

The World in a Nut-Shell

—It is said that the health of Sec. Seward was never better.

—The oil refinery of Outhwaite, Shriener & Co., was burnt Tuesday night.

—Gov. Broughs condition is again reported favorable.

—Joseph Henderson, of Tennessee, and P. Dickinson of North Carolina were pardoned on Monday.

—General Hatch is to be relieved of the command of Charleston by General Ames.

—The potato crop in some parts of Western New York threatens to be a failure.

—The Richmond *Whig* has taken strong grounds in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

—It is said that John Mitchell is laboring under an attack of pulmonary consumption. Application has been made to the War Department to allow him outdoor exercise.

—It is said that General Joe Johnston while at Fortress Monroe said of Jeff Davis: "I do not wish to see him or hear his name mentioned even."

—It is said on good authority that the President has not granted more than a thousand pardons although about twenty-five thousand applications are on file.

—Messrs. Rousseau, Smith, and McKee, three of the Union Congressmen elect of Kentucky, are in Washington to confer with the President as to the conditions of military affairs in that State.

—The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the bodies of the eleven persons killed on the Houstonian Railroad, charges the President, Superintendent, and other employees of the road with culpable negligence and absence of proper caution.

—President Johnson is much annoyed that certain persons have accepted money for their influence in procuring pardons. He replied to some persons the other day who asked for permission to call again in regard to pardons, that it would be some time before any more would be granted.

—A few days since, as the workmen were engaged in repairing Eaton's tunnel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a large mass of rock and earth became detached, and falling upon three men, crushed them to death immediately, and seriously injured one woman.

—The petroleum excitement is getting up in Tennessee, and oil hunters are to be found in various localities on this side of the Cumberland Mountains. Machinery for boring is being forwarded to various parts of the State, and to favorable localities in Northern Alabama.

—Ex-Brigadier General Ramsey, the rebel brat who ordered the imprisonment of Governor Brownlow at Knoxville, in 1861, and to whom that gentleman is indebted for much hard and inhuman treatment, has been arrested and will shortly be tried at that place; upon which occasion the development of some rich scenes is anticipated.

—Major General Hitchcock, who was at one time Commissioner for Exchange of prisoners, is out in a long card denying the allegations of the imprisoned *Tribune* correspondent that the Secretary of War was responsible for the delay in the exchange of prisoners. He proves very conclusively that the fault rests solely with the rebels.

—Mrs. Granger and daughter, while driving in Columbus, St. Clair county, Michigan, were attacked by bees and stung so severely that the daughter died. The horses also died in three or four hours.

—Colchester, the spiritual medium, whose trial before the United States Court at Buffalo has been in progress for several days, was found guilty of being a juggler yesterday. The case excited much interest among the spiritualists.

—A cow near Prescott, C. W., attempted to butt a railway train off the track, and succeeded. The locomotive and all the cars were thrown off, and some of them, with the engine, fell down the embankment. There was plenty of beef at the collision, but no cow.

—The Richmond *Whig* violently assails the resolutions of the recent Union Convention of this State, especially the one which declares that the President's policy has not been accepted by the South in a proper spirit, and calls upon Virginia to adopt the Anti-Slavery amendment in order to convince the President and the people of the North that they accept the issue of the war as final.

—In the Mississippi Convention the debate upon the slavery question was very excited, some declaring that there should be no haste in the matter, and others that it should be settled at once. The old clauses in the Constitution were stricken out but the Convention adjourned before a vote was taken on the proposition to insert a provision that slavery shall no longer exist.

—Joseph Kaufman, of Matiasburg, Blair county, was hung by rebel guerrillas, near Harpers Ferry, a few weeks ago.

—Pottsville is said to be the richest town of its size in Pennsylvania. Nearly six hundred persons pay taxes on more or less incomes in excess of six hundred dollars.

—The Northampton county Democratic Convention, in session on Monday at Eaton, declared their preference for Hiestor Clymer, of Berks county, for next Governor.

