

MARYLAND.

Republican State Convention. BALTIMORE, October 10.—The Republican State Convention met today and made the following nominations: Governor—Judge Hugh L. Bond; Attorney General—H. H. Goldsborough; Talbot; Comptroller—F. Schly, of Frederick county.

The following resolutions were adopted: 1st. That the Republican party in Maryland adhere firmly to the principles of manhood suffrage, universal and uniform education, and payment of the national debt, and pledge themselves to fight it out on this line.

The second resolution advocates public education for all children of the State and the maintenance of the present school system of the State, with no changes, except to increase its usefulness and promote economy.

The third resolution favors the repeal of the present militia law. A resolution was adopted by sixty-four to seventeen, recommending the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency by the Republicans.

The Democrats are now firing one hundred guns on Federal Hill in honor of the result of the late election in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

TENNESSE.

inauguration of Governor Brownlow. NASHVILLE, October 10.—Governor Brownlow was inaugurated this morning. He appeared in the House of Representatives and took the oath of office.

The inaugural was read by his private secretary. In it he expresses gratitude for the honor of a second election by a larger majority than was ever given for Governor, but regards it as a triumph of the principles represented in his nomination rather than a personal victory.

He paid the highest compliment to the Republican party, the only organization controlled by men up with the advanced ideas of the times, and guarding with zealous eye the preservation of the Union. Tennessee he spoke of as the harbinger of a new dispensation of political affairs in the South. In regard to Northern men settling in the State, he said, "I have witnessed with regret in different localities in the State a disposition to proscribe northern men and drive them from the country. I do not enter into this spirit, nor will I administer the Executive branch of the State Government upon any such principle. If men are good enough to come to Tennessee and encounter the cold and heat, in mud and rain, of our climate, and face rebel bullets in putting down rebellion, they are good enough to fill offices of honor and trust. We want Northern capital, Northern enterprise, &c. To get all this, I, for one, am quite willing to take a fair proportion of Northern politicians; but I yield to no man in my contempt for that class of Northern men who come among us, and for the sake of position and patronage abandon their honest sentiments, and rebel sympathizers. The inaugural concluded as follows: Implore for your guidance the favor of Almighty God, which is never withheld from lawbreakers whose cause is just, shaped solely by the conception. He gives them of right and duty. I conclude with a sentiment, which I trust may inspire all our action, "The Union of the Republican party for the sake of the Union."

THE CITADEL UNHARMED. The election does not change the nature of things. Of some things in the political arena it does not change the position. The interests and the laws of the country are the same that they were before it occurred. And unless there should be treachery and usurpation at the head of the Executive Department of the Government, the maintenance of those interests and the administration of those laws will go on without let or hindrance, as before. We refer particularly to the legalized process for the restoration of the seceded States to the Union. Should the election encourage latent treachery to become more open and active; in other words, should it stimulate the President to obstruct the laws which he is bound by oath and duty to execute, it will be a consequence such as has never yet followed an election, and an interpretation such as has never been put upon the meaning of one. If the laws are unacceptable to the majority of the people, there is a proper method of annulling them. Obstruction by fraud, violence or formal neglect, is a method which the people of this country have never yet approved.

The central plank in the Republican policy has been, and is now, the restoration of the seceded States to the Union, on just and proper conditions. This has been impeded by the President, and the Democratic party have instigated and induced his course in this respect. The laws of Congress have been indorsed by the Republican party. Until repealed or modified, their execution must continue to be the duty of the President, whether he shall perform it or not. The election, therefore, does not legitimately affect the prospects of that just and safe reconstruction which has been the aim of the Republican party. There is no alternative or evasion, but in a gross dereliction of official duty in the Executive.

As to the future prospects of the great central questions, they must be determined by the voice of the people in future elections. Next year, in the election of a new Congress and a new President, the opportunity will be legally presented for an expression of the people's will on the subject. But the next year we anticipate that expression in favor of the Republican doctrine of reconstruction, on the basis of fidelity to the Union. We are not at all despondent in consequence of the defeat we have had on questions foisted into this canvass, which are not connected with the main cause. Last year we recollect after their seventh defeat, the Democrats rallied their hopes immediately after election. After glorious victories for seven years we hope the Republican party has too much vitality and too much spirit to give way to des-

pondency, and especially, as the present election does not decide against them the issue which they have deemed and declared so often to be the principal one for which they have fought and voted, namely, freedom, the Union, equal rights and a just representation on the basis of men, and not chattel property, in the Federal Government.—Ex.

