The Lesson of Tennessee.

The Republican triumph in Tennes ends all discussion in regard to the col-ored vote of the South. Nor promises nor threats could win the freedmen to the nor threats could win the freedmen to the support of the party which had opposed their liberation, and given all its sympathy to the Rebellion. Yet Tennessee is the only State in which general concessions have been made to the colored men by the Democracy, they were invited to send delegates to Democratic Conventions, and at a time when timid Republicant in the Logislature were afraid to al. cans in the Legislature were afraid to al-low black men to sit on juries, there were Democrats shrewd enough to offer them share of the offices in the gift of the On the other hand, the planters people. On the other hand, the planters of Western Tennessee used stronger means to secure the colored vote for Eth means to secure the colored vote for Etheridge; dismissal from employment was the penalty of a vote for Brownlow, and so universal were these threats that Gen. Thomas was compelled to interfere for the protection of the colored men. But terrorism could not drive, flattery could not betray; the freedmen of Tennessee knew that the Republican party was the not betray; the freedmen of Tennessee knew that the Republican party was the only party they dared trust, and cast their

solidly for the Republican candi-

tive in Louisiana or South Carolina.

tive in Louisiana or South Carolina.

The result of this election, therefore, means the triumph of the Republican party in the South. Nothing can prevent it but the faithlessness or indifference of Republicans in the North; it is yet in our power to make or mar success. The fall and perfect confidence of the colored voters of the Rebel States is given. colored voters of the Rebel States is given to us, and to keep it we have only to deserve it. But if the Republican party in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania denies the right of suffrage to the colored citizens of those States, the faith of the South in its sincerity must be inevitably lost. Two opposing principle annot co exist; there cannot be one rule if justice for the South, and one for the of freedom we impose upon others we must ourselves accept. Conviction of hypoerisy, before the bar of the nation, hypocrisy, before the par of the hatton, is the alternative, and nothing could do more to check Republican enthusiasm in Alabama or North Carolina than the an-nouncement that New York had refused the ballot to her own citizens. If we want to build up a Black man's party that is the surest and speediest way, nor could we have the effrontery to complain of a political organization based on distinctions of color, which we ourselves recognized and proclaimed. Yet we have no fear now that justice will be long de-nied to the colored men of the North; let them vote as they may, it is not with their politics that we are concerned, but with their rights. Even were it certain that every colored vote in New York would be cast for the Lemocratic ticket our voice would be for impartial suffrage.
And upon lower grounds, surely, the devotion of the freedmen of Tennessee to
the Republican cause should be an argument with those politicians who never fully accept principle till time has proved

that it is also expediency.

Tennessee has taught that lesson. This is the first State election at which the blacks have taken full part, and though the canvass was fierce and personal, and overy provocation to riot was given, or-der was maintained throughout the State. The precautions taken by the civil au-thorities, and by General Thomas, it is thorities, and by General Thomas, it is true, were excellent, yet they were notoricusly insufficient had there been any truth in the Democrate dogma that the equal rights of black and white necessitate a war of races. The free dmen were not only orderly, but it is plain that they preserved order. The vote was unusually large, the polls were crowded, the racesions of men were excited, and had any large, the poils were crowded, the passions of men were excited, and had the negroez desired riot, Gen. Thomas had no force in Tennessee that could have prevented it. That the almost have prevented it. That the annual unanimous vote they cast for the Repub-lican ticket is a proof of their fitness for the ballot, may be called a partisan argusake the grand spectacle of a race of slaves, just from the whipping-post and the market, despised, ignorant, poor, suddenly clothed with freedom and intrusted with political power, who yet go side by side with their masters and persecutors to the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls, as peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls are peacefully as if for generations the state of the polls are peacefully as if for generations the polls are peacefully as if the peaceful pe with political power, who yet go side by side with their masters and persecutors to the polls, as peacefully as if for generations they had been the children of the State, and not the beats who bore its burdens. Is not this appreciation of the meaning of the ballot? There are men in Tennessee to day who never felt that they were men till they east their votes for Brownlow last Thursday, and if we dared believe that the Democrats of this city had half the sense of their responsibility as voters, and half the respect for the sacredness of the ballot that the negroes of Tennessee possess, we should not despair of seeing thieves banished from our Government, from the City Councils, up or down, to the Courts held in the interest of Rum.