—The Chartiers Horse Protecting Company has been organized in Washington county for the detection of horse-thieves, who seem to be plentiful throughout the western counties of the State.

—"Want to see Grant mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-coated veteran to the people crowding aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to the capital to get a quip at our famous General.

—W-a-a-l, why in thunder didn't you come down to the front when he wanted to see you, hey?"

ENGLISH NOBILITY IN THE LINCOLN CABIN.

The Marquis of Droehga and his lady, who are now stopping at the Tremont House says the *Boston Herald*, paid a visit to the other evening to the "Lincoln Cabin," which is on exhibition on the Common. They spent some time in the examination of this now sacred relic; and, while purchasing a few articles made from the wood of the cabin, her ladyship remarked: "I wish very much to take home these to show our people; for my husband is one of those in our country who admires President Lincoln's character." On taking their leave, the Marquis and his lady shook hands in a very cordial manner with Uncle John Hanks, who built, owns and exhibits the cabin, and said: "We are very happy indeed to take the hand of the old friend and companion of Mr. Lincoln." Although persons of high rank and large fortune, they came and went in a quiet democratic way, and "Uncle John" was not aware until after their departure that he had been entertaining the English nobility in the humble log cabin which he had helped young Abe Lincoln, the rail splitter, to build over thirty-five years ago. These distinguished visitors, however, honored themselves no less than the humble cabin by the respect which they thus paid to our martyred President's memory.

NON-EXPLOSIVE GUNPOWDER.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times* thus notes a new, and, if it proves to be practicable, important discovery: "In a country where great quantities of gunpowder are frequently exploding and causing immense destruction, people may be interested in a reported discovery of Mr. Gale, an English electrician. It is a method of making gunpowder non-explosive. The process is said to be simple but effective, the cost trifling, and the powder is not injured. In five minutes a barrel of gunpowder can be made non-explosive, and in the same time its explosive properties can be restored. If this is true, the Government can remove the dread which now attaches to its great powder deposits near London and other large towns—that is, they can do so in a few years, if they set about it. There must be a commission appointed, which could be got at in two years with a little pressure.—Two years could be spent in experiments and a year in drawing up a report. Unless the matter is forgotten, in the three or four years it might be brought into practical operation."

THE END OF THE WORLD.

This is what the London Spectator says of the end of the world: "Almost all European writers, whatever subject, politics or society, now tacitly assume that the human race is to progress forever, or to state their latent idea more strictly, is to advance steadily for an indefinite period towards a nobler life and a higher civilization. The idea of a fixed term of history, which so greatly influenced the Middle Ages, has utterly disappeared, the semi-religious belief of cataclysm to occur at a distant but visible date, though still entertained, has ceased to be professed by anybody but Dr. Cumming, and does not influence him. The reverie of the politician is no longer absent from the great minds of the first four centuries—but of a coming millennium, when all mankind shall be allied, and the motive force of the European, and subtle brow of the Arab, and the left hand of the Mongol shall all be employed together in making earth more lovely and more convenient for its people."

TRUE TO THEIR FAITH.

The Democratic Party in Ohio is true to the Chicago Platform. The Convention on Thursday nominated Alexander Long, a Vallandigham, Copperhead for Governor, and adopted resolutions, asserting the doctrine of State rights, denying the right of emancipation, in favor of free trade, denouncing the public debt, denying the right of the Government to raise armies by draft, declaring Jeff. Davis to be "a martyr spirit," opposing the negro in every form, opposing the President's policy, asserting throughout principles more suited to the most rebellious part of the South than the region of Ohio. Ohio leads the van!—ez.

AN EMPHATIC REBUKE.


It will be learned by all our readers with satisfaction, that Mr. Walter, the principal proprietor of our old enemy, the *London Times*, was defeated at the late election, in his candidacy for the House of Commons. He had no doubt of his election. He ran for Berks, but the yeomanry refused to endorse the tergiversations of his newspaper, however respectable that newspaper claims to be, nor unwarrantable course toward the United States in her late time of trial. Mr. W., it is affirmed, has been for a long time looking toward a peerage, but now his expectations would seem to be farther off than ever. Amen.—ez.

