

VIRGINIA.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Five Thousand Persons Present. Platform of April Convention Adopted.

RICHMOND, August 1.—The Republican Convention met this morning. There were present 5,000 persons, nearly all blacks. The African church being opened, was immediately filled, and a motion was made to adjourn to Capitol Square. It was carried. After arrival there, Mr. Hunnicutt, of Alexandria, was appointed temporary Chairman, and Mr. Whittlesley, of the same place, temporary Secretary. A recess was taken to appoint a committee to report on permanent officers.

At an early hour the neighborhood of the African Church was filled by about 5,000 blacks, awaiting the opening of the doors, and the streets were alive with those coming to the place appointed for the Convention. At eleven the doors of the church were opened and the building instantly filled, still leaving about 2,000 blacks outside. Very few of the white Republicans recently appointed by the County Convention had made their appearance, whites present, about fifty in number, being chiefly delegates who had attended the April Convention.

A motion was made inside to adjourn to Capitol Square, and the crowd outside mistaking it for carried, hurried off to that place.

Mr. Hunnicutt made a short address in favor of adjourning to the Square. He counseled harmony in the deliberations of the body, for they were this day looked by the whole country, and by hundreds of thousands, of blacks, whose fathers had looked prayerfully forward to such a day as this. The rebels of Richmond and their press were looking joyfully for a disturbance and he wanted them disappointed. This was a mass convention, and he wanted all Republicans represented in it. Those who could not endorse the Republican platform adopted by the convention of April, might go home, as they were not wanted here. Any men who came here to break up the Republican party in Virginia, were scoundrels and hypocrites, and would meet the odium they merited.

Mr. Tucker, of Alexandria, moved the appointment of fifty able-bodied men to clear the ground and keep order for the convention at Capitol Square, which motion being carried, the convention adjourned.

The announcement was then made that the Convention was assembling on the other side of the Capitol, and some of the audience left. Another Conservative arose and commenced protesting against proscribing any man now for his past political opinions. The Republican party, he said, was not strong enough in the State to throw away such aid. It was not strong enough in the North either. Look at Gen. Butler, who did more than any other man at the Charleston Convention to bring on this war.

A voice here cut the speaker short by announcing that the crowd must walk around to the other side, and it left en masse, leaving the speaker as it left. On the other side there was assembled one of the largest crowds ever seen in Richmond, with a considerable sprinkling of whites. Amid a good deal of confusion, caused by the immense crowd, John Hunnicutt, of Alexandria, was chosen temporary chairman, and Charles Whittlesley, of Alexandria, temporary secretary. A recess of two hours was had to give time for a committee to be formed of one from each delegation. The different delegations met under the trees. In the meantime the other wing had printed and distributed the following handbill:

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—She delegates to the State Convention of unconditional Union men, called to meet in the African Church of this city, at 12 o'clock to-day, will meet in the hall of the House of Delegates this evening at eight o'clock, to perfect the organization of the Republican party of Virginia. Every delegate is requested to be prompt in attendance. None other than regularly appointed delegates will be admitted into the hall.

During the recess several short addresses were made relating to the course of John Minor Botts and his clique, and the proposed Convention called by the handbill. Botts was denounced as desiring to make the Republican party of the State subservient to his own party, or break it up. There were loud cries for Botts, and a proposition made to invite him to explain his position, but it failed.

Rev. Mr. Given made an address, and the Convention formally reassembled about five o'clock. The Committee on permanent officers reported in favor of appointing all the old officers of the April Convention, and recommended that the platform of that Convention be adopted without alteration.

The report as to officers was adopted, and John Hunnicutt declared permanent Chairman. The recommendation as to the platform gave rise to an excited debate.

Mr. Botts, of Norfolk, said if the convention, which was termed a mass meeting, adopted the platform, it would have nothing to do but to hang. If they did that, then the meeting held by the other wing to-night, calling itself a convention, would remain in session two or three days, adopt a platform, appoint an Executive Committee, and the Republicans would go into campaign with two parties, which would be ruinous.

He was followed by Rev. Hunnicutt, who urged the propriety of adjourning till to-morrow, in order to give the other wing who had not attended this meeting time to come in. If they would not come, the blame would be on themselves.

