Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, October 11, 1865.

HYPOCRISY.

From the time of the firing on Fort Sumpter, when the outraged feelings of the people compelled the Democratic newspapers to unfurl the American flag, and the Democratic party to assume just enough of loyalty to be a veil for treason, the party up to this date has been compelled to hide its purposes under a mask of dissimulation and hypocrisy. At no time during the rebellion was this mask thick enough to deceive intelligent men, and many times was it inadvertantly removed, so that all men beheld with horror and loathing the hideous face of treason—that glowed balefully on the country and its cause. The result of the elections showed that the majority of the Northern people were not deceived by professions of loyalty from a party that uniformly opposed every effort of the government to suppress the rebellion; whose members in Congress voted against appropriations to feed, clothe and pay the Union armies, and to provide pensions for the support of the disabled and the widows and orphans of Union soldiers killed in the battles against treason; whose kindest word for a soldier fighting the battles of his country was "Lincoln's hireling," "minions," "pimps," or "butchers;" whose papers and orators openly advocated the assassination of the President long before it was accomplished: whose members had a sliding scale of loyalty from the States of the far North, where the preponderance of Union sentiment compelled them to pay some decent respect to it, to the States of the border, where "conservatives" voted the Democratic ticket and acted as guerrillas and spies for the rebel armies. A party that rejoiced egally at rebel successes and Union reverses. A party, in short, that throghout the war evinced all the animis of the most inveterate rebel, and lacked but one thing to make them identical—courage. And this was all in the name of loyalty. All done from an intense respect for the constitution, a respect that could detect every violation of the constitution in the effort to preserve it, but could see no wrong in the infamous rebellion which was striving to annihilate constitution and country together at one fell blow.

Yet all this loyalty and respect for the constitution we are now told was all hypocrisy. The *Spirit* in an infamous article entitled "Dissolving views," published last week, admits it. It was a needless admission, the fact was long patent to every lover of his country. All really loyal men knew when the President "passed away" and the nation mourned, that the part which was hypocrisy was the grief assumed by the Democratic party. The one thing which made the blood of true men boil more than any other that occurred during the war, was the brazen impudence of men, intruding themselves into the meetings of sympathy held by the friends of the President after his death, taking possession of the organization and offering resolutions which in their hearts they did not endorse, and which every man knew, coming from them to be the blackest hypocrisy. The dead President to be eulogized by men who had everywhere declared him to be a usurper and a tyrant greater than Jeff Davis. But the hypocrisy deceived no man.

Nor will the hypocrisy being practiced now by the Democratic party long deceive. Although they solemnly declared in their National Convention in 1864 that the war was a failure and the rebellion consequently a success, that the objects of the war were wrong and unjust, and that consequently every soldier who fought was engaged in a bad cause, yet forsooth the Democratic party at this time is the soldiers' party. In their public utterances the soldiers are no longer "pimps, hirelings and butchers," but brave and gallant men. In districts where the Democrats have not the ghost of a chance soldiers are duly put upon their tickets and all the capital possible made out of them. Where there is no necessity for this the name of no soldier appears. Their admiration for President Johnson has lately become intense, but should he suddenly abandon what he now declares to be only an experiment, his method of reconstruction, their abandonment of him would be equally sudden, and he would again be a mere "boorish tailor."

All men who believe in the confiscation of rebel property to pay the public debt, who are opposed to the repudiation of the National debt or the assumption of the rebel one, and who believe that the preservation of the National credit is necessary to the prosperity and perpetuity of the government, and all soldiers who would be honored hereafter for their services in the war against the great rebellion, and who would see the pensions preserved and increased to themselves and the widows and orphans of their dead comrades, will see through the hypocrisy which covers the present policy of the Democratic party, and will see to it that that party and their rebel friends South never again come into power permanently.

REPUBLICAN RETRENCHMENT.—The reduction of the aggregate of our national debt twelve and three-quarter millions during September, says the *North American*, was not a spasmodic effort, but part of a regular policy begun by Mr. McCulloch two months ago. During two successive months he has succeeded in reducing materially the total amount of interest on the debt, as will be seen by the following statement:

July 31, 1865,	interest,	$139,262,468 28
August 31, 1865,	"	138,031,628 24
September 30, 1865,	"	137,529,216 25