THE NUMBER OF MEN PUT IN THE FIELD.

In a speech to a meeting of soldiers in Philadelphia, John W. Forney said that "in the eight calls for troops by the President of the United States, beginning with April 15, 1861, and ending with December, 1864, two millions six hundred thousand men were asked for to put down the rebellion, and were nearly all obtained by voluntary enlistment and by other methods. Of this number Pennsylvania contributed three hundred and sixty thousand, according to the report of Adjutant General Russell."

—The *Matamoras Monitor*, of the 5th, contains the news of several defeat of the Liberals near San Luis and Pueblo.—Only small bodies were engaged and results unimportant. Many exiled confederates in Mexico are becoming naturalized citizens of the empire.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY AUG., 30 1865

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
JOHN F. HARTMAN, of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JOHN N. PURVIANCE.
(Subject to District Conference.)

LEGISLATURE.
HENRY PILLOW.
JOHN H. NEGLEY.
(Subject to District Nomination.)

COUNTY TREASURER.
WM. E. MOORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
W. H. H. RIDDLE.

COMMISSIONER.
WM. DICK.

AUDITOR.
J. C. KELLEY, 3 years.
G. H. GUMPER, 1 year.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
NATHAN M. SLATOR

—In our last issue an error was made in the date of the time appointed for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society. It is intended to have a meeting on Saturday, September 24, at one o'clock p. m. We would take the liberty to suggest that all who feel an interest in the forthcoming fair, will be present to make suggestions, and in every way assist in having prompt and united action on whatever matters may come before the Committee. We know the Committee will welcome all friends of the organization who may favor them with their presence.

THE TRIAL OF WILZ.

The trial of this notorious character is now in progress; and from the evidence already had, there is scarcely a doubt remaining as to the guilt of the accused. It is perfectly astounding and horrifying that any man raised in a civilized part of the world, could be so lost to the common feelings and necessities of humanity. It is only desired that he receive the justice which his crime demands. For the sake of the common feelings of humanity, we would be glad that it was different from what it is; but we must deal with men and their acts as we find them, and labor assiduously to guide them into the path of duty and righteousness.

Monument.

Our readers will notice from the proceedings of a meeting held in the Court House on the 23d inst., that the initiatory steps have been taken towards the erection of a suitable monument in commemoration of the brave heroes from Butler county, who fell in battle, were stricken down by disease, or lingered out a miserable existence in Rebel prisons, while in defense of the government of our fathers. At this meeting a committee was appointed, who have issued their call to the people of Butler county, which call we have published in the present issue, and it is to be hoped that every man and woman, old and young, will read this call, and each one determine to do his and her part towards accomplishing the noble and patriotic object in view. This is an enterprise in which every one should feel an interest and take an active part. Almost every county in the State is moving in this matter, and it is hoped that Butler county, which responded so nobly to the call of the Government in time of need, will not be the last to act so as to perpetuate the memory of her fallen heroes.—Let every district organize, in accordance with the suggestions in the call for a general convention. Let each one feel that he or she has a part to act in this grand movement, and that it shall be done willingly, energetically and patriotically, and our word for it, you will never regret that you have thus acted.

—Twenty-five thousand dollars have been subscribed in Holidaysburg toward the building and establishing of a first-class seminary or institution of learning, for both sexes. The sum required is \$25,000.

Butler County Monument.

At a meeting held in the Court House in Butler on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23d inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the deceased soldiers of Butler county, the following action was taken: The meeting was organized by calling General John N. Purviance to the chair, and appointing John C. Coll, Esq., and C. E. Anderson, Secretaries. Short addresses were made by Jas. Bredin, Esq., Capt. W. O. Brackenridge, Gen. Jno. N. Purviance and James G. Campbell; after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to prepare a call for a General Convention to meet in the Court Room in Butler, at a time to be fixed, accompanying it with such addresses as to the proposed mode of organization and its claims, as may be thought proper.