Tennessee, Andrew Johnson's own State, has utterly repudiated his policy,

State, has utterly repudiated his policy, and declared that not upon his plan is reconciliation possible. The new Legislature will choose the successor of Sen. ator Patterson, and every one of the eight Congressmen chosen is a Radical. This victory is one for Aunesty, for that must be the certain result of the unity of thy Republican party, North and South—the acceptance by the Rebel States of the natural results of the war. Se long as men like Monroe, and Perry, and Hill, and Herschel V. Johnson re-fuse to acknowledge the defeat of the Reacknowledge the defeat of the Re-naud the abolition of Slavery, mil-tle and disfranchisement will con-The Republican success in Tenbellion and the abolition of Slavery, mil-

nessee is the first great step to the restoration of civil government; it solves the problem of reconstruction. The great experiment of impartial suffrage, of equal rights, has been tried and has succeeded; nothing remains but to work out with patience, and moderation justice and good will, the same grand result from Virginia to Texas.—N. Y. Tribune.

Professor Huxley on the Negro.

In the course of a series of lectures on "Ethnology," at the Royal Institute, in London, Professor Huxley, on the 1st instant, arrived at the subject of Africa and the negro. In closing his remarks, he said, that the negro is not the "missing link" between men and monkeys; he is further removed from anthropid apes in many respects than the English are. For instance he has wooly bair, and no is not an indentation of the part above the heel, which sometimes gives the appearance of unnatural projection to the latter. Many foolish things are said by opponents of the negro, who frequently quote as a fact what has often been refated, that the brain of a negro is covered with a black membranous envelope. It is not so, and if it were, is that the reason for condemning him to slavery? The friends of the negro likewise say foolish things, and argue that England would be all the better for an infusion of negro blood. He did not believe so—One thing is certain, the negro is imdates. This unanimity is prophetic. If the blacks are Radical in Tennessee, there can be no fear that they will be Conservanegro blood. He did not believe so—One thing is certain, the negro is improvable, because he can now till the ground, smelt iron and work gold, which he did not do originally. How far he is improvable is a question yet to be solved. It must be remembered, however, that certainly for five or six thousand years, perhaps more, as proved by Egyptian monuments, the negro has lived in Africa much as at present, without in any degree civilizing himself. No nation can elevate itself by condemning another to slavery; and no nation can do its duty to inferior races, or itself attain the highest point of civilization, without trying to raise less favored nations to the highest point they are capable of reaching, est point they are capable of reaching, be it high or be it low. This concluding remark was received with much applause.

N. Y. Convention.

In the Convention yesterday (Friday, August 2d.) fifteen memorials against the appropriation of money for sectarian in-stitutions were presented. The Commit-tee upon the Powers and Duties of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor re-ported in favor of having the Legislature determine the amount of the Governor's salary; also recommending that no bill shall be signed after the adjournment of the Legislature The Joint Committee upon Banking and Currency and Iusur-ance reported provisions for the forma-tion and control of corporations. Section 4 provides that the Legislature shall have no power to miss any law directly or in-Governor and Lieutenant-Governor reno power to pass any law directly or in-directly authorizing the suspension of specie payments by any person or corporation, and section 6 makes stockholders individually liable to the amount of their stock for the debts of the corporation .-A resolution was adopted looking to a prohibition of all gift enterprizes or lot-teries. Mr. Stratton's resolution of in-quiry as to the amount of police attends ance upon Criminal Courts in this city was called up and adopted. A resolution that it is the duty of the United tion that it is the duty of the Unit.d States to pay the outlay or the debts of the loyal States in support of the war was ordered sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress. A resolution for final adjournment upon the 10th of September was adopted.—New York Trilmae.

THE PRINTER'S ESTATE .- The printer's dollars-Where are they? A dollar here, and a dollar there, scattered over numerous small towns all over the country, miles and miles apart—how shall they be gathered together? The paper

never pay the cost of gathering. Come in here, in single file, that the printer may form you into battalion, and send you forth again, to battle for him and vindicate his credit.

Reader, ere you sure you haven't a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about your "old clothes?"

Chained to a Corpse.