Here is a total reduction of $1,733,252 02 of interest in two months. This fact shows that Mr. McCulloch is pursuing this policy of reduction with ability and success as a regular system, and that he proposes to continue the effort to reduce our obligations, by changing the various forms of the debt. What we have to pay out of pocket is seen by the interest statement, which as we have shown, is being steadily subjected to the reduction process. Thus the actual burden of the debt is being brought down even more rapidly than the debt it lf. For hitherto this burthen has been given by funding such contrivances as compound interest notes and bonds, bearing interest at seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency, as though the government never expected to reach specie payments again. The Secretary is now striving to rid himself of compound interest notes, by funding them. The point we desire our readers to observe is that the Treasury Department has now for two months past been earnestly at work in the gigantic enterprise of reducing the burden of the public debt. It has attacked vigorously both interest and principal, and we claim for the Republican party the full credit of this remarkable achievement within so brief a time after the close of the war. It is a proof that in peace ours is the true party of economy.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt as appears from the books, Treasurer's returns, and requisitions in the Department on the 30th of Sept., 1865:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,116,658,191 80
Interest	65,001,570 50
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	1,260,009,120 44
Interest	72,527,645 75
Debt on which interest has ceased	1 389,320 09
Debt bearing no interest	366,891,093 84
Total amount outstanding	2,744,947,726 17
Total interest	137,529,216 25

Legal-tender notes in circulation:

Five per cent. notes	32,954,230 00
U. S. notes (old issue)	392,070 00
U. S. notes (new issue)	427,768,499 00
Compound interest notes (act of March 3, 1863)	15,000,000 00
Compound interest notes (act of June 30, 1864)	202,012,141 00
Total	678,126,940 00

As compared with the statement for August there is a reduction of the public debt of nearly $12,741,000 00, and of interest over $500,000, and also a reduction of $6,012,000 of the legal-tender notes in circulation.

Amount in the Treasury (coin)	$32,740,788 73
Do do do (currency)	56,236,441 13
Total	$88,977,229 86

Showing a decrease of nearly $12,700,000 of coin as compared with the August statement, and an increase of $13,454,157 in currency. The amount of fractional currency is $26,487,754—or an increase of $143,000. There has been increase of the June 30th, 1864, 5-20 bonds of $8,211,000, and of bonds of July 11th, 1862, six per cent. temporary loan of nearly $8,000,000, and of March 1st, 1862, certificates of indebtedness, a reduction of over $22,000,000.

DISINTERMENT OF SOLDIERS BODIES.—It is announced from Washington that persons desiring to obtain the body of a deceased soldier must be prepared to make an affidavit before a justice of the peace or a notary public to the effect that he is duly authorized to receive said body, and at the same time state the company and regiment to which he formerly belonged. All applications should be made at the office of James M. Moore, Assistant-Quartermaster, where a record is kept of the deaths of a large portion of those who have fallen during the war, their company, regiment and rank, together with their conjugal condition, residence of widow or relative, cause of death, and exact locality of their graves. The affidavit must be left at Captain Moore's office, where he will receive an order for exhuming the body. The Government makes no charge for furnishing all information relative to the interment of deceased soldiers, but after it has granted the necessary permission to exhume their bodies, relinquishes all care and supervision, and the corpse must be taken from the cemetery by private conveyance, and prepared for shipment to its destination by the same means. It is essential that a body be so prepared as to prevent any unpleasant odor, which can be done by means of disinfecting powder, or by sealing it in a metalic or air-tight deodorizing case.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Sanitary Commission has closed its labors in the field.—The Christian Commission still continues its work. Throughout Texas and the Mississippi Valley, where there is still a field of labor, many of the western branches and their aid societies have turned over their stores and funds to the Christian Commission. The latter is carrying on, in Texas and the Mississippi valley, the same work that it did during the war. It still finds a wide field of usefulness. In Texas and the west, on the plains, it has as much to do as ever. It has still a large number of delegates in that distant field. There is a large army in Texas. Appeals have been sent from that State, representing that the soldiers needed, as badly as ever did the Army of the Potomac, the ministration of the Commission. The delegates still continue to supply hospital stores and religious reading to the sick soldiers of that army.

WE have received the first numbers of the *Baltimore Daily Commercial*, a new daily just started in Baltimore, by Messrs. Wm. Wales & Co. It is a large, 8 column folio, printed with clear type on good paper, ably edited, enjoying already a liberal advertising patronage, a first class newspaper, and taken all in all, it stamps itself unmistakably as one of the the leading journals, if not the leading journals of the Monumental city. The *Commercial* takes the place of the *Clipper*.

PITTSBURGH.

A Trip from Washington to Pittsburg—Business in the "Smokey City"—Reception to Gen. Grant—The Election—Cold-Blooded Murder—The Great Poisoning Case.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 7, 1865.

