it by far the largest mass of copper ever found on Lake Superior, or in the world.

A BOY named Henry Goss, of South Wheelock, Vt., took refuge under a cock of hay during a thunder storm. Soon after a farm hand sought shelter under the same covering, and inserting his pitchfork to make an opening for that purpose, thrust it in the boy's back, grazing one of his ribs and passing within an eighth of an inch of his heart. The lad will probably recover, though it was a narrow escape.

LEW BENEDICT, of Duprez & Benedict's minstrels, it will be remembered, was promised his affianced, by her father, when he had amassed $50,000. Hence his resort to minstrelsy. On counting up the receipts at Philadelphia Tuesday evening, he found the last $100 in his possession, and immediately telegraphed the joyful intelligence to his intended father-in-law, claiming the fulfillment of the contract. He intends to cling to the profession until he has made enough to provide his bride a handsome trousseau.