EUROPE.

BATTLE IN ITALY. FLORENCE, October 10.—There was another battle yesterday between the Garibaldians and Papal forces near Montalbano. It is reported the invaders were defeated, but no reliable account of the result has been received. The invaders will soon break out in the city of Rome itself. They say preparations for this purpose are complete, and the leaders of the movement in Rome are acting in concert with the invaders in Viterbo and elsewhere.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT UNABATED. LONDON, Wednesday Evening.—The excitement about the Fenians in the north of England is unabated. The Government continues its precautions against an outbreak. Another detachment of regular troops are under orders to leave by railway for the Cumberland garrison, Carlisle Castle. LONDON, October 10.—Orders have been issued from the Home Office, that oratories belonging to the Volunteer forces be guarded and placed in a condition of defence. It is generally believed that the Government will call Parliament together on the 19th of November.

DEGREE CONFERRED ON AMERICAN BISHOPS. The Degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred by Cambridge University, upon all the American Bishops now attending the Pan-Anglican Synod.

NAPOLEON AND KING WILLIAM. PARIS, October 11.—Arrangements have been completed for a meeting between Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia at an early day, and the city of Baden has been fixed on as the place where the interview will take place.

THE POPE FEARFUL. There is no longer a doubt that we were badly beaten everywhere last Tuesday. Sharwood is elected Supreme Judge in this State. In Ohio the Constitutional Amendment is defeated by a heavy majority, and the democrats have a majority of the Legislature. That's election news enough for one day. No use hanging your under lip. Get provisions, and go aboard for Salt River for one year, and then we'll see what we will see. Perhaps the salubrious breeze of that classic region will put a little vigor into the Republican party. No use talking about how it was done or who did it; the thing is done. Wonder if that lightning struck any other place.

IRON-CLADS SENT TO IRELAND. LONDON, October 11.—Three iron-clads have been dispatched from Woolwich to the Irish coast.

THE CHINESE REBELLION. LONDON, October 11.—Intelligence has been received from China that the rebels are meeting with success, and are seriously threatening the city of Peking.

LETTER FROM NAPOLEON. PARIS, October 11.—Etonard today published a letter, which it declares genuine, addressed by the Emperor to Marquis de Lavallette, his Minister of the Interior, and written in August, 1866. In this letter the Emperor explicitly denies that he has any desire to interfere with or profit by the reconstruction of Germany.

ADMIRAL FARAGUT. LONDON, October 11.—Admiral Faragut was the guest of Prince De Joinville at Clarmont yesterday. The United States squadron, with Admiral Faragut on board, will visit Portsmouth this week, after which the whole fleet will proceed to sea.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION. FLORENCE, October 11.—The insurgents and invading parties in the province of Viterbo have been concentrated at Florence, where they have thrown up entrenchments. Many other places in Roman territory have also been occupied by the Garibaldians. Several regiments of Pontifical troops have been sent out to dislodge them, and the garrison within the walls of Rome at present is very small. A strong Papal force has left Rome to prevent the junction of Menotti Garibaldi and parties under his command with the insurgents at the fortress. The plan of the Garibaldian leaders seems to be to draw the soldiers of the Pope away from Rome, and then give their friends in that city an opportunity to raise.

NOTE FROM CARDINAL ANTONELLI. GHEAT, October 11.—The *Publicist*, a well-informed journal of this city, says Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to the European powers, in which he charges the Italian government with actual connivance in the revolutionary movements against Rome.

NAPOLEON AND THE CHURCH.—Napoleon is not ready to cut himself loose from the Roman Catholic Church, says a Paris letter: The Church party is necessary to the Emperor, for after all it is the only true conservative party in France—the only one upon which he can positively rely. All his other supporters are liable to fly off in a tangent, but the clerical party, so long as he holds true to them, will sustain him. And this is why the Emperor was ready to send an expedition to crush out the rebellion in Rome. Were Napoleon really the great man which some of his admirers claim him to be, with all the elements of discontent about him, with the people clamoring for liberties which time and again have been promised but never granted them,—with a people the growing importance of whose commercial and industrial interests lead them to wish for peace and quiet, while his uncertain, doubtful policy is constantly keeping them in fear of war—did he possess the greatness and courage and patriotism which his friends say he does, he would give France her so much desired internal liberties, and at the next general elections go to the people upon this issue saying to them, "If you don't want me with these, make some better arrangements for your Government." But his threatened Roman expedition proves that Napoleon has not sufficient faith yet in the people of France, and that he still feels the necessity of the clerical aid and influence to keep him in undisturbed power.