Several motions were made to adjourn and failed.

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice, and the meeting declared adjourned until to-morrow morning.

RICHMOND, August 2.—The Convention reassembled on the Square at

ten o'clock. About two thousand persons were present. Doctor Payne, of Norfolk, moved that as the work of the Convention was finished, it now adjourn sine die.

Mr. Hunnicutt opposed this motion, but it was carried. The Convention then resolved itself into a mass meeting, and was addressed by John M. Botts, who also read the address and a platform, which, being submitted to the meeting for its endorsement, was withdrawn, the opposition being violent.

Mr. Hunnicutt opposed adjournment, and said the reason for adjourning yesterday till to-day was to give Mr. Botts and others, who had not participated in the proceedings, an opportunity to be heard, and hoped the Convention was not afraid to hear what they had to say. If there was any political tomahawk between Mr. Botts and the Republican party, it was now buried, and the party will now carry the State by thirty thousand majority, and that the ship was large enough to carry all shades of party differences. [Cries of "yes!"]

The speaker favored disfranchising only those rebels who would talk against Congress and the Republican party, and would not, like Longstreet work in any harness for reconstruction.

At this point there were loud cries for Mr. Botts, who received three cheers by a portion of the crowd.

Mr. Bayne said he believed the wing of the party represented by Mr. Botts wanted without mingling in the convention to speak under its auspices. A vote was taken and the Convention adjourned sine die with great cheering. A mass meeting was then organized, and Mr. Botts, who has maintained his stand addressed them. He said he was no intruder, but came as a member of the Republican party. It had been circulated that he had written letters denouncing Northern men in Virginia as squatters. The charge was unfounded. For thirty years he had stood by them so much as to render him odious with his own party. With reference to having been unwilling at one time since the war to give black suffrage, he said he had only been so because he knew if the negro was given suffrage before he had protection, his vote would strengthen the Democratic party, or be shot down in the streets for attempting to vote with Republicans. He had not attended the Convention of April because he thought he could do more good out of it. He endorsed its platform, so did his friends who had come to the city to attend the present Convention. They would have redoubled the platform. He warned the meeting not to be deceived by demagogues into the belief that they held all the power. The Democrats of Virginia will not resist Republicans now, and wait till they get back into the Union. We must not drive any man away from us. [Cries of "no, we won't!"]

He then read an address to the people and platform, which, he said, had not the approval of Judge Underwood and Mr. Hunnicutt.

Geo. Rye, of Shenandoah, moved to endorse the address and platform, but the motion met such violent opposition that it was withdrawn.

Governor Peirmont made a very brief speech, and was followed by L. H. Chandler, District Attorney; Rev. Mr. Givens, colored; Louis Scott, and others.

The following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, The loyal American citizen will be soon required to select representatives as their candidate for the office now held by the chance President of the United States, and as the late war has placed the Republican party as well as the Union under obligations to many distinguished Generals for the services they rendered in the desperate struggle for liberty and greatness, and as the names of Generals Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Butler, Sickles, Logan, and Schofield, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Thaddeus Stevens and Henry Wilson, are prominently held up as amongst the most deserving in connection with said office; therefore,

Resolved, That we endorse the action of Sheridan in his efforts to execute the laws of the country, considering the embarrassment thrown around him by the President.

Resolved, That the Republican party look forward to such acts of protection as Gen. Sheridan and other Generals are extending to them with great hope in the future prosperity of the country, and that we, as a party, now give notice that when the proper time arrives to nominate a candidate for President, we will give all such acts of protection of the loyal people of the South due consideration.

Speaking continued until nearly dark, when the meeting adjourned.

—The sound condition of the banks and the currency is clearly demonstrated by the latest financial statement. The national banks have \$10,000,000 of specie in value and \$100,000,000 loaned on call. Their surplus and their undivided profits amount to a sum equal to a fourth of their capital. To secure the Government deposits, they have bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000 more than their deposits of government money at the date of the statement. Of their entire assets of \$1,491,000,000, the amount bearing interest is \$1,150,000,000. And the reserve fund required to be kept on hand is considerably greater than the legal requirement. We cannot conceive of a safer condition than the banks are in, and find it difficult to account except on the grounds of political chicanery, for insinuations thrown out, by demagogues and reckless partisans, against the finances and the currency.