We are of the opinion that every man entitled to the privilege of voting should on all occasions use that privilege. For several years we have had to go a great distance to our place of voting—for there is no such thing known in Washington—save the few petty city officials annually voted for. There are hundreds of persons living there—born and raised here, aged from twenty-one up to seventy years who have yet a vote to cast for either Presidential electors or anything else, save these little municipal offices.

At this season of the year it is a pleasure to us to travel from Washington to Pittsburg. We always feel safe riding in the cars between these points—we will soon feel safer yet, for we noticed that the double track of the Northern Central Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward and will be completed at an early date. Then there will be a double track all the way from Washington to Pittsburgh and this double track will be pushed on Westward from here in order to accommodate the daily increase of business. The Steubenville or Panhandle railroad is now completed which shortens the distance between New York and Cincinnatti some one hundred and twenty miles. The Pennsylvania Railroad has this week put another through passenger train on the road and from appearances it will be but a short time until a train will leave Philadelphia for the west every hour or two.

Business in Pittsburg is very brisk. Buildings are going up in all directions. The new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is nearly completed and will be one of the largest and most beautiful in the country. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore has nothing to be compared to it in the way of depots. The new grain elevator building, erected close by the depot, is also nearly finished. It is the first thing of the kind ever erected here. The Monongahela House is also being re-modeled and additions built to it which will cost over $80,000. This hotel, under the management of its present proprietor, John McDonald Crossan, is famous all over the country for the excellent accommodations always enjoyed by the guests. The repairs now in progress, when completed, will make it as large as the Continental, and place it on a footing equal if not superior to any hotel in the country. Oil refineries and manufactories are going up in all directions. Hundreds of acres of ground along the Allegheny river and elsewhere bordering the city, which but four years ago was cultivated, is now completely built up with these refineries, &c. Up to within the last year this city was scarcely able to keep one theatre in operation. Two at present are scarcely able to accommodate the public.

Last Wednesday Gen. Grant arrived here, and a glorious reception was given him. Everybody from the city and country was out. Not less than 100,000 persons were on the streets when the General passed, and flags and bunting were displayed from almost every window. The General gave the ladies a reception at City Hall, and in some three hours over 10,000 ladies passed in review before him. One lady was so elated at the sight of him that she gently threw her arm around him and kissed him, which, for a short season, completely discomfitted the General, more so than if a cannon ball had knocked off his hat. The General expressed himself highly pleased with the whole affair and took his departure in the evening for Washington city, where he arrived yesterday morning.

There is no excitement whatever here on account of the election. Owing to the little exertion made by the Union party, but a small vote will be polled. There will be a heavy falling off in the aggregate vote.

On the night of the 25th of last August, a terrible, cold-blooded murder was committed on Boyd's Hill, in this city. For nearly a whole month the people were horror struck, for the man was unknown and no trace could be gleaned of the murderers. In searching a house for stolen goods blood stained garments were found, which at once revealed the murderers, one of whom made a confession. Benj. B. Marschall and August Frecke are the names of the murderers, and Henry Freyman is the name of the murdered man. It was done for money. The court and jury made short work of Marschall, who was first tried. The trial commenced yesterday morning and before ten o'clock in the evening Marschall was convicted in the first degree. The trial of Fricke will soon take place.

The trial of Mrs. Grinder, the poisoner, or rather the Lucretia Borgia of the present century, will soon be taken up. There is one other case of this kind on record, which was in all points co-incidental with that of Mrs. Grinder's. Nancy Farrer, now an inmate of the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, Cincinnatti, Ohio, poisoned patients while nursing them in the same way. The number of her victims was wholesale: she professed great sympathy and was exceedingly kind and she used antimony. On her trial which took place on the 18th of Febuary, 1852, insanity was set up as a defense, but the jury rendered a verdict of "guilty" against her. She was sentenced to be executed on the 25th of June, 1862. The case was taken up on error to the Supreme Court of Ohio, the verdict set aside, and a new trial granted. On the 7th of December, 1854 she was taken before the Probate Court and a jury of twelve men, under an inquest of lunacy, when the poisoning of a number of persons was admitted, and some of the circumstances claimed as evidence of her insanity, and the jury decided that she was insane. Thus by one court and jury the evidence was considered sufficient to regard the prisoner as a sane, and therefore responsible person, while another legal tribunal with the same testimony regarded her insanity and irresponsibility as conclusive. From what I hear it is not at all doubtful that Mrs. Grinder's case may take precisely the same course. The people entertain no doubt as to her guilt, but there may be parties who will test the question, and prolong the case as was that of Nancy Farrer. S. C.