GEN. Grant has ordered another battery of light artillery to Baltimore. He means to be prepared for the worst.

The Tennessee Legislature has nominated Grant for the Presidency.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, Editor

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16, 1867.

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

Butler County Election. The Return Judges met in the Court room, on Friday the 11th instant, and organized by appointing Samuel Anderson, of Franklin township, President, and Messrs. Judge Jacob Meahling and R. P. Scott, Clerks. The official returns were received from all the districts, and are given elsewhere in tabular form.

The total vote for Supreme Judge was H. W. Williams, R.....2,939 Geo. Sharswood, D.....2,662

William's majority..... 277 The Assembly and County ticket are elected by majorities ranging from 182 to 292.

All Aboard For Salt River. There is no longer a doubt that we were badly beaten everywhere last Tuesday. Sharwood is elected Supreme Judge in this State. In Ohio the Constitutional Amendment is defeated by a heavy majority, and the democrats have a majority of the Legislature. That's election news enough for one day. No use hanging your under lip. Get provisions, and go aboard for Salt River for one year, and then we'll see what we will see. Perhaps the salubrious breeze of that classic region will put a little vigor into the Republican party. No use talking about how it was done or who did it; the thing is done. Wonder if that lightning struck any other place.

Why was it? The official returns of the late election in this country show very clearly that a great many of our citizens place a very low estimate on the privilege of the elective franchise. To such an extent is this the case, that about 1000 voters, as compared with last fall's election, remained at home or absented themselves from the polls. The time that it would have taken for them to have gone to the election must have been to them, very precious indeed. Some people are so strong that they never have time to do what they ought to do. They are apparently anxious that the great principles which they advocate should succeed, but they neglect the very duty that is absolutely necessary to insure success. When the elections are over and the opposition have either succeeded in electing their men or in making a decided increase in their vote in comparison with our own, these stay-at-home individuals have the gratification of knowing that their neglect contributed in a very large degree to the success of their opponents. If, as these individuals some times say, it were true that it would be a pecuniary loss to them, there might be some show of excuse for them; but it must be a very rare case indeed in which this is true. In our country no voter need lose more than three hours at most in order to deposit his ballot, and it must be a poor cause that would not justify any man who is entitled to vote, to leave his work or business for that length of time. This of course applies to those who are employed in the district where they are entitled to vote. Carelessness and indifference on the part of Republicans in regard to the exercise of the elective franchise in the present situation of public affairs are little less than criminal on the part of those who, unnecessarily absent themselves from the polls. In the fall elections of 1866, when Gen. Geary was elected Governor of the State, the aggregate vote of Butler county was 6905 at the late election it was 6601, a falling off of 304; of this number fully 600 are Republicans; from this it will be seen that had the aggregate vote of the late election been equal to the vote of last fall our Republican majority in the county would have been equal to our majority at that time.

The decreased Republican majority in this county is therefore, directly attributable to the fact that many Republicans had business elsewhere than at the polls. While our majority is less than it should be by at least 200, there is nothing in it encouraging to the opposition. We have simply stated facts as figures show them, and when the proper time arrives, with the standard bearer as indicated by the signs of the times, we will more than roll up our old fashioned majority, in vindication of the great principles upon which our free government is to rest.

Pennsylvania Election.

Official returns from sixty three counties, and estimated majorities from Clearfield, Forest and Sullivan give Sharswood 889 majority. The official majority will perhaps not be known until the votes are counted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in November.

It is asserted and confidently believed that at least two thousand fraudulent votes were polled in Philadelphia on last Thursday, by means of counterfeit tax receipts or by tax receipts given to illegal voters. In order that frauds may be prevented in the future, the Pennsylvania Legislature will be called upon to enact a thorough and sympathetic registry law. The law should be general in its character.

PENNA. LEGISLATURE. The political complexion of the next Legislature will stand—Senate Twenty Republicans to thirteen Democrats—House of Representatives fifty-four Republicans to forty six Democrats; giving a majority of seven in the Senate and eight in the House—on joint ballot fifteen.

Gen. Hays the Republican candidate for Governor is elected by about 3,000 majority; both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic, giving the opposition a U. S. Senator.

IOWA. This State has gone Republican, by nearly thirty thousand.