The chair appointed the following persons on said committee: Colonel Jno. M. Thompson, Rev. Loyal Young, Jas. Bredin, Esq., Rev. Wm. H. Tibbles and Jas. G. Campbell, Esq.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Jno. N. PURVIANCE, Pres't
John C. Coll, Sec's.
C. E. Anderson, } Sec's.

The Suffrage Question.

Our neighbor of the *Herald* seems quite anxious to have us define our position on the enfranchisement question. We don't know what good can come from the expression of our opinion on this subject at present. By a provision of our constitution no party can, if they even desired, make any change on this question in our State for the next four years! Why then talk so much about it? Have we not living issues enough to occupy our time?—certainly we have. But, says the *Herald* man, some of the New England States have declared themselves in favor of universal suffrage! To this we have only to say that we are not advised that such declaration is any violation of the Constitution; and if it is not, we don't see on what authority we have a right to complain of, or interfere with their so doing. They are "sovereign States," as we have often been told by these same Democrats (!) and as such have certainly a right to avow their conviction on all political questions that may from time to time, be raised for discussion, and adoption or rejection; and above all no "state rights," Democrat should assume such a privilege. As to the position of the Republican party in our own state, we refer our neighbor to the resolutions adopted at Harrisburg, on the 17th inst., those resolutions are a frank and full avowal of our views on all the leading questions of the day. The Republican party of Pennsylvania has been in the majority for years past, and intends to remain so many years to come, and should it deem it proper to espouse the cause of any new principle, it will give its opponents due notice.

But says some, "are you in favor of the enfranchisement of the colored population of the South?" In reply to this, we say, that we entertain no prejudice against the most humble of God's creation. We would much rather encourage the amelioration of the condition of even the most ignorant and downtrodden of the human family, than to assist in their oppression and degradation. And more particularly have we no heart to still further oppress the unfortunate yet loyal class, who, when Southern Democrats were hunting down the lone Union soldier as he wandered his way among the rice fields and canebrakes, almost in despair, to escape their fondish cruelties, was always ready to encourage him with their dark, yet cheerful countenance—to divide their last "corn cake," and to direct him on his way to the "Union lines." Many a northern freedsie is cheerful to-day, which had it not been for the sympathy of this unfortunate class, would have been draped in mourning—the result of Democratic cruelty and Democratic crime!

The dominant party of the country has already done much for this unfortunate class of people. It has lifted them up from the degrading position to which Democratic misrule had reduced them, and clothed them in the habiliments of freedom, restoring to them all their former civil rights. What political rights and privileges they should be allowed to enjoy, experience must determine. President Johnson is now experimenting upon the temper and bearing of "Southern society." Should the Democracy of that section again return to loyalty, it may not be thought necessary to extend the elective franchise to the colored race at all. But should they persist in their rebellious disposition; and encouraged by northern copperheads, throw every possible obstacle in the way of reconstruction, then we have no doubt the President will experiment upon some other and more loyal class. In any event our neighbor of the *Herald* may rely upon it, that these questions, as they arise, will never be influenced in their adjustment by the prejudices of that disloyal, defunct organization to which he belongs, but will be settled by the enlightened judgment of the American people as expressed through the organization of the Republican party; now strong

enough, yet increasing as learning, refinement and religion expand their philanthropic influences over the length and breadth of the whole Union.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Call.

A public meeting was held in relation to the erection of a Monument to the memory of the Butler County Soldiers, who died in the service of their country, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, to prepare a call for a General Convention, to meet in the Court Room, in Butler, at a time to be fixed, accompanying it with such an address as to propose a mode of organization and its claims, as may be thought proper.

The chairman appointed John M. Thompson, James Bredin, Rev. Loyal Young, D. D., Rev. W. H. Tibbles and Hon. J. G. Campbell, the committee.