HAS THE MOON AN ATMOSPHERE AND WATER, LIKE THE EARTH?

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository:

It is *reasonable* to suppose that the *earth* was *projected* from the *Sun*, and the *Moon* from the *earth*, at the *same time*. (If this is correct they must be of the *same materials*.) At this period, it would be *full Moon* when the combined attraction of the Sun and Earth would be exerted upon the liquid mass of the Moon, and change its form in some degree. This *change* and the *great attraction* of the *Earth at all times* seem to be the cause of the Harmonic Law of Satellites, (one rotation in one revolution, with same side to the Earth,) as though the law of rotation was not *sufficient to overcome these* and the Moon's *inertia*, as regards her relative position with the earth

In time, by radiation, a crust would be formed on the Moon, but it would be broken through at full Moon, when the tide of lava from the so-called circumference of disc, would approach the centre, thus forming volcanoes, and receding with diminished force, eject lava at the edge of the disc.

Thus for ages may its monthly tides back and forth from its multitude of craters have thrown upon the Moon's surface immense quantities of ashes, cinders and pumice: and at receding tides, the superincumbent mass might break through the weakened crust, presenting thus its cavernous, jumbled and desolate condition.

This hollow state of this side of the Moon, and the light, porous matter heaped upon it, would explain the fact that the centre of the Moon's figure and her centre of gravity are thirty-three miles apart,* and therefore her atmosphere and water could not be seen from the earth, if they were in proportion to those of the Earths.

These would find their level (wherever they could get) around the centre of gravity: therefore if on our side they would be in those, miles below the surface we see: fogs and pumice might prevent any reflection.

On the other hemisphere it might be similar to the Earth's, except the atmosphere, which would be surrounded and overtopped by the piled up scoria and ashes. Thus, it might never be discovered from the earth, only by its effect upon a star when passing behind it. This has been seen—a star as though clinging to the edge of the Moon. On another occasion the star disappeared, then appeared and vanished.†

As regards radiation the Moon is quite well protected, so that it may not be impossible for liquid lava to be there at this time, as the ray system seems to indicate it.

The straight lines forming an angle on the edge of the disc are no doubt (what has been alleged) the sinking down of the crust, or perhaps caverns. Seen at right angles to their depths, those vast caverns scattered over her disc would present lines and angles if we were at the proper position to observe them.

Annular and spiral nebulæ. It is probable that the unresolvable of the above description are similar to Saturn, with light and dark rings, which are electrical; and when under rapid rotation would appear annular, and greatly accellerated rotation would present a spiral nebula.

TOWERS.

*See *Moon*, American Cyclopedia.

†Cosmos. Vol. 4, page 148, edition 1865.

PERSONAL.

—Queen Victoria has now eight grandchildren, six of whom are boys.

—Maj. Gen. Slocum's resignation has been accepted by the War Department.

—Judge Haines died at his residence, West Chester, on Thursday the 21st ult.

—General Humphreys, just elected Governor of Mississippi, was pardoned on Friday.

—Gen. M'Clellan, when last heard from, was in Germany—in the city of Dresden, August 16.

—Generals Casey and Heintzelman have been ordered to their regiments in the regular service.

—Maj. Gen. Hooker was married in Cincinnati, last Wednesday night to Miss Olivea Grosbeck.

—Secretary Seward and his son Frederick have left Washington for Auburn, where they will remain ten days.

—Henry S. Foote, the irrepressible, is out in a letter, dated at Nashville, Tenn., explaining his advocacy of negro suffrage.

—Jeff Davis was moved on the 2d inst, under a strong guard from his late prison to the quarters assigned him in Carrol Hall.

—Ex-Senator Gwin, and ex-Governor Clark of Mississippi, have been arrested and imprisoned in Fort Jackson, near New Orleans.

—Gen. Custis Lee has been appointed Professor in the Virginia Military Institute, to fill the chair formerly occupied by Gen Jackson.

—The rebel Gen. Imboden, of cavalry notority in the Shenandoah valley, arrived in Washington on Friday as an applicant for pardon.

—The Attorney General has ordered the $90,000 belonging to Mrs. Gen. Ewell, which was libelled at St. Louis, to be restored to the owner.

—Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas is on a visit to friends in Troy, N. Y., and has had a public reception tendered him, but he declined the compliment.

—Daniel Webster, a son of the late Col. Fletcher Webster, and a grandson of the great Daniel Webster, died at Marshfield, on Saturday, aged 25 years.

—Lieut. Gen. Grant, with the members of his personal staff, returned to Washington on Friday morning from an extended trip through several of the Western and Northern States.

