

THE RESULT.

It will take but few words to announce the result of Tuesday's work. ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANRIET HAMILIN are elected President and Vice President by the people. They have carried every Northern State, except New Jersey, Oregon and California—the two latter not having been heard from, of course we do not put down on either side of the column as yet, nor are they necessary to decide the result.—The Republicans have enough without them. Should they go against Lincoln, which is more than likely, he will be a minority President in every sense of the word. Eighteen States will have protested against the success of a sectional President; a large majority of the popular vote will have been in that protest; a majority of the House and Senate will be opposed to the policy he is pledged to inaugurate; in a word, the victory of the Republicans is a barren one in every thing, save the spoils. But just those same "spoils," we apprehend, are all they care about, and when they come to be divided look out for a grand blow up of the great Republican party.

Of the fifteen Southern States, some have gone for Bell and some for Breckinridge, but just how many for the one and how many for the other, is not yet definitely known. One thing is certain, Mr. Douglas has not got an elector North of South, unless three of those elected in New Jersey should cast their votes for him. This is rather slim pay for wrecking the Democratic party on the altar of his ambition and to gratify the spleen of John W. Foster, it strikes us. But, there is one consolation in it; our defeat has annihilated the self constituted leaders, and left the party perfectly free, as in 1852, to choose one from among the people to lead it to victory in 1864.—Let the watch word ring out from Maine to California, defeated but not dismayed!

Boys, We've got 'em There!

Fortunate for the country, the next Congress, in both branches, will contain a clear majority of Democrats. Sufficient returns have already been received to decide the political character of the House of Representatives. An organization will be effected promptly and without difficulty by superseding the present Black Republican officials; Foster included, and filling their places with Democrats backed up by a good working majority. The gigantic schemes of plunder which the adroit and veteran schemers of the Republican household have long been planning in view of Lincoln's success, will thus be frustrated, and instead of witnessing a transfer of the plot and plunders from Albany and Harborsburg to Washington, and the lobbying of jobs that would disgrace the country and bankrupt the Treasury, we shall have vigilance and economy in the public expenditure, and hold tight the national purse strings against every appropriation not imperatively demanded to carry on the Government. With a Democratic House, a Democratic Senate, and a Supreme Court, a majority of whose members are of the Democratic party, the country possesses sufficient checks to prevent the incoming Administration from carrying out those grand schemes of partisan aggrandizement that have been the chief if not only incentives for the election of Lincoln.

Quite a stir was created in Winona, Minn., a few days ago, by the elopement of a young married woman with a couple of strangers. She was not living happily with her husband, and happening to meet these strangers at her mother's, where she was staying over night, she concluded to go off with them, and go she did, carrying with her a large quantity of wearing apparel and numerous articles of domestic utility which she thought she might need. As she was informed of the fact her mother, who was after the trio, revolver in hand, overtook the party at LaCrosse, Wis., induced his faithless wife to return home, and had one of the young men arrested on a charge of attempting to get a supper at a restaurant without paying for it.

Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hambrack, of Orange County, New York, who insists that a woman should not be taxed unless she is allowed to vote, has thought to shame the collector out of his demand by offering to work out her road-tax. The doctress, having somewhat passed the bloom of youth, made no impression upon the official; and, therefore, instead of paying under protest a sum of her sisters do, she went up the road and drove a cart.

There are some curious facts in the census of Ohio. One of them is that the entire section once called the wheat region, from Steubenville to Tiffin, has declined in population. The great staple of that section—wheat—for several years almost failed entirely. Of course agriculture was less profitable, and the emigration to the West was probably greater.

It is evident Lincoln is the greatest man that ever lived—he's beaten three opposition candidates for President, and from the returns already received we have no doubt if there had been a dozen he'd flaxed them all! Hurrah for "Old Abe." The "Wide Awake," Carl Schurz and Rocking Jimmy!

CONSOLATION FOR DEMOCRATS.—The richest endowments of the mind are temperance, prudence and fortitude. Prudence is a universal virtue, which enters into the composition of all the rest; and where she is not, fortitude loses its name and nature.

Torchlight processions were designed more than 2,000 years ago. See Macabees iv. 22, wherein an account is given of the high priest Jason, who escorted King Antiochus into Jerusalem "with torchlight and great shoutings." Jason lived in the fourth century B. C. There must have been "Wide Awakes" in those days.

One day last week a gentleman and lady went shopping in Lockport. On leaving the salesman wanted the lady to purchase one or more of his tasteful hats "for boys." He was struck dumb by the lady replying, "Sir, I have been married about twenty minutes. I have no boys yet."