The speech of Mr. Gross, editor of the Democratic German paper, the Staats Zeitung, delivered in the Convention at Albany was not only an admirable statement of the propriety of manhood suffrage, but it was an illustration of skillful party tactics. It took exactly the position which the Democratic party as a sagacious organization should have taken at the end of the war. The logic is simple. Slavery, upon which, as a special issue, parties rested, being gone, the true policy was to abandon all the old prejudices ond measures founded upon it, and to accept the situation. With the fall of slavery, and in the situation of the country, it was evident that the colored man would be politically an equal citizen. Slavery being gone there was no reason for insisting upon keeping him disfranchised, and could the managers of the Democratic party have been sagacious concept to proper the present it there was a shance. The speech of Mr. Gross, editor of the Democratic party have been sagacious enough to perceive it, there was a chance of restoring the old party under a new

As it is, the Democratic party is an or ganization of opposition upon a principle which wholly reverses the course of re-construction, repudiates the theory of the war, and leaves every great national question unsettled. The Democratic question unsettled. The Democratic policy is to treat the States exactly as if nothing had happened but a riot; it has been suppressed, and that is the end of

t. Nothing more puerile can be con-eived than such a view of the situation. It is a statesmanship which omits all the acts. It is a folly which finds no significance in the terrible words spoken to a king: "Sire, it is a revolution." And until the mind of the country is utterly onfused no such party can hope for res toration to power, except by some chance of an alliance with a vote at the South unfriendly to the Government and the

So long as this is the course of the innuendo; so long as men who honestly gave time, money, personal service, and uncomplemising devotion to the coun-try during the war perceive in those pa-pers, with distaste and disgust, the sympirit which has so long ruled the so-lety of the South, just so long they will suspect and spurn the Democratic party. Everywhere, as in the New York Convention, it appeals and panders to a bostility of race which can lead to nothing but evil when the subjects of it nothing but evil when the subjects of it are equal citizens. Even Democrats of character and position serve an imaginary public which demands the sacrifice of liberty or justice; or knowing their constituents, they stultify themselves by yielding to an ignoble prejudice. Could they ence cast this kind of subservieue. they ence cast this kind of subserviency

aside we could hope for a sudden restration of universal prosperity.

As it is, however, the better men are in fear of the worst. The demagogues, who have no object but personal advan-tage at all hazards, would instantly ex-pose to the indignation of ignorance a man who took high ground and sought to plant the party upon it. And from this springs one of the chief perils of our politics. For when the intelligent and catholic conscientiously defer to the dictation of the ignorant and passionate the Government becomes essently base in itself and humiliating to every honorable citizen. Nothing is certain than the intimate relation between morals and politics. As the sense of a moral law dies out of the mind of legislators the state approaches anarchy. Yet, if legisstate approaches anarchy. Yet, if legis lation is to be dictated by the worst part of the population and by the worst feel

ings, how long can we hope that moralisty will linger in politics?

Now, there is this essential difference between the two great parties in this country, the one has the inspiration of the moral sentiment and the other has

A young man, agent for a Philadels phia buisiness house, stopped at Latrobe last Saturday, and hired a horse and buggy to visit Greensburg. On reaching the lat Science, in the hands of infidelity, becomes mere materialism; poetry in the power of infidelity, degenerates into sensualism, and nations, without Christianity, become poor, and miserable, and blind, and wretched indeed.

Christianity, become poor, and miserable, and blind, and wretched indeed.

Christianity, become poor, and miserable, and blind, and wretched indeed.

Christianity, become poor, and miserable, and blind, and wretched indeed.

EVENING BRINGS US HOME.

Upon the hills the wind is sharp and cold.
The sweet young grasses wither on the wold,
And we, O Lord have wandered from Thy fild;
But evening brings us home.

ongst the mist we stumble, and the rocks ere the brown lichen whitens, and the fox ches the straggler from the scatter of flock But evening brings us home.

The sharp thorns prick us, and our tender feet Are cut and bleeding, and the lambs repeat Their pitiful complaints—O, rest is sweet When evening brings us home.

We have been wounded by the hunter's darts, Our eyes are very heavy, and our hearts Search for the coming when the light departs, At evening bring us home. The darkness gathers. Through the gloom no star Rises to guide us. We have wandered far, Without Thy lamp we know not where we are— At evening bring us home.