—Dr. Mudd recently made an attempt to escape from the Dry Tortugas. He was found in the coal bunkers of the steamer Thomas A. Scott, and was set to work wheeling sand.

—Florina Budworth, a female Philadelphia soldier, whose sex was not discovered until shortly before her death, was among the victims of rebel cruelty in the prison at Florence, S. C.

—The report in the London papers to the effect that Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of the late President, is in Paris, is unfounded. He is in Springfield, Ill., quietly pursuing his legal studies.

—The Lynchburg *Republican* states that the famous ex-rebel William Mahone has been appointed General Superintendant of the Norfolk and Petersburg and South-Side Railroads.

—R. M. T. Hunter has returned to his home in Virginia, where he will remain on parole. Ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, has also left Washington for his home. He filed no application for pardon.

—The Missouri *Democrat* says that Gen. Sherman lately appeared at a Fenian ball in St. Louis, wearing the badge of the order on his breast, and was accompanied by Gen. B. F. Blair, who made a speech.

—Fanny Jackson, a young colored woman of Washington, D. C., graduated from the classical course of Oberlin College at the late commencement. She is the first female college graduate of African descent.

—Attorney-General Speed left Washington on the 4th for his home in Kentucky, intending to be absent two weeks. During his absence the duties of the office will be performed by Assistant Attorney-General J. Hubley Ashton.

—Col. Inslee, of St. Joseph, Mo., in a letter to his family from the Plains, says that G. J. Parker of the 7th Michigan Cavalry was recently tied to a wagon by Indians, surrounded with bacon, and in that position burned to death.

—Bryant will be seventy-one years old on the 3d of November next. He is one of the few elderly American poets who have not outlived their reputation, and has that most delicious compensation of old age, the feeling of being a living classic.

—Gov. Bradford of Maryland, has declined to sign the petition of ex-Governor Enoch Louis Lowe for Executive pardon. Gov. Bradford takes the ground that Mr. Lowe's case is not one demanding immediate action, there being no pressing necessity for his pardon.

—C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer, announces that he has discovered that, in all probability, three of the men of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition yet survive, and are living among the Innuits. One of these supposed survivors is said to be Crozer, who succeeded Sir John Franklin in command of the expedition.

—Hon. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, has signified his intention of appearing in Congress, at its next session dressed in cloth of Iowa manufacture, the wool from Mr. Grinnell's own sheep. It is to be made into cloth and dressed at Davenport. He sent thirteen fleeces, 130lb. for the purpose of making the cloth. He says he wishes to wear what is fabricated at home as an argument in favor of protection.

—The Memphis *Bulletin* speaks of Governor Brownlow as "this remarkable man, who by his consistent deportment as a Christian has walked for more than a quarter of a century unchallenged as a minister of the atoning Jesus and the forgiving God; and without giving offense in his business transactions and social contacts as a citizen; indeed, attaching to himself those thrown most intimately with him in personal associations, yet who prints and speaks in words of vituperation the principles of vengeance and of unmitigated, unappeasable hate."

—Capt. John Cuthbertson, Provost Marshal of the Twenty-Fourth District, died on Wednesday, the 20th instant, after a short illness, at his residence in New Brighton, Beaver county. Capt. Cuthbertson, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was practicing law in the village of New Brighton, and when the first call for troops was made, left his office and enlisted in the service of his country. He performed his duty as a soldier in a creditable manner, and only left his regiment when disabled by wounds. He was then appointed Provost Marshal of the Twenty-Fourth District, since which he has rendered entire satisfaction, both to the Government and the citizens of his district. Capt. Cuthbertson was an upright citizen, a brave soldier and an honest man, and hosts of warm friends will mourn his death.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Gen D. N. Couch has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

—John Minor Botts has been nominated for Congress in the Lynchburg (Virginia) District, in place of an ineligible candidate.

—The people of Colorado Territory have adopted the State Constitution by a large majority, excluding the clause authorizing negro suffrage.

—Colonel McLean, the Democratic candidate, has been re-elected Congressional delegate from Montana Territory. His majority is estimated at 1,000.

—W. Matt. Brown, elected Mayor of Nashville by a large plurality over eight competitors, and all associated with him on the ticket, were the favorites of the secession sympathizing element.

—The Democratic party of Iowa—what there is of it—is without a candidate for Governor. Col. Benton, whom its State Convention endorsed, declares openly and emphatically that he is not a Democrat.

—A Boston dispatch says that the Republicans of Lawrence have elected delegates to the Sixth Congressional District Convention, who are favorable to the choice of Gen Banks in that district for Congress.