Thanks to the framers of our Constitution a Presidential election comes but once in four years; and, we presume, could those wise men have looked into futurity, and seen the excitement, the prodigies, the corruption, and the folly which have become a part and parcel of these contests, they would have made the period intervening longer. But they could not see that the space settlements along the Atlantic, embracing three or four millions of people, soiled and matter of fact in their notions, would spread from "seacoasts," span a continent, and grow into thirty or forty millions of excitable, go-ahead fellows in "manifest destiny," every third man of whom believed himself peculiarly qualified to serve as President, Cabinet Minister, Senator, Member of Congress, or tide-water in the Custom House or Post Office Departments. They did not comprehend that there would be in the hands of the President eighty millions of patronage to be divided every four years, thus giving to our Presidential contests more of the character of two armies striving to obtain possession of a rich city for the purpose of pillage and plunder rather than a sober election to choose a servant to look after the interests of the people. Had they seen this, we repeat, they certainly would not have engrafted our present system on to the Constitution. They would have, in their wisdom, for they were wise and patriotic, given to the business of the country better safeguards from the machinations of politicians than it now possesses. They would not have given as a system that is daily and hourly making our best men disgusted with politics, and politicians; and every four years, offers a premium of eighty millions of spoils to men to forsake their legitimate callings and become political bravi in the hopes of securing a few crumbs that fall from the President's table in Washington. That the Government withstands this kind of a shock is not so much because politicians are honest, and politics legitimately attended to, as it is because the people, as a mass, cannot be corrupted, and when lead astray, as on Tuesday, take the first opportunity to retrace their steps. Let us illustrate by the story of two friends, one a Christian and the other a Jew. They were so much attached that the former could not endure the thought that his friend entertained a false persuasion in religious matters, and endeavored to convert him to his own belief. The Jew, perceiving the purity and earnestness of his motives, and finding discussion productive of no good, offered to go to head quarters, and acquaint himself thoroughly with the lives of the dignitaries and fathers of the Christian church. His Christian friend was alarmed at this proposition, although he could not object to it, for he well knew that the priesthood was corrupt in the extreme. The Jew carried out his project, however, and found the leading professors of his friend's religion as bad as they well could be, and to the astonishment and delight of his well-wisher, declared himself converted to the Christian faith, which he said must be the purest in existence, since it survived in its excellence, reformed and kept so many from evil, and remained the support and source of joy to so many righteous, in spite of a priesthood the most corrupt and degenerate in the world. As much might be said for American liberty and enlightenment, which, in spite of corrupt and ignorant politicians, rulers, teachers and ministry renders our many and increasing millions the most intelligent, prosperous and liberal, if not the best and happiest people on the globe.

So much for the serious aspect of our Presidential contests; and now let us look at the other side. That there is some fun even in a defeat, we have ample evidence. Knowing as we do that there are a thousand disappointments in store for the "rank and file" of the successful party—that the heart-burnings and jealousies of the aspirants have just commenced—that Tom will denounce Dick as a Democrat in disguise, and that Dick will denounce Joe in turn as a drag upon the party, each having an eye to some "fat office," which when obtained will prove to be lean,—knowing all this, and much more, we can stand back and laugh, and thank Providence that hereafter when we defend the Democratic party from the assaults of its enemies we shall not be met with the stale cry of "O, you're an office holder." And then we'll be our turn to punch up the "office holders." How we'll stick sharp sticks into 'em; how we'll growl about this extravagance, and about that; how we'll swear that the "ins" are all a pack of thieves, and the "outs" all saints; how we'll see "our noble German fellow citizens," who have helped to achieve this victory, quietly ignored, and eventually kicked, and cuffed, and denounced as a set of ignorant Dutch," as they used to be called these native born gentlemen with glazed caps who of late have been parading the streets arm in arm with them, and coddling to them like a love sick maiden to a favorite lover; yea, indeed, would that be capital. And then, when "Old Abe" is in, and these followers of Carl Schurz have not been given farms in the West, already stocked and improved to their hands, won't it be rare sport to hear them swear in the loudest kind of Teutonic in their stupidity in believing such political Jeremy Diddlers! Verily, there will be a wonderful fall in the price of "wide awake" hats and capes over a year passes. But, we need not enlarge on the rare sport in store for the "outs," who like us intend to make the most out of defeat, and laugh, not over our calamity, but at our opponents' trials and tribulations in dividing the spoils.

A QUEER STATE OF THINGS.—According to a decision just pronounced in the New York Court of Appeals, there is no law in that State for punishing murder in the first degree at all! The law of last winter having abolished the first statute which defined the mode of punishment, no Court or other tribunal has any right to prescribe that mode. This seems to be a very curious and purely technical construction. But it comes from the Court of last resort, and is, of course, final and decisive.