Pursuant to our instructions, the undersigned committee appeal to

THE PEOPLE OF BUTLER COUNTY.

War has ceased. Our crimsoned banners have been folded, and like thousands of those who bore them amid the storm of battle, they rest in peace. Many of the brave sons of Butler county, fell in the late war for the Union. Their names are dear to those who survive, and we should perpetuate their glorious form by a suitable Monument, to remind us in all coming time, that the price of our liberty was blood.

To recognize the debt we owe these noble dead, it is proposed to erect a monument on which will be inscribed the name of every man who died in the service of his country. The style and cost of this Monument, will necessarily be controlled by the amount contributed for that purpose.

The immediate duty of your committee is to invite the people of Butler County to meet in Convention, in Butler, on the 19th day of September, at 1 o'clock, p. m. to perfect an organization, and adopt a plan to secure this desirable end. The people should at once meet in their townships, appoint delegates, as many as they please to attend the convention. These delegates should be prepared to report the names of at least three men and two ladies, in each township, as a local committee, to canvass and receive the gifts of their township. All we need is the active co-operation of the people, and we can build a Monument which will be a credit to the builders. The names might be inscribed in alphabetical order, and all enclosed in beautiful scroll work, with appropriate devices. All will esteem it a privilege to contribute to this object, and many a poor mother, wife or sister, will be proud to aid in erecting a Monument to her loved and lost. Let us urge you to make your arrangements so as to meet on the day fixed. Come determined that the enterprise shall succeed. The friends of our dead heroes must not believe that we have forgotten those who died in defense of our flag. Death gave them to us, and their fame is now their country's. Shall we not be true to the sacred trust? Men never died in a nobler cause. The world knows their history by heart, and it will do honor to their memory. But the glories of Gettysburg, Richmond and scores of other bloody fields, must be reproduced at home, and in tangible form stand to war us forever.

In our midst, where dwelt our dead let us rear a modest shaft, which shall point to the home of those whose names it bears, while we with gratitude will see—

"That each soldier's name shall shine immortal on the rolls of fame, And stand the example of each distant age, And add new lustre to the historic page."

COMMITTEE.—John M. Thompson, James Bredin, Loyal Young, William H. Tibbles, Jas. G. Campbell.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR.—On the 16th inst. according to previous notice, the citizens of North Washington were favored with an address by Rev. A. M. Stewart the worthy chaplain of the old 13th (102d) P. V. At an early hour a large concourse of people were found wending their way to the place of meeting and the M. E. Church, the largest in the town, was soon packed full with an attentive and very orderly audience. The address was worthy of the distinguished chaplain. The war which all have deplored, was shown to be a necessity in the moral government of God, as much so as the fierce thunder storm is a necessity in the natural world, though a tree may be torn out of root, a barn or two struck by lightning, or a house here and there with their inmates destroyed. The analogy was so completely drawn, that every one could see it plainly and must acknowledge its truthfulness. As the general results of the natural storm are purifying, healthful, and highly beneficial to mankind, so similar results are to be expected and even now are exhibiting themselves from the terrible storm through which as a nation we have just passed.

In the course of the lecture much valuable information in regard to the present wants of the South, the provisions and progress for the amelioration thereof, and the duty of the North in the premises, was presented which perhaps would not otherwise have been obtained.

The large field opened for the employment of christian beneficence was particularly noticed and the claims of the

"poor and needy" in the South where the ravages of war are most visible were urged in a manner that proved irresistible to every right thinking mind. It is to be hoped that the influence for good thus produced may not soon pass away.

North Hope, Aug. 23d. B.

Virginia Rebuked from a Southern Stand-point.

The rebellious spirit in which Virginia, especially Richmond, persists, is drawing forth rebukes from the Southern press. Referring to the setting aside of the Richmond election the *Augusta Chronicle* warmly approves of it and makes the intended application. It says: "Summed up in a few words, it amounts to simply this: 'No prominent man, unless pardoned and restored to all political rights, who has aided or abetted the late war against the United States Government, even if he manages to get elected.' The Government has a perfect right to take that position if it sees fit to do so, and it has the power to maintain it in that position if it takes it.