The clouds are round us, and the snow-drifts thicked thou, dear Shepherd, leave us not to sicken In the waste night—our tardy loststeps quicken, Atevening bring us home.

WIT AND WISDOM.

SIGNAL FOR A BARK-Pulling a dog's tail We see in a recent statement, that the Census embraces seven millions of wo-nen. Who wouldn't be Census!

Prejudices are like rats, and, man's mind like a trap; they get in easily, and then perhaps can't git out at all

then perhaps can't git out at all.

"A" "How came such a greasy mess is
the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to
ther maid ofsall work. "Why," replice
the girl, "the candles fell into the water
and I put them in the oven to dry."

"Boa" A gentlemen once asked, "What i
woman?" when a married man replied
"She is an essay on grace, in one wolum.

She is an essay on grace, in one volum-legantly bound. Athlough it may be dea very man should have a copy of it."

cay what a fine head your boy has?" said an admiring friend. "Yee, yes," said the fond father, he's a chip of the old block, 'aint you sonny?" "I guess so dad-ly, 'cause teacher said I was a young block bead.

block head.

**Solution of the state of the

o my Lédger."

"Sir," said an indignant husband to
restless friend, "you have abused my hossitality, you have kicked me down stairs,
and you have kicked me down stairs,
and you have kiesed my wife before my
ace. Beware, sirl A few more such outages, and by Jove, you'll rouse the lice."

The times are so hard I can scarcely keep my head above water," said a husband the other night to his wife, who was importuning him for a new dress. "No." she replied with some asperity, "but you can keep it above brandy and water easy

enough"

***A clergyman, who was consoling a young widow upon the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that "He was one of the few. You cannot find his equal, you know." To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I don't know, but I'll try.

property A venerable lady of a celebrated physician, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients, at which she exclaimed: "I do wish my husband his processions of one well processions." band would keep away from such processions
—it appears too much like a tailor carrying
home his work.

ome his work.

Ear A hady found occasion to call upon dentist to have her teeth fiilled. Among hose filled were two front ones and when a pleasant mood, the lady's face shone tith smiles, whose polished gold glittered rom the upper incisors. Those were oberved with admiration by her little niece, who, by and by seriously remarked:—Aunt Mary, wish! had copper hed teeth, like yours."

The copper beet ceets, like yours."

The The proprietor of a cotton factory put this notice on his gate: "No cigars or good looking men admitted." In explanation he said: "The one will set a flame agoing among my cutton, and the other among my griss. I won t admit such danserous things into my establishment. The risks are too great.

gerous things into my establishment. The risks are too great.

The Victim of Fashion.—(Jones has been telling Robinson one of his splitting stories). Robinson—"Ya-as, its very funny!! Jones—"Then why the deuce don't you laugh?" Robinson—"Why, my denr fellah, I would with pleasure, but I darn't display my emotion—these trowiers are so tremendously tight."

"Can you tell me where I can getsome-thing todrink?"

"Oh yes," said the other, "follow me"
The man followed him through two or three streets, till he began to be discouraged.

"Is it much further?" said he.

"Ouly a few setps further, there is the pump," replied the Washingtonian.

The man turned about and moved his boots.

-It is again rumored that Sir Frederick Bruce and Mr. Seward

Worth, Better than Show.

A young oriental prince was visiting est counties in England. He looked from his window into the beautiful garden, and inhaled the fragrance which was wafted towards him by the gentle breath

so delights my sense. See you you state-ly stalk, bearing on its shaft those gor-geous lilies, whose snowy petals are vein-ed with blood-red lines and with violet shade; that is undoubtedly the plant I

Africa.
"Its odor is nauseating," he said, "but bring me that flower of a hue so much deeper and richer than even the beauti-ful roses of my own fair land. See how it glows like flame! surely a rich odor should distil from that regal plant.

It was adahalia, and its scent was even ess agreeable than that of the lily. "Can it be, theu, the large white blossoms clustered on youder bush, or the blue cups on the neighboring shrnb?"

ne asked.

No, the snowball and campanula proved alike scentless. Various plants yielded their odorless buds or broad-spreading petals for inspection. But he found not he sought

e sought. "Surely it must be that golden ball," he said; "for so showy a bloom should at least charm the nostril as well as the

eye."
"Faugh!" It was a marigold At length they placed in his hand a wee brown blossom.
"So unpretending a thing as this can-

not surely be that for which I seek, exclaimed the prince, with a vexed air
—"this appears to be nothing better than He cautiously lifted it to his face.