Editorial Clippings. The Tribune, in pronouncing some timely words of warning to the Republican party, says:

The Republican party need not depend for its victories on the persistent misbehavior of its enemies. It is strong enough to rule by its own merits independently of their follies and crimes. But to this end it must first: Complete promptly the Reconstruction of the Southern States on a basis of blended justice and magnanimity; Second: Systematically educate and enlighten the people. The necessity and urgency of closing up the work of reconstruction on the broad and safe basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage is now so clear that we will not dwell upon it. Events are more cogent than arguments.

We will not quarrel with the Tribune about its plan for reconstructing the South, if it will come with us in support of Intelligence as the basis of Suffrage, when we come to have the matter overhauled in the North. The ballot in the hands of every loyal man became a necessity in the South, not only for its own sake, but to save the country from the domination of the unreconstructed and ever rebellious portion of the community there—a necessity whereof negro suffrage was born. The necessity in the North for an intelligent ballot is scarcely less apparent. We are sure the Tribune realizes this. While therefore we reinforce loyalty with the ballot in the South, let us improve every opportunity to make intelligence and fitness the basis of voting here. What says the Tribune?—Pitts. Commercial.

The Democrats have a right to rejoice; But if they are wise they will not delude themselves with the idea that they have won a victory in this State, whether SHARSWOOD has five or ten thousand, or none at all, the fact will remain that he has received a less number of votes than CLYMER did last fall. The simple and only truth is, no Republican has changed to the Democrats—a few thousand in the State did not vote, and the result is as nearly as possible a draw game. There is nothing in the canvass or the result that presents a hope for the State by the Democrats, or should cause a single moment's depression on the part of the Republicans. From the elections on Tuesday last, certain things can be predicted, and one of them is that Pennsylvania, next fall, will give for the Republican Presidential electors an overwhelming majority. The present result clears the way for such a result then. If the Democrats are wise they will perceive this, and moderate their expectations. As many a time during the war was it the cause, this defeat will insure a victory on the next trial. The reasons why this will be so are obvious.

But every voter who does not read is a peril; and the multiplicity of such voters subjects the results of our elections too much to the control of accident. \* \* Republicanism lives by Intelligence; it dies in the murky, stifling atmosphere of Ignorance.

The Tribune is progressing bravely, and there is reason to expect that it will, before long, be with us in favor of Suffrage based on Intelligence, without regard to race or color—the only safe rule of equality. Ignorance, operating through the ballot box, is the great enemy that free government has to fear. Intelligence is its only sure bulwark. In setting the question of suffrage, on which shall we build; What solution of the question so just, so safe or even during as Intelligence? Recent events have reinforced this principle with the sympathies of hundreds and thousands of the most intelligent men in the land. If the axioms of the Tribune are not mere words used for effect, then it must be for Suffrage based on Intelligence.—Pitts. Commercial.

We anticipate for the Republican party a more perfect unity of policy and action, in the next canvass, than it has had in the one just past. We have not been unaware of the existence, or of the unfortunate influence, of some transient and incidental hindrances to success in the late campaign. These will be either eliminated or held under control in the future, that the energies of the party may rally upon the purely patriotic ground which properly belongs to them. Individual aberrations must not be permitted to lessen the party strength. It may even be wiser to disown them, as to a limited extent has been done, and to drop relations to those who fasten to them than to jeopardise success in an important canvass, by tacitly bearing the burden of an erroneous policy, or a doubtful sentiment. In unity there is strength.

The New York Times thinks that the Republicans of Pennsylvania had no occasion for being "unbound" with the result of Tuesday's election. "Our contemporary supposes a state of things that does not exist. There is nothing in the result to "dismay" anybody, without it be the copperheads, who confidently expected to carry the State by as many thousands as their majority is hundreds. The Republicans of Pennsylvania were never in better spirits, and go into the Presidential canvass with confidence. The disabilities which the last Legislature inflicted were enough to overthrow any party. A long score of debts and grievances, created by it, have been discharged, and will no longer plague us. Instructed as to the popular will, and warned concerning itself, the Republican party will go straight forward in the path which leads to victory.—Pitts. Com.

The election being now over, and both parties somewhat astonished at the results, wise men and some not so wise are extracting from it the lessons which they conceive it to teach. Among the latter class, we reckon President Johnson, who is said to have discovered that the election is an indorsement of his policy. His representative in this city and county must have given him a rose colored account of the indorsement here, to have justified the President's inference. The Democrats are drawing their lesson from the election page, and the Republicans are proficients in learning theirs, which had they been a little more observant they might have learned as easily, and with perhaps more profit before election. Another year will be required to determine who has been most benefited by the present lesson.