—About ten per cent. of the Democratic county Treasurers in Indiana have become defaulters within the last three months. The last added to the roll is the treasurer of Wells county.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1867.

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

Union Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, Of Allegheny County.

Union Republican County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES T. M'JUNKIN,

JOHN EDWARDS, [LAWRENCE CO.]

GEORGE WESTLAKE, } MERCER CO.

DAVID ROBINSON, }

TREASURER:

HUGH MORRISON.

COMMISSIONER:

CHARLES HOFFMAN.

JURY COMMISSIONER:

CHARLES M'CLUNG.

AUDITOR:

J. CALVIN GLENN.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

On last Thursday the election for Governor Congressman and members of the Legislature took place. It was predicted by Rebels and their sympathizers that there would be a bloody time, and the history of events that transpired in the state previous to the day of election, brought about by rebels and designing politicians, who have opposed the Reconstruction policy of Congress, led many to believe that the day of election in Tennessee would be one of riot and bloodshed. Hence, all eyes were turned to this State, anxiously awaiting the result. The necessary measures were taken to preserve the peace and protect the citizens in the exercise of their Constitutional rights. The election is over, and we are informed that it passed off quietly, without a single disturbance as far as heard from.

Brownlow's majority in Memphis is 2,292, Clarksville 728. Nashville, returns from all the wards but one gave Brownlow, 3,163; Etheridge 704. The county also gives a majority for Brownlow. Marietta—Brownlow's majority 649.

In accordance with the latest intelligence Brownlow's majority in the State will be in the neighborhood of 25,000. Congressman are all Radical, as also, nearly all the Legislature.

Congress has been vindicated in its wise, loyal and patriotic policy of reconstruction. This Republican triumph has settled all discussion respecting the colored vote in the Southern States. Rebels and copperheads held out every inducement to the negro in order to procure his vote in support of the party which had opposed his liberation and gave its sympathy to the Slave holders rebellion. When all their concessions and promises failed their employer threatened them with dismissal and in many instances carried this threat into execution; so far and general was this done that Gen. Thomas was compelled to interfere for their protection. Flattery failed to betray them and terrorism could not drive them to forsake those who had been their friends to the support of their enemies.

The policy of Andrew Johnson has been negated and utterly repudiated by his own State, and he has been told in thunder tones that his plan of reconciliation is impossible and impracticable and that persistence therein is madness on his part.

This election secures a radical U. S. Senator in place of Senator Patterson, and eight radical Congressmen. This is truly consoling to democracy. This love for the 'nigger' will no doubt burn with new life. This is another of those "historical parallels" that we heard of not long ago, but it is only the beginning of the end.

Prof. Philo Holmes writes, "Chemistry and medicine have been made subservient to all diseases which flesh is heir to, yet how little has science done toward improving our personal appearance. Recently I have investigated a scientific preparation which has come before the public, but which has been in use many years, called Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer. It cures all diseases of the scalp, and allays all that heat and irritation, and furnishes a nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported, and by its remedial virtues, it causes the hair to grow where it has fallen out, and restores it to its natural color when gray. The old appearance are made young again.

What is Involved.