"Is it possible?" he cried. "Is it really this unobtrusive brown weed which gives forth so precious an odor? Why, gives forth so precious an odor? Why, it hangs over the whole garden, and comes fanning in at my window like the very breath of health and purity. What is the name of this little darling?"
"Precisely that, your highness," answered his attendant—"this flower is called 'migonette, the little darling.""
"Wonderful! wonderful!" repeated the astendants placing it in his

A venerable lady of a celebrated tenderly and truthfully to those occupy-

think ye my daughters, what a word house-wife expresses. The married woman is her husband's domestic trust. On her he ought to be able to place his relianc in house and family; to her he should confide the key of his heart and the lock of his store room. His henor and his home are under her protection, —his welfare in her hand. Ponder this!—And you, my sons, be true men of honor; and gool fathers of your famof honor; and gool lathers of your fam-lies. Act in such wise that your wives respect and love you.—And what more shall I say to you my children? Peruse diligatly the word of God? that will guide you out of storm and dead calm, and bring you safe into port. And as for

the region of pure thoughts and happy emotions, the folicities and sanctities of the inner temple shine out through the mortal tenement, and play over it like lambent flame. The inceese makes the whole altar sweet; and we can under-stand what the poet means when he says

that—

On the other hand no man can lead a gormandizing sordid or licentious life, and still wear a countenance hallowed have been trying to agree upon a plan of cession of British American Possessions adjacent to Walrussia in settlement of the Alabama claims.

On the other hand no man can read a plan of cession of British American and smalliwer a countenance hallowed and sanctified with a halo of peace and joy.—Hirace Mann.

The Owner of the Soil.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives—by the law of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under of June.

"What exquisite perfume," he cried; "bring me, I pray you, the flower which so delights my sense. See you you stately stalk, bearing on its shaft those gorgeous lilies, whose snowy petals are veined with blood-red lines and with violet shade; that is undoubtedly the plant I seek.

"the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed by any other source. He feels other things being equal, more strongly than another, the character of a man as lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, which, fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by his power, is rolling through the heavens, a part is his—his from the center of the They brought him the curious lily of firea.

"Its odor is nauseating," he said, "but ring me that flower of a hue so much eaper and richer than even the beauti-less and he feels himself connected by a link with those who follow him, to whom eaper and richer than even the beautilink with those who follow him, to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps a farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their long home, but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The root which sheltered him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through the fields lies the path to the village school in earlier days. He still hears from the window the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; and near at hand is the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life spring of a fresh, healthy and generous national character .- Ed

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER .- The Misted that at almost any moment the stream may disappear in a mysterious watery abyss below. At Memphis unmistakable signs exist of an under-ground channel, and facts are related going to show that "Precisely that, your highness," answered his attendant—"this flower is called 'migonette, the little darling.""
"Wonderful! repeated the astonished prince, placing it in his bosom. Many years ago a saw mill was tweek in the swamps of Arkansas, 20 miles from the Mississippi. The owner awoke one bright morning to find his bosom. Thus your highness perceives, remarked his tutor, gravely, 'that the humble and unpretending often exhale the most precious virtues."—Little Pilgrum.

Lessons of Wisdom.—Frederica Bremer, the charming moralist, speaks tenderly and truthfully to those occupying the several family relations:

"Many a marriage has commenced like the mushroon. Wherefore? Because the married pair neglected to be as agreeable to each other after their union as they were before it. Seek always to please each other, my children, but in doing so keep heaven in mind. Lavish not your love to-day, remembering that marriage has a morrow. Bethink ye my daughters, what a word