THE PRODIGES OF WATER GAS.—Jets of flame forming the letters "Water Gas" now burn nightly over the principal entrance to the Girard House. This establishment is now lighted from one end to the other by water gas made on the premises. The company are now treating with the proprietors of the Continental to introduce the same improvement. The first objection was the lack of necessary room for a large gasometer, but that difficulty has been overcome. The saving effected by the use of water gas is said to be fully fifty per cent.

The people of Washburn, Vermont, were in their sleighs on Monday last, the snow being five or six inches deep.

France Under Napoleon III.

The Philadelphia Bulletin has a well digested article about the amazing growth of French power and prosperity, and the increase of French political influence, under the Emperor Napoleon III. Whoever stays that paper, looks out, side of his own country, and studies the affairs of the rest of the world, finds France continuing to thrust before him. She figures in every important political, military and commercial movement; her alliance is sought by every power in Europe; her sovereign leads and directs European policies, and his army and navy are the dread of all the other nations. When it is remembered that it is not yet thirteen years since the revolution which overthrew the Orleans family, and that quite eight years since the coup d'etat which raised Napoleon to supreme power, it is amazing to think of the grandeur to which he has brought France and the splendor and power to which he has exalted himself.

The first few years of Louis Napoleon's government were devoted to domestic affairs, to the constructing of order out of the chaotic materials left by Louis Philippe and the Provisional Government of 1848. At every step he took in this important but difficult work, he showed profound wisdom and the fullest knowledge, not only of the resources of France, but of the temper of the French people. Commerce, manufactures, internal improvements and industry of all kinds were cared for. When any branch of labor lacked employment, the Government provided it, and in the mode of providing it the wisdom of the sovereign was shown; for when there was nothing else to do, he ordered improvements in Paris, which at once gave work to the people, adorned the city, and made it less in danger of popular insurrection. By his demolition of old buildings, opening of new and spacious streets, restoration of old edifices and monuments, construction of the magnificent additions to the Louvre, adornment of the Parks of Boulogne and Vincennes, and by numerous other works, he has done more for Paris in ten years than could have been done in a century under the old order of things. At the same time he has made the money of the Government, thus freely spent, circulate among the laboring classes, and thus removed the chief source of political trouble in the capital: the want of work among the ignorant and turbulent people of the Faubourg St. Antoine, the Quartier St. Denis and other old haunts of revolution. Other cities have shared, to a certain degree, the attention of the Emperor, and he has made his personal influence directly felt in every part of France.

The people soon learned that they had for a sovereign a man of the people, who kept watch over France, and who, whatever may have been the steps by which he reached the throne, still made it his boast that he derived his power from the people. Having consolidated France at home, Napoleon soon made all Europe not only recognize him and acknowledge his title to his throne, but actually feel his influence and court his friendship. The Eastern question, under a sovereign like Louis Philippe, might have been kept for years in the obscure regions of red-tape and diplomacy. But Napoleon dragged it to the light, and he cut the Gordian knot with the sword. But for him, the war with Russia would not yet have taken place. That war gave him an opportunity to show the resources of his empire, the strength of his army, and the vigor of his administration. It brought him also into alliance with two of the most liberal powers of Western Europe, England and Sardinia. From the alliance thus made, sprang up, under the wise guidance of Cavour, the closer relations between France and Sardinia, out of which arose the question of Italian union and liberty, which is even yet in process of solution. In executing his policy concerning Italy, Napoleon has been obliged to chastise and depose Austria, to assist in abolishing the Bourbon dynasty in Naples, and the dukes and duchesses of the States of the Church. He has condescended to the spoliation of the States of the Church, and is at this moment countenancing the very destruction of the Pope's temporal power.

The last European papers are filled with France and Napoleon. The prelates of the church in every one of her bishoprics are threatening him with the very thunder of the Vatican, if he does not intervene to save Pius Ninth. In Syria a French army is quietly restoring order and perhaps establishing a foothold that will never be abandoned. In China a French fleet is co-operating with the English. In Africa French colonization is going on, and if there be but a fraction of truth in common reports, the French possessions in Africa comprise gold fields that will make that government the richest in the world. Throughout the continent of Europe, sovereigns and people are watching and admiring the Emperor Napoleon, and even in the United States, a few disaffected extremists, who are conscious of their own weakness, are courting his assistance, in the event of their attempting to execute their treasonable designs—getting, however, little encouragement from the man who has the word of years yet before him in Europe.