The time was when an election such as we are to have next fall would have indicated the result of the next succeeding one; but a new order of things has come about. While the election is exceedingly important, and grave questions are to be decided by the result of it, still it will furnish no criterion by which to judge of the result of the approaching Presidential contest. The day has not yet come, however, when small things can be safely disregarded. Although the October election of this year in Pennsylvania may have little to do with the result of the November election of 1868, it will undoubtedly effect greatly the State issues of that year. Republicans then may not fold their hands complacently in this contest, hoping for all things to be corrected in the next, through the prestige coming from past success and the influence of the powerful candidates who will carry the banner and lead the victorious party of progress in 1868. The enemy has prestige too,—although now almost forgotten—and the hero of Richmond, is but human. Time, 'tis said, will correct all things, but times has enough to do to correct the errors which human foresight could not forestall; let us not put any unnecessary burdens upon the old veterans. There are certain issues involved in this contest, some local others of national importance. In the dark days of the war for the Union when the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy, and the life of the Republic depended upon the confidence of the people in its solvency, the opposition, in the interest of the rebels, did all in its power to shake that confidence, by declaring the paper currency unconstitutional and by questioning the ability of the government to redeem it. What detriment the Republic sustained by this action on the part of the croakers, no one can tell, we only know it was very great; how much longer the war was protracted on this account we cannot say, we only know that it would have terminated much sooner but for the difficulty of procuring the means to push it vigorously. The determination and persistence of the friends of liberty and the nation conquered the foe and its abettors; time and success have vindicated the financial policy of the government; its ability to redeem the paper currency is no longer questioned; everywhere throughout the land the legality of the tender in payment of debts is accepted. Shall we honor those who strove mightily to prevent this grand result? Will you who—with faith in the stability of the government—accepted of its credit now give your suffrages to one who did all in his power to destroy that credit? Will you elevate to place and power him who stabled the nation when weak and well-nigh exhausted?—The party that clapped its hands in exultation at the National currency's decision against the national currency, asks you to do all this. Verily assurance is not a quality peculiar to the individual. The fact is, this party believing that consistency is a jewel of the first water, is determined to be consistent, cost what it may. Gen. McClellan, "The Unready," proving himself either an enemy to the Republic or a miserable imbecile, was relieved from command for one or the other and forthwith the opposition nominated him for the Presidency. A Judge of the Supreme Court of the State made a decision disfranchising the soldiers in service, and he is at once nominated by this party for the highest office in the gift of the State. Clymer defended the decision of Woodward, voted against the proposition to arm the State, &c. For these acts he is pitted against a gallant soldier for the gubernatorial office, and now they offer to give him a place in the court of last resort, because, forsooth, he is an able jurist and a christian gentleman. But has he not shown that his views are antagonistic to the best interests of the State and the nation. He may rival Blackstone in ability and Sir Matthew Hale in probity. What of that? When the decisions of our judges effect the interests of the nation, will probity and ability alone answer? When the law and precedent are to direct, such qualities are all that are essential, but when new issues are to be decided upon, along with probity and ability must be found perfect freedom from all partizan bias and prejudice. We know that Judge Sharpwood permitted his prejudices and his penchant for worn-out issues to move him to decide against the popular will; is it not so again? Can we have confidence in him who has once proved false? Reconstruction is now the all absorbing question in the country. There is not a true patriot in the land who does not wish to see it as speedily accomplished as is consistent with the good of the nation.—Congress has its plan for bringing about the much desired result. And Andrew Johnson has his "policy" professedly aimed at the same end. The great majority of those who have any say at all in the matter, viz, the great body of the loyal people, sustain the measures of Congress. The South, and—of course, the party which loudly calls itself democratic—advocate the President's policy. They may be consistent, and we have shown that they will be consistent though consistency slay them, which it is sure to do eventually. Judge Sharpwood has gone yoke-fellow with his party during the last six years of its shameful existence. So far as partizanship has marked his record it has been in favor of the opposition, and against the welfare of the country; he has sanctioned by his vote, by silence or otherwise, all the disgraceful acts of that party; he is to day in entire sympathy with it; he is in sympathy with the purpose of this party to put clogs on the wheels of progress; to sound the retreat to the vanguard of civilization; he believes, with its adherents, that there is nothing new under the sun; that human creations are perfect and hence that the Constitution as it is, is sufficient for the direction of the government of these

States throughout all coming time; and he and they would hold fast with the same tenacity to the crude and unjust laws of the middle ages if they now constituted the law of the land.

We trust the people of this Commonwealth will have a full sense of the importance of the coming election. The Romans, in times of great danger, appointed a dictator, who was sworn to see that the Republic suffered no detriment. Let every voter who loves freedom, and who would secure it to others, be himself a dictator so far as to see to it that the Republic suffers no detriment at the next election, and all will be well.—Franklin Repository.

Meddling in Mexico.

That a burnt child ought to dread the fire, we know; we are not half so sure that he generally does. Indeed, it has often seemed to us that burnt children had a special proclivity for "the devouring element." Whoever knew a man ruined in character and fortune by gambling who thenceforth shunned inflexibly the blackleg's den? Whoever knew a man who had pined all he was worth down his throat that did not love the fiery fluid that had proved his perdition?