—Every county in Connecticut voted against the Constitutional Amendment providing for negro suffrage, except Windham county, which give about 650 majority in the affirmative. The majority in the State will not be less than 6,000.

—General Morgan, Democatic candidate for Governor of Ohio; George H. Pendleton, who ran on the McClellan ticket for Vice President, and Clement L. Vallandigham, the traitor, are stumping Ohio in company. They are known as "the Three Graces."

—The election in Mississippi was quiet, and resulted in the election of General Humphries for Governor. Representatives opposed to the admission of negro testimony in civil courts have been chosen in some places. The Legislature meets on Monday next, when full returns will be received.

—In New York Gen. Sickles seems to have the inside track for the mayoralty, so far as popular gossip is concerned. A. T. Stewart is occasionally mentioned in private circles in connection with the canvass, and so is Fernando Wood. The probabilities are, however, that Gen. Sickles will secure the nomination, through sheer force of popular sentiment in his favor.

—They have had a Democratic Convention in New Orleans, whose proceedings are refreshing. Their platform emphatically repudiates President Johnson's reconstruction policy, declares that this is exclusively "a white man's Government," asks Congress for compensation for loss of slaves, demands the repeal of the Emancipation Proclamation, &c., &c. Louisiana has a rich soil, and impudence flourishes their most luxuriantly.—The crop will not be very profitable, we take it however.

POLITICAL NOMINATIONS.

We present a complete list of the nominations of both parties for Senator, Representatives and President Judge. Those marked with a star (*) are present members: those marked with a dagger (†) have been members previously: those in SMALL CAPS are independent Republicans, and those in *italics* are independent Democrats;

SENATORIAL.

UNION.	DEMOCRATIC.
2. Jacob E. Ridgway.*	Sam'l H. Davis, Jr.
STERLING BONSALL	
4. Geo. Connell*.	Geo. W. H. Smith.
11. Geo. Landon.†	No Dem. nomination.
SILAS E. SHEPARD.	
12. L. D. Shoemaker.	Stanley Woodward.
13. Capt. Warren Coles	S. R. Peale.
18. Dr. Alex. Stewart.	A. Heistand Glatz.†
19. D. M'Conaughy.	C. M. Duncan.
22. Gen. Harry White.†	Kennedy L. Blood.†
23. Col. John Irwin.	Wm. A. Wallace.*
25. J. L. Graham.*	Col. George S. Hays.
27. Rev. R. A. Browne.	Col. Wm. Sirwell.

ASSEMBLY.