PRUSSIANS AT HOME.—A very credible, and we dare say, correct view, is given of the common people of Berlin by a correspondent of the Times. Moving in the clean streets of the city, they appear well dressed, orderly, sober and industrious. A drunken man or a beggar is rarely seen por any one where conduct is seen, nor any one whose conduct is offensive to a correct sense of pro-priety. This is reckoned the result, in part, of the excellent system of public school instruction, and still carrying to best men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to best men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to best men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to best men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to be the men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to be the men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to be the men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to be the men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to the carrying to be the men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to be the men down to a wetched policy of the carrying to the

school education of an early age, are to be attributed many of the manly qualities which pertain to the Prussian character, and make the nation the leading one in Germany.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—A man by the name of Schram, while binding wheat in a field near Buchannan, Mich, gathered up in a sheaf a rattlesnake, which bit him on the finger. With remarkable coolness he immediately took his pocket-knife and cut open the end of the finger through the wound made by the snake's tooth, quickly wound a horse hair tight around the finger to prevent as much as possible the circulation of the blood, and drank a glass of liquor. The next day he was nearly well, having suffered very little inconvenience except being very sick for a short time

Bellin and the finger to the read of the product will be the distance in feet.

The Cretans have unexpectedly found

-By direction of the President a proc-By direction of the President a proclamation has been prepared, in accordance with the resolution of the House, warning filibusters that the penalties of the law will be visited upon them, etc., but, unless there shall be more evidence of movements in the direction of Mexico by the filibusters, the proclamation will not be promulgated.

After many years of exile, Kosauth has been restored to the councils of his country. He has just been unanimously elected to the Hungarian Diet.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, August 6.-The official tement of the public debt to the 1st

of August, shows the following:

Debt bearing coin interest. \$1.678,906,961,30

Bearing currency interest. 51,678,906,961,30

Matured debt not greeneded for pay-15,686,815,87 369,164,864,00 28,554,729,72 19,457,960,00 ment...
Debt bearing no interest...
Fractional currency.
Gold certificate: of deposit.....

Total debt. .

\$2,686,685,896,39 AMOUNT IN TREASURY

\$102,905,174,00

The amount of debt less cash in the Treasury has decreased \$430,919,98. The debt bearing coin interest has increased \$76,262,750, while that bearing currency interest has decreased \$80,726, 901. The matured debt, not presented for payment has increased \$5,323,795. 501. The matured debt, not presented for payment, has increased \$5,923,795,-55. The debt bearing no interest has detreased \$1,814,258,74. The amount in the Treasury in coincident detreased \$1,814,258,74. The amount in the Treasury in coin since June 1st has increased \$4,146,746,39, and the amount in currency less than that ex-hibited in the last statement, \$919,868,-

KRINGLES LOCALS.—Wanted—a skill4

RRINGLES LOCALS.—Wanted—a skillé ful incendiary. Apply at Yewnion st.; opposite the skule.

Muzzle your dorgs. Muzzles on the end of Kolts revolvers are considered the most effectual.

most effectual.

Our city wuz threwn intew a grate
state ov excitement yesterday by the spectakle ov a countryman emerging from a
Ju tailers in a neat fittin soot ov noo Ju tailers in a neat fittin soot ov noo Kloes. Upon Eggsamination, however, it waz found that he merely went in for a paper Kollar, having got his wardrobe other whears.

Thare iz a fearful amount of Kourting goin on in our city, while marriages air ez skarce az dyspeties in a poor hous.

We air informed that the gentleman hoo stood on his head under spile driver for the nursus ov havin a tile page up

for the purpus ov havin a tite pare uv boots driv on, shortly afterwards found himself in Chiny perfectly naked with-out a sent in hiz pocket. He rites that

the wa ov the Paris ExPosishun.

We hev understood Jef. Davis, the goast ov the 'lorst Koûze' haz safely reached his destynashun. Another startlin proof that the devil iz in league with railroads.

debauchery.

It may well be doubted if any "heathen" eity, in proportion to population, presents a more revolting spectacle.

PROTEST AGAINST SHERIDAN'S AND

Pope's Removal.—A delegation of Southerners, including a prominent officer of the Johnson Provisional Govarnment of Alabama, has called upon the President to protest against the removal of General Pope and Sheridan. They advanced the argument that the time for the removal of these officers had passed, and admitting themselve to be thoroughly subtempt to interfere with the execution of the reconstruction acts under a radical construction of their provisions. They feel assured that Congress, when it assembles in November, will nullify all such attempts, and that the only results will be to increase the severity of the laws for their future government. The President gave them but little satisfaction, and that he would act independently of them or of any other men of com

-The Cretans have unexpectedly found an ally in Prussia. Bismarck's official organ pleads for the interference of the Great Powers of Europe in behalf of the struggling patriots.