Still, we submit that he who has seen others fearfully burned, while himself unharmed, should know enough to keep cool, and it utterly amazes us, in view of the recent and bitter experience of France in Mexico, that we should have countrymen eager to imitate Napoleon's folly. There is no proof that the French were particularly obnoxious in Mexico; the natural justice of independence, with the distrust and hatred of foreigners common to all ignorant and somewhat tolerably intelligent people, fully accounts for the overthrow and death of Maximilian. The dullest, most illiterate "greaser" comprehends that the rule of foreigners in his country implies their incapacity for self-government, and he resents this all the more since he has a smothered suspicion that it is true.

The Times is moved by a recent preposterous manifesto to say: "We are very happy that Setor Romero has seen fit to postpone the formation of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, for mutual protection against invasion and rebellion." It may be all very well for us to do what we can to help Mexico out of her troubles; but for Mexico to send an army to help us in case of rebellion or invasion, is something we would rather not agree to. The idea was suggested to Romero by "Mr. A. Watson," not by Secretary Seward.

The American people may better understand at the outset that all schemes of "mutual protection," or whatever specious name may be given to the meddled arrangement between our Government and Jarez mean the saddling upon us of the Mexican Debt. It is just this that makes Louis Napoleon so anxious now to get us into Mexico as he recently proposed to be to rule us as if Uncle Sam would just swallow Mexico bodily, he could not refuse to assume and pay her Debt—and its amount, if he were once in for it, would cause him to open his eyes. A few men would get rich out of Mexican mines and marts; but the great mass of us would find our already heavy burden of taxation largely increased.

LET MEXICO ALONE. That is the sum of all wisdom on the subject. She has given us to understand, in executing Maximilian, that our Government's influence with her chieftains is sought—that she chooses to manage her own affairs—so let her. It is best in the long run for her—best every way for us. Let Napoleon seek reimbursement for his lawless venture any where but here.—Hands off!—New York Tribune.

The Rothschilds and the Pope.

For fifteen centuries the Jews have been cursed by the Pope, and persecuted by the Roman Church. There is no more revolting chapter of horrors in history than that of the treatment of the Jews at the hands of the Pontiffs. In all lands where the Roman religion is dominant, the children of Israel have been treated with barbaric rigor—allowed few privileges, denied all rights, looked upon as a people accursed of God and set apart by divine ordination to be trampled upon by the Church.

In Rome, at the present day, the Jews are confined to the Ghetto; they are not allowed to set up shop in any other part of the city without a permit; they can engage only in certain trades; they are compelled to pay enormous taxes into the Papal treasury; they are subject to a stringent code of laws established by the Pope for their especial government; they are imprisoned and fined for the most trivial offenses. They cannot own any real estate in the city; cannot build, tear down, or remodel any dwelling or change their place of business without Papal permission. They are in abject slavery, with no rights whatever, and entitled to no privileges, and receive none, except upon the gracious condescensions of the Pope.

In former times they were unmercifully whipped and compelled to listen once a week to the Christian doctrine of the priests. But time is bringing changes. The Pope is in want of money, and the house of the red shield has money to lend on good security. The house is always ready to accommodate Governments. Italy wants money so she sells her fine system of railroads to the Rothschilds. The Pope wants money so he sends his Nuncio to the wealthy house of the despised race, offers them security on the property of the Church, the Campaigns, and receives ten million dollars to maintain his army and Imperial State. It was in 1865.

A year passes, and the Pontifical expenditures are five millions more than the income, and the deficit is made by the Rothschilds, who take a second security at a higher rate of interest. Another year is passed, and there is a third annual vendum in the Papal treasury, of six millions, which will quite likely be filled by the same house. The firm can do it with ease. When will the Pope redeem his loan at the rate he is going? Never! Meanwhile the day is not far distant when these representatives of a persecuted race will have all the available property of the Church in their possession. Surely time works wonders.

EUROPE.