Philadelphia.	
1. Geo W. Gheran.	Henry Starr.
2. W. H. Ruddiman.*	William S. Gregory.
3. John M'Caw.	Samuel Josephs.*
4. Wm. W. Watt.*	Chas. B. Neuhauser.
5. Joseph T. Thomas.*	Martin M'Neil.
6. James Freeborn.*	Edwin B. Hutchins.
7. James Subers.	Jacob A. Day.
8. James N. Kerns.*	Robert W. Kensil.
9. Fred'k Dittman.	Geo. A. Quigley.*
10. Elisha W. Davis.†	John E. Reilly.
Dr. Jas. M. HARRIS	
11. F. D. Sterner.*	Albert D. Boileau.
12. Alexander Adair.	William E. Fordham.
13. W. Schollenberger.	James Donnelly.*
14. Francis Hood.*	William P. Hood.
15. Geo. DeHaven, Jr.*	Albert R. Schofield.†
16. David A. Wallace.	John B. Gibson.
17. Edward G. Lee.*	Thomas B. Worrell.
18. James N. Marks.	Capt. Henry L. Hagner
Allegheny.	
Alfred Slack,*	Capt. Andrew Large,
John P. Glass,*	Major Thomas Gibson,
G. Y. M'Kee,*	Henry M'Curry,
H. B. Herron,*	George Ewalt,
J. D. Danks,	Francis M'Clure,
David Shafler.	Major James F. Ryan.
Adams.	
Lieut. Philip S. Houck.	Dr. David S. Peffer.
Armstrong.	
Lieut. Frank. Mechling.	A. Anderson.*
Berks.	
Capt J. Trexler,	Frederick Harmer,*
Capt. Jos. S. Holmes,	Henry B. Rhoades,*
Capt. Josiah Groh.	John Missimer.*
Blair.	
Joseph G. Adlum.*	M. B. Morrow.
Bradford and Sullivan.	
Lorenzo Grinnel*	Democrats declined
G. Wayne Kinney	to nominate.
Bucks.	
Capt. Jos. Thomas,	Luther Calvin,*
Capt. Alfred Marple.	F. W. Headman.*
Cambria.	
James Conrad	Cyrus L. Pershing*
Carbon and Monroe.	
Amos Riegel.	Allen Craig.
Centre.	
Gen. Jas A. Beaver.	Fred'k Kurtz.
Chester.	
Nathan J. Sharpless,*	P. Colehower,
N. A. Pennypacker,*	W. L. Latta,
W. B. Waddell.*	James Lysle.
Clarion and Jefferson.	
Capt. A. H. Tracy.	W. W. Barr.*
Clearfield Elk and Forest.	
Lieut. Thomas Liddell.	Dr. Thos. Jeff Boyer*
	Dr. R. C. Early†
Clinton Cameron and M'Keun.	
Jno Brooks	E. B. Eldred*
Columbia and Montour.	
Col. Chas. W. Eckman.	W. H. Jacoby.*
Crawford.	
J. C. Sturdevant*	Lyman Hall
Geo. H. Bemus*	M. W. Jennings.
Cumberland.	
Col. T. B. Kaufman.	Philip Long.
Dauphin.	
Henry B. Hoffman,	Dr. Lewis Heck.
Dr. J. Seiler.	H. C. ALLEMAN.*
Delaware.	
Ellwood Tyson.*	Dr. C. M. Griffith.
Erie.	
Col. D. B. M'Creary.	Maj. T. J. Hoskinson.
Col. O. S. Woodward.	Col. W. O. Colt,
Fayette.	
Capt. J. M. Dushane.	Charles E. Boyle.
Greene.	
Silas M. Baily.	Thomas Rose.*
Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.	
Ephraim Baker,	David Banks,
James M. Brown.	John M. Porter.
Indiana and Westmoreland.	
J. R. M'Afee.*	H. B. Piper,
James M'Elroy,	James Rutledge,
George E. Smith.*	James B. Sansom.
Lancaster.	
Maj R. W. Shenk,*	J. S. Roath,
Capt. Chas. Dennes,*	Daniel Herr,
Day Wood,*	George P. Deichler,
John M. Stehman.	C. A. Lichtenthaler.
Lebanon.	
Capt. Jacob Meily	Henry W. Camerer.
Lehigh.	
Capt. A. B. Schwartz,	Nelson Weiser,*
Lieut. Jas. M'Quillan.	James F. Kline.*
Luzerne.	
Col. B. F. Haynes,	Anthony Grady,*
Lieut. John Harding,	Daniel F. Seybert,*
Capt. Cyrus Shaw.	David S. Koon.*
Lycoming, Union and Snyder.	
S. C. Wingard,	John Piatt.
Capt. D. A. Irwin,	Dr. Charles Wilson,‡
Dr. Isaac Rothrock.	Daniel S. Boyer.
Mercer, Lawrence and Butler.	
Josiah M'Pherrin,	R. M. De France,
Samuel M'Kinley,*	John C. Ault,
John H. Negley,*	Paul Bailey,
Henry Pillow.	John C Coll,
Montgomery.	
Gen. M. R. M'Clennan,	Dr. A. D. Markley,*
Lieut. Jos. F. Moore.	Ed. Satterthwait.*
Northampton.	
Capt. W. H. Stalzenbach	Oliver H. Myers,
William R. Yenger.	T. D. Barrington.
Northumberland.	
Gen. C. C. M'Cormick.	Charles W. Tharp.
Perry and Franklin.	
Col. F. S. Stumbaugh,	William M'Lellan.
Capt. Geo. A. Shuman.	Capt. D. L. Tressler.
Schuylkill.	
Gen. W. Reifsnyder,	Dr. K. Robinson,
Capt. James K. Helms,	John M. Crosland,
Dr. J. C. M'Williams.	Peter J. Collins.
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.	
Moses A. Ross,*	A. J. Colborn,
D. B. Armstrong.*	George A. Smith.
Susquehanna and Wyoming.	
J. T. Cameron,	Charles S. Gilbert,
Peter M. Osterhout.*	Mason Parker.
Tioga and Potter.	
Dr. Wm. T. Humphrey	Samuel E. Kirkendall.
John S. Mann.	

‡ Was returned as elected to the last House and was rejected in a contest with Mr. Manly.