The New York Democrats are taking ground for Gov. Seymour for President and claim that for their management of the late State Convention they have materially advanced his prospects. Considering that no military man of sufficient proportions will consent to be the candidate of that party, it is highly probable that they will take a civilian. Seymour is one of no mean order. He was on the side of the rebels from the beginning to the end of the war, and acted as instigator of the New York riots in the middle. His claims, therefore, are of the first order, and his friends have a right to consider him the coming man.

It was arranged that Mr. Johnson should make a speech on the elections, Wednesday night. But the Democrats put their foot on it and the serene which had been planned did not come off. The cross purposes of the Democrats and Mr. Johnson are visible even to the naked eye. The first time he gets an opportunity to make a speech he will claim the result of the elections as an indorsement of him and his "policy"; whereas the Democrats put in the claim that it was achieved independent of him; in spite of him, in fact. Mr. Johnson harbors the idea that he may yet be a Presidential candidate, and will not be slow to appropriate to himself the entire capital contained in the elections, to that end. These little complications quashed the serene, and Mr. Johnson must get his glorification speech in on some other occasion.

The Pittsburgh Post reverberates the malicious accusation that Col. Jordan, Secretary of State, cannot be trusted to canvass the returns of the election. The attempt to direct suspicion against that State officer could have proceeded only from conscious guilt and the fear of discovery. In Philadelphia the Democrats have perpetrated frauds whereon probably hangs the result. Had they the power to cover up these frauds they would succeed. Unfortunately, Colonel Jordan cannot be relied on for such a service, nor will he be deferred from doing his whole duty in the premises by the stop-thief cry which the Age and the Post have raised against him.

So says the New York Commercial.—We credit the Democrats with possession of the sagacity to perceive that the recent elections indicate nothing permanent in their favor. To men of intelligence they bear no such interpretation. To the Republicans the elections are instructive—not destructive, and they will make Republicans stronger by showing them what begets weakness.

Official Election Returns of Butler County for 1867.

Table with columns for S. Judge, Assembly, Treas., Co. Comm., Auditor, and various Districts. Rows list candidates like H. W. Williams, Geo. Sharswood, etc., with their respective vote counts.

It appears from the inventory of the estate of Abraham Lincoln, as filed by Judge Davis, administrator, in the office of the county of Sangamon, Illinois, that the total value of the personal estate of the late President, including the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress to his family, on account of his salary, was one hundred and ten thousand dollars, beside the real estate held by him. Mrs. Lincoln has either squandered this estate or is deliberately guilty of an attempt to blackmail the friends of her late husband.—The Tribune proposes Congress should vote her the balance of what Mr. Lincoln would have received had he lived. We trust not before the whole truth is known, and without some better reasons than now appear.—Pitts. Com.

The action of the Union Convention of Maryland, urgently "recommending to the Republican party of the country the nomination of General Grant as their candidate for the Presidency," and the bringing forward of his name by the Baltimore American as such candidate, are both in accord with the sentiment of the great body of the Republican masses. The elections on Tuesday last virtually nominated General Grant. When the result of the election became known, to him a million eyes gladly turned. It was no device of the politicians, but a spontaneous movement of the people, cutting knots, dissolving doubts, and, at the same time, disposing of aspirants who could not survive the first chilling blast.

The Counterfeit Bonds.—The Treasury Department have made a careful examination to-day of the counterfeit 7-30 bonds, and have come to the conclusion that the engraving was not done in this country but in England. So far but one hundred thousand dollars of the counterfeits have been discovered, and diligent search is being made to see if any duplications of the bonds have been paid by the Department. It appears that the counterfeit bonds have appeared in the market since the 24th of September.

The Democracy will delude itself with the idea that verdicts have been rendered in their favor, while, in fact, they are simple, but emphatic rebukes of Radicalism. The party that, as a party, was disloyal, through a war threatening the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Government, will not easily be forgotten or forgiven.

As a precautionary measure, Gen. Grant has ordered three light batteries to Fort Mc Henry, Baltimore—a precaution rendered necessary by the half-developed purposes of the unreconstructed rebel element there. The fact is a significant one.

Some of the Democratic papers look as though they had gone into the Shanghai and Brahama-pootra trade, such an array of poultry do they exhibit on the election news.