AMERICAN REAPERS AND MOWERS.—PARIS, July 31.—In the competitive trial of mowing and reaping machines yesterday, on the Imperial farm at Vincennes, the distribution of prizes, made by the jury, shows that the American inventions excelled all others. C. H. McCormick received the highest prize for reaper and mower, and gold medals were awarded to Messrs. Wood and Parry.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—VIENNA, July 31.—Accounts have reached this city of a terrible explosion in one of the large mines owned by the Rothschilds, in Moravia. The mine was full of workmen at the time, and more than one hundred miners are reported killed or injured.

THE SULTAN EN ROUTE HOME.—VIENNA, Evening, July 31.—The visit of the Sultan to Vienna terminated to-day. His Majesty departed this afternoon for Pesth, where he will make a brief visit, and thence proceed to Constantinople.

JOINED THE ZOLVEREIN.—BERLIN, July 31.—Altona, the largest city in Holstein, has joined the Zolverein.

PRUSSIA'S REPLY TO THE DANISH CABINET.—BERLIN, July 31, Evening.—The Prussian Government is preparing and will shortly send to Copenhagen a reply to the note of the Danish Cabinet, requesting information as to the production acquired by Prussia for the protection of Germans in Northern Schleswig.

REFORM MEETING.—LONDON, August 1, Evening.—The leaders of the reform movement have made arrangements for another grand meeting of the supporters of reform in Hyde Park, on Monday next, for the purpose of protesting against any cutting down of the franchise extended by the Reform bill as it passed the House of Commons. An immense attendance is anticipated.

THE PRUSSIAN LOAN.—PARIS, August 1, Evening.—The new Prussian loan is to be offered in this market next week.

NO FAMINE IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, August 1, Evening.—The reported distress in the counties of Mayes and Connamara from famine has been much exaggerated, and affairs have now assumed a much more cheerful aspect.

GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, Evening, August 1.—To-day was the third day of the Goodwood races, and the event included the great one of the meeting, viz, the run for the Goodwood cup. The attendance was very large, and the scene of exciting interest. The leading horses came in the following order: Van Ban first, Tynodal second, Regalia third.

DEATH OF A CHILEAN MINISTER.

BRUSSELS, August 1.—Manuel Corvallo, Minister of Chile at this capital, died to-day.

RETURN VISIT.

VIENNA, August 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph will return the visit of the Emperor of the French at an early day.

LONDON, Evening, August 1.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £395,000 within the past week.

Suffrage in New York.

The Convention of New York has agreed upon the section to be inserted in the Constitution defining who shall be voters. It provides that every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, who shall have been a resident of the State one year and a citizen thirty days, and a resident of the county where he offers his vote four months, shall be entitled to a vote. No person in the military service in time of war shall lose his vote by reason of his absence, and the Legislature is authorized to provide the means for securing the votes of absent citizens. The second section provides the means for preventing persons who have bought or sold votes from voting, and stipulates that laws shall be passed to secure the punishment of such persons. The third section provides that, for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State, of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while kept in any almshouse or other asylum at the public expense; nor while confined in any public prison. The fourth section provides for registration. The remaining sections set forth the manner of holding elections and the oaths to be administered to officers of elections. Mr. Murphy moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "white male citizens," but after debate this was lost—yeas 48, nays 94. The term of residence for foreigners was reduced from thirty to ten days. The provisions to the first section were, on motion, stricken out. An amendment was adopted making the resident a voter for thirty days of the town or ward, and ten days of the election district. An amendment proposing to extend suffrage to women was lost—yeas 19, nays 125.

CHARING CHARACTER.

—Did you ever watch a sculptor slowly fashioning a human countenance? It is not moulded at once. It is not struck out at a single blow. A thousand blows rough out it. Ten thousand chisel points polish and perfect it—put in the fine touches, and bring out the features and expression. It is a work of time, but at last, the full likeness comes out, and stands fixed and unchanged in the solid marble. So does a man carve out his own moral likeness. Every day he adds something to the work. A thousand acts of thought, and will, and efforts, shape the features and expressions of the soul. Habits of love, piety, and truth—habits of falsehood, passion, or goodness, silently mould and fashion it till at length it wears the likeness of God, or the image of a demon.

—Gen. Sickles has ordered that the assent of Wm. J. Armstrong and the New York Times correspondent be sent from Columbia, S. C., to Charleston, there to be arranged before a military commission.