An important point has been gained when this interpretation has obtained in the South for it is the admonition that was intended, and the rule in the future. But the *Chronicle* does not content itself simply with this interpretation, but proceeds to administer a rebuke and a warning which it will be well for Virginia to heed. We quote:

We see it stated in some of the Richmond papers, that any man who is known to be an honest supporter of the Union can get but few votes in that city. This is a lamentable state of affairs especially in Richmond. For, if the residents of any part of the South more than another, should be animated by a feeling of gratitude to the Government, it should be the citizens of that place. According to the usages of war, after a city has been defended as Richmond was, it is customary to allow the soldiers to plunder it when taken. But instead of so doing, the United States troops passed some time after the occupation in chivalrously and magnanimously endeavoring to put out the flames which had been kindled by the retreating defenders. Since the occupation of Richmond the U. S. Commissary has furnished food to thousands of its famishing families. Many of her prominent citizens of the excepted classes of the Amnesty Proclamation have been pardoned. The people have been treated in the most generous and lenient manner. And what does the United States Government get in return for all the kindness shown? Why, it is informed, that no man who is loyal to it can be elected to office by the votes of the people. By some, this may be considered a good way to show gratitude, but we do not approve of any such methods of returning kindness.

This is the first election, we believe, held in a reorganized State. This, then, is the first time the Government at Washington has had an opportunity of showing what it will do in case affairs are not conducted in a satisfactory manner. Its course in this matter is so unequivocally plain that he "who runs may read."

With such a spirit predominating in the South, reconstruction would be comparatively easy, and we might hope for an early withdrawal of the military and the substitution of civil government.—But such a thing, except, perhaps, in certain places, is not probable.—Pitts. Com.

How to Prevent a Divorce.

When the senior Jonathan Trumbull was Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman called at his house, requesting to see His Excellency in private. Accordingly he was shown into his sanctum sanctorum, and the Governor came forward to meet Squire W., saying, "Good morning, sir; I am glad to see you." Squire W. returned the salutation, adding as he did so, "I have called upon a very unpleasant errand, sir, and want your advice. My wife and I do not live happily together, and I am thinking of getting a divorce. What do you advise sir?" The governor sat a few moments in deep thought, then, turning to Squire W., said: "How did you treat Mrs. W., when you were courting? and how did you feel towards her at the time of your marriage?" Squire W. replied: "I treated her as kindly as I could, for I loved her dearly at that time." "Well, sir," said the governor, "go home and love her now just as you did then, and love her as when you married her. Do this in the fear of God for one year, and then tell me the result." The governor then said, "Let us pray." They bowed in prayer and separated. When a year had passed away, Squire W. called again to see the governor, and grasping his hand said, "I have called, sir, to thank you for the good advice you gave me, and to tell that my wife and I are as happy as when we were first married.—I cannot be grateful enough for your good counsel." I am glad to hear it, Mr. W., and hope that you will continue to court your wife as long as you live. The result was, that Squire W. and his wife lived happily together to the end of life. Let those who are thinking of separation in these days go and do likewise.—ez.

The Unpatriotic Position of the Democratic Party.

We look in vain through the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention for a single word reminding the people of the South of their duty towards the Republic. Not a word do we find admonishing the South of the necessity of accepting the ideas established by the war; not a word about punishing treason; no sincere rejoicing over the triumph of the Union, nor the abolition of slavery,—but war, protestations against the harshness of the 1st inst. was 6,519 bales China, and 5,000 bales Bengal, against 19,060 bales and 8,763 bales respectively, in 1864.

—It is probable that the Society of Friends will be represented in the Commission appointed to meet the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and many other Indian tribes in grand council on the 1st of September. The object of the government is to secure peace among them by improving their condition and by removing as far as possible some of the causes which have heretofore provoked them to hostilities.

war, which being ended in complete triumph, they now set then continue to talk and act as though some great wrong was intended, some great hardship had been imposed, to throw off which the party was called on to put forth all its energies. A position so unpatriotic as this is perfectly consistent with the doctrine of the Chicago platform, that the war was a failure, and that it was our duty to seek peace on any terms.—Exchange.