Venango and Warren.	
W. L. Wham,	James P. Hoover,
Col. H. Allen.	Gen. ROY STONE
Washington and Beaver.	
James R. Kelly,*	John Birch,
Joseph B. Welsh,*	Asa Manchester,
M. S. Quay.*	J. A. Vera.
Wayne and Pike.	
Capt. L. T. Borchers.	William N. Nelson.*
York.	
Capt. W. Bergstresser,	James Cameron,*
John Bear.	A. S. Lawrence.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

President Judges are to elect in the 4th, 13th, 14th and 22d districts, and but one is contested:

4. H. W. Williams.*	No opposition.
13. B. F. Streeter.*	No opposition.
14. John K. Ewing.*	Samuel A. Gilmore.†
22. No opposition.	Geo. R. Barrett.*

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF 1864.

Counties.	Lincoln.	M'Clellan.
Adams	2,612	3,016
Allegheny	21,519	12,414
Armstrong	3,525	3,241
Beaver	3,237	3,304
Bedford	2,346	2,752
Berks	6,710	13,266
Blair	3,292	2,686
Bradford	6,865	3,007
Bucks	6,436	6,335
Butler	3,475	2,947
Cambria	2,244	3,036
Cameron	335	232
Carbon	1,721	2,251
Centre	2,817	3,399
Chester	8,446	5,987
Clarion	1,780	2,833
Clearfield	1,506	2,801
Clinton	1,666	2,135
Columbia	1,914	3,367
Crawford	6,441	4,526
Cumberland	3,604	4,356
Dauphin	5,514	4,220
Delaware	3,664	2,141
Elk	348	835
Erie	6,911	3,722
Fayette	3,221	4,126
Franklin	3,862	3,821
Fulton	794	906
Forrest	85	62
Greene	1,583	3,076
Huntingdon	3,321	2,477
Indiana	4,320	2,179
Jefferson	1,823	1,868
Juniata	1,437	1,735
Lancaster	14,469	8,451
Lawrence	3,408	1,389
Lebanon	3,780	2,779
Lehigh	3,908	5,920
Luzerne	7,645	10,045
Lycoming	3,401	4,207
M'Kean	767	652
Mercer	4,220	3,569
Mifflin	1,643	1,716
Monroe	685	2,698
Montgomery	6,872	7,943
Montour	1,130	1,496
Northampton	3,126	7,944
Northumberland	2,915	3,606
Perry	2,406	2,446
Philadelphia	55,791	44,032
Potter	1,390	860
Pike	260	1,180
Schuylkill	7,851	9,540
Somerset	2,788	1,719
Snyder	1,679	1,368
Sullivan	309	670
Susquehanna	4,203	2,959
Tioga	4,673	4,534
Union	1,945	1,352
Venango	3,849	3,341
Warren	2,531	1,506
Washington	4,951	4,579
Wayne	2,254	2,989
Westmoreland	4,650	5,977
Wyoming	1,337	1,402
York	5,568	8,500
Total	296,389	276,308

NOT INCLINED TO KISS THE ROD.—A Southern officer writes humorously to the Mobile *Register*, in reply to the accusation of a Northern newspaper that the Southern people still praise their own Generals and neglect to praise those who have saved the Republic. He says:

Nor do I sing pæns to the Union Generals for saving the Republic, for at the time the thing was done it struck me they saved the wrong one. It may be that I ought to feel grateful to the Generals who thrashed me and all my friends within an inch of our lives, but, in the language of Mr. A. Ward, "I don't see it in those lamps." We all admire the artistic beauty of the style in which the Union Generals put us through; we make no attempt to suppress or disguise the fact that the thing was done handsomely in point of skill; but to denounce us as a set of ungrateful sons of guns, because we don't expend our ink and eloquence in constantly saying so, would be called, in some countries, a premediated attempt to add insult to injury.

CULTIVATION OF TEA IN THE SOUTH.—Some years ago, some South Carolinians experimented in that State with the tea plant, and for several years their reports of its success led every one who read them to believe that the cultivation of the tea plant in that region was likely to prove a success. The long silence since upon that subject forces a different conclusion. But we see that a man who has been cultivating tea as an experiment since 1860, writes to the Savanah Herald that most of his plants grow finely, that his tea is of good quality, and the plants will do quite as well in Georgia as in their native country.—The plants require no culture after the third year. If well taken care of by that time, they will be large enough to commence the manufacturing of tea from them. The yield to the acre is from three to four hundred pounds, and the plants produce good crops for eighteen or twenty years.—The growth of tea is not affected by dry or wet weather, or by storms, and insects will not molest the plants.—*Ledger.*

THERE is a deplorable condition of affairs in Morgan county, Kentucky, and the adjoining counties of Wolfe and Floyd are also a good deal disturbed. Mr. Geardon, the United States Revenue Collector, was compel