The people of Ohio have this year had the question of negro suffrage before them, and on a vote, have given it a decided negative. This decision is not inconsistent with their support of the reconstruction law embracing negro suffrage in the States lately in rebellion. The cases are entirely different. In the South, it was not on the question of color that they were admitted to suffrage, but one of loyalty—the only basis on which civil government can stand. A few loyal whites have been found in the South—but not enough to sustain themselves against the overwhelming odds, and not enough to constitute the State Governments respectively republican in form. In this anomalous condition, the enfranchisement of the entire loyal people, without distinction of color, was a necessity. As this manifestly just and wise measure embraced the large proportion of the negro race, it falls into the same category as their emancipation and their enlistment as soldiers—to save the Republic from detriment. The question decided in Ohio is altogether different and rests on entirely different grounds. The decision of it cannot, therefore, be interpreted as opposed to the reconstruction policy of Congress, and there is no inconsistency in voting against the Ohio Amendment and at the same time supporting the Republican policy of reconstruction.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

Communications.

For the Citizen. BENZONIA, MICHIGAN, Sept. 27, 1867.

MAJ. ANDERSON,—Dear Sir: I believe that your most amiable, familiar spirit with the name of dubious import, has been guilty of mixing up my last letter in a terrible manner. I said that the Monroe Brothers had raised 2,000 bushels of wheat. He made it 200. I said Mr. Hannah had an orchard of 1,600 apple trees, &c. He made it 6,000. I said we wanted more men. He said more new. And now, kind imp, won't you try to do better in future?

We have had excellent crops this year. I have heard of one field of wheat which produced forty-two bushels to the acre; and as to the fruit, we have not much yet, but the quality is unsurpassed. Dr. Walker sent me some pears and plums, a few days ago, the most delicious that I have ever tasted, and the largest I have ever seen. What grape vines are now here, are loaded with fine large grapes. Apples are scarce yet, but are beginning to bear. Berries of all kinds abound.—We want a good Nursery here. We supposed that there would be one started this summer, but I believe it is given up.—We are sending out to Rochester for fruit trees. And talking of trees, we have most noble timber here. I cut a Basswood the other day, two and a half foot in diameter at the stump, which, at seventy five feet, would have squared twelve inches, and was perfectly straight and sound. I measured another which was seventeen feet in circumference. Most of our timber is Sugar-Maple, Elm, Beech and Basswood. There is also considerable Pine and Hemlock, of good quality, and occasionally a growth of Cedar or Tamarack. We have no Hickory. Up in Leelenaw county, the Democrats tried to find Hickory for a pole, last Fall, but couldn't get any; and so they took a Slippery Elm. We have very little Oak.—There are some fine Red-oaks near Traverse City. If we could get our wood to market, it would be valuable. At present it is only worth what it costs to cut it. Fences are made of whole trees—sometimes four and five feet in diameter. It is easier to fall them along the line than to make rails.

But I must stop for this time. In my next I will try to tell you about our County Fair which comes off next month. Yours, &c., W. J. YOUNG.

Horrible Crime.

CANTON, O., October 13, 1867.—This afternoon while the congregation were assembling in the German Reformed Church, a most desperate and deadly assault was made by Ferdinand Hoffman upon the person of his divorced wife, Caroline Yost. Approaching her in the choir, he demanded a few moments conversation, which being denied he asked her to kiss him, and while in the act of doing so, he stabbed her with a butcher knife three times in the breast and eight times in the abdomen and on the limbs. The scene was terrible and heartrending, and the screams of the women and the shouts of the men as the assassin fled from the scene of his assault, were exciting in the extreme. The murderer, with the butcher knife still in his hand, attempted to reach the railroad, pursued by a maddened and excited crowd, but was arrested in his flight by a stalwart countryman who compelled him to surrender. The excitement at this point was intense, and the general demand was that the monster should be lynched on the spot. Prudent counsels prevailed and he was marched to jail. At one point the agitated mother of the unfortunate young woman confronted the crowd, and with a large sized stick beat the prisoner over the head, while at the same time he was beaten indiscriminately by parties in the crowd, and another demand was made for his immediate hanging. He was, however, safely lodged in jail. The excitement is still very great, and numerous threats were made to take him from jail. It is doubtful whether the lady can live till morning. Hoffman is a desperate character, and was released but ten days from State prison. His only regret is that he did not kill her at once.