The Pennsylvania Democracy.

The proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention are now before us. We have already announced the fact that for the offices to be filled at the approaching election they nominated two soldiers; but we did not know then that the soldiers achieved success only after an obstinate contest. The strongest opponent of General Davis for Auditor General, was the present incumbent, Mr. Slenker, who with forty-one votes on the first ballot, led the General, and obstinately held his own until the third ballot, when the General was declared nominated, Mr. Barr, of the *Pittsburgh Post*, the present Surveyor General, made a very determined fight for re-nomination, having no income yielding his office to one of "Lincoln's hirelings." On the first ballot he had forty-four votes, while his principal military antagonist, Lt. Col. Linton had only twenty-three. On the second ballot he scored fifty-five, making his greatest fight, but on the third, Col. Linton, with the aid of heavy reinforcements, renewed the charge and gallantly carried the nomination, receiving seventy-five votes to Mr. Barr's 50. During the past year the soldiers acquired a way of their own of conquering rebels and Copperheads wherever they found them, and it seems that it did Gen. Davis and Col. Linton good service in the Convention, enabling them to "carry the war into Africa," and to finally achieve success. We hope that our neighbor of the *Post* will submit to be "reconstructed" after his defeat at the hands of Col. Linton, with a better grace than his Southern friends do after their defeat by the Union army.

The resolutions are such as were to be expected. They were the production of Judge Black, who as Attorney General under President Buchanan gave an official opinion against the right and power of the General Government to prevent the Southern States from breaking up the Union. No man in Pennsylvania is better qualified to give a truthful exposition of modern Democracy than Judge Black, and we think the Convention did well in selecting him for that duty. The resolutions declare that the Pennsylvania Democracy are and always have been in favor of the Union, and that when the war occurred they "sustained the Federal authority in good faith." The quotation we have just made is a sufficient commentary in itself on the declaration it contains, and we need not show its absurdity.—They pledge the support of the Democracy to President Johnson as long as he does the things they indicate. That resolution is framed in a very uncertain manner. They committed themselves to the President in great haste some time ago, expecting him to throw himself into their arms unconditionally. But he has not shown "a disposition to yield to their dictation, but obstinately insists on doing things in his own way." The Democrats have realized their mistake, and the resolution was so written that they can withdraw from their uncomfortable position as soon as a fitting opportunity occurs.

Negro suffrage is emphatically denounced; great love for the soldier professed, which they gave the lie to immediately after by fighting him to the bitter end; a revision of the revenue law and equalization of taxes demanded; the Democratic press endorsed and complimented, and the Monroe Doctrine re-affirmed, while the tariff, the great question affecting the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, is entirely ignored. This is most significant. While the Democracy of other States are declaring emphatically and strongly in favor of Free Trade, the Democracy of this great Commonwealth acquiesces by maintaining a studied silence upon the question which, of all others, more vitally concerns our material interests. As the Union Convention took a bold and manly position in favor of protection to American industry, the silence of the Democrats can only be taken as an evidence of their hostility and a craven fear of the manner in which the people would pass judgment upon its declaration. The issue is just as well made up, however, and we do not fear the result.—Pitts. Com.

—General Angur has issued an order at Alexandria, Va., that the buildings and other Government property located at the several abandoned fortifications around the District of Columbia, will be handed over to the owners of the land as full indemnity for the use of such land by the Government during the war.

—The accounts at hand from China being favorable, the silk trade continues in a most inactive state. Prices must be considered in a great measure nominal; but they have a strong downward tendency. The sold and unsold stock here on the 1st inst. was 6,519 bales China, and 5,000 bales Bengal, against 19,060 bales and 8,763 bales respectively, in 1864.