News Items.

—Wheat is selling in Piqua and Circleville, Ohio, at \$1 75 per bushel.

—The Franklin Jeffersonian is out for General Grant for the Presidency.

—The Dayton, Ohio, Journal says new family flour was offered in that place on Saturday last at \$10 per barrel.

—The number of convicts now in the Joliet, Illinois, Penitentiary is one thousand and sixty. A large increase recently.

—The report that General Sickles had forbidden the exportation of oom from North Carolina, owing to the short supply, is unfounded.

—There are six hundred and nine thousand grains of wheat in a bushel, and fourteen million, nine hundred and seventy-six thousand in a bushel of red clover seed.

—Father Cotton, aged eighty-three years, and Mrs. Rebecca Rechter, aged seventy-five years, were married in Union township, Indiana, on last Thursday, by Esquire Henderson.

—According to recent assessments of real and personal property in Iowa, Des Moines is the wealthiest city in the State, and is followed by Lee county, and Lee by Scott county.

—More than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of wool have been purchased this year at Morenci, Michigan, at an average of forty-three and one-half cents.

—The Hancock Jeffersonian says: Wool has been selling since our last, from thirty-five to forty cents per pound; a decline from the week previous. A dealer tells us that the wool crop is mostly in.

—The balance in the Michigan State Treasury on the 1st of July was \$543,000. This is the amount after deducting \$107,000 interest on the State debt, which was due July 1.

—An Indiana paper tells of a case lately tried in one of the courts there, where it was found, after proceedings had begun, that the defendant had been sworn as a juror, and was actually sitting on his own case.

—A Washington correspondent says: The President declines to advise the running of a new ticket in Pennsylvania at the coming State election. He thinks such a course would insure the election of Hon. H. W. Williams, whom he politically dislikes.

—A Republican mass meeting July 29 was held in Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday evening, in which the freedom were a majority. Resolutions were adopted pledging support and good faith to the Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

—The Prussian Government continues its negotiations with Denmark. A note is now being prepared in Berlin which will state what guarantees Prussia expects Denmark to give to the Germans of North Schleswig before it will consent to the retrocession of this district to Denmark.

—At a trial of mowing and reaping machines which took place July 30th, on the Imperial farm at Vincennes, France, the American invention were declared by the jury to excel all others. Mr. McCormick received the highest prize for his reaper and mower.

—It is stated, in some of the newspapers, that General Gaunt was heretofore a Democrat. A member of Congress states that in a conversation with him last week the General said he had been a Whig while that party was in existence, and that the only Democrat he ever voted for was Buchanan, but that he never was a politician, and rarely ever voted at all.

—Omaha dispatches say: The Indians are concentrating at the base of Mud River Mountains, near the Sweet Water. A private letter to Gen. Dodge, says: The Indians are daily attacking the trains, and all travel from Green River to Fort Sanders is stopped. The export of assayed bullion from Nevada last week amounted to two hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. The crude bullion received for assay amounted to sixty-four thousand one hundred and forty-eight ounces.

—Gen. Sheridan's removal will not satisfy the loyal men of the South; they clamor for that of Pope, and the other day a deputation of Alabama Rebels appeared before the President and demanded it. Mr. Johnson dismissed them with assurances "that Alabama would be 'vindicated,' which means, we suppose, that Pope will be turned out when it is safe to do so. But why should the President stop here? Why not dismiss all five of the District Commanders; put Custer in place of Ord, Rousseau in stead of Pope. Let Steedman succeed Sickles, and Quantrell Sheridan.—We can assure Mr. Johnson that these appointments would make unnecessary any further opinions from Mr. Stanbery, and would end at once all those annoying complaints of the niggers and the Union men. Those embarrassing questions about colored men as jurors, labor laws, registration, oaths of loyalty &c., would be settled. Quantrell, for instance, has shown extraordinary resolution in putting down saucy darkeys in Texas, and crushing the insolence of Southern Union men who wore traitors to the Confederacy during the war. He would never imitate Sheridan's insubordination in contradicting the President's assertion that Congress instigated the New Orleans massacre, and blaming the innocent Herron, the lamb-like Monroe, and the tender-hearted and impartial Abell.—N. Y. Tribune.