There is in the rise and establishment of the second French Empire something that even a republican people can admire. The two French republics having failed, and having proved that a republican government does not suit the French people, it is satisfactory to find that great nation thriving and prosperous even under a despot. And now that her sovereign appears as the champion of civil and religious liberty in Italy, we can overlook many of the wrongs by which he rose to his present exalted position as the chief man and most potent monarch in Europe.

A VERY SMALL EXCURSION.—The Republicans deny most strenuously and indignantly that 14,000 negroes voted at the State election in Ohio, and say that the number was very much less than that, and that they were mutators. We would say that it was only a very small "nigger" after all. This is some consolation for the Republicans, and we go towards easing their consciences; but we don't see what difference it makes whether 5,000 or 14,000 negroes voted in Ohio, when the principle of negro qualification is admitted by allowing them to vote at all. This excuse reminds us of that given by the unfortunate young female who was convicted by unmistakable evidence of a lapse from virtue. She protested that it was "only a very little one." So the Republicans admit that they have been guilty of the offense of allowing negroes to vote in Ohio, but not the genuine black—they are only mutators.—Harrisburg Union.

GREAT YIELD OF OIL IN OHIO.—The Warren (Punbury co.) Chronicle says: "We visited the Hoxie & Wilson Oil Well in Mecca on Saturday. We saw the oil (which was the product of eight hours pumping) measured in the vat, and it was found to be twenty-four barrels, of forty gallons each, and a fraction or seventy-two barrels per day. As the oil sells at the wells for twenty-five cents per gallon, at this rate the income of this well would be \$720 per day."

Little men, unable to rank with great ones, imitate their vices and weakness as the nearest approach they can make to their model. They are like the rabbit, who wanted to be a horse, but could only be as small as those in Pennsylvania.

General News.

Five editors in the State of Michigan have been nominated for the Legislature. The people of that State know who their best men are, certainly.

A challenged gentleman, in Trinity, Cal., the other day, replied by tearing up the challenge, and then causing the bearer. It proved "satisfactory."

The Governor of Arkansas, Elias N. Conway, has issued a proclamation to the militia of the State, directing them "to prepare for trouble and danger."

The Governor of Vermont has recommended the passage of a law to make the vendor of intoxicating drinks responsible for all injuries committed by those to whom he may have sold.

On the 6th of August last, a dash of lightning struck a windmill at Lappion, in France, in which there was a female, who was killed by the electric fluid and in whose body there was left the picture of a neighboring tree, with all its branches and leaves complete.

Latest statistics show that five millions of people are supported in England by cotton: that thirty million spindles are employed in the production of the yarn; and that the capital absorbed exceeds \$750,000,000. Four fifths of the cotton consumed in England—800,000,000 pounds—is American.

An unfortunate young man in Boston is tied up in two wills: his father under heavy penalty demands that he shall marry no lady whose feet exceeds a proscribed size; and his mother, with equal severity, insists that the lady's hair shall be of a prescribed color. The young man had better stick to celibacy.

A book is to be published in England, it is said, under direction of the crown, describing minutely the Prince of Wales travels in America. Messrs. Woods of the Times, and Andrews of the Illustrated News, who have accompanied him, will probably be commissioned to prepare it, and it will be got up without stint of expense in illustrations and letter press.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat states that a total of 80,000 buffalo robes have been received in that city during the present year. These robes are all tanned by the Indian squaws; their lords of creation do not stoop to such works of art—they do the hunting. We understand that, owing to the late winter being so warm, no less than 50,000 robes were left on the hands of dealers.

D. W. Moore, special agent of the Post Office Department, on Saturday last, arrested John A. McConnell, Assistant Postmaster at Newry, Blair county, Penna., on the charge of robbing the mail. Mr. McConnell was committed in default of bail to await his trial at the next term of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The citizens of Chicago have revived the original scheme of the Illinois and Michigan canal, which comprised a ship canal of sufficient capacity to float the largest class of vessels that could navigate the Illinois river, but which was given up for the want of means, after a considerable portion of the work had been constructed upon that plan, and completed for ordinary canal boats only. The probable cost is estimated at from ten to twenty millions of dollars. The concentration of the commerce and interests of a vast region in Chicago seems to warrant this gigantic enterprise.

Within a short time past, says the Chicago Tribune, a young man named Joseph Nash, Freight Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad in this city, has found a pressing call for his presence elsewhere, and has left his relations to the company under a cloud, of which enough is known to indicate that from \$18,000 to \$20,000 has gone transferred to the wrong side of the column. Mr. Nash has had a salary of \$100 per month, and he has lived in a quiet way. He has managed, however, to make the sum of \$1,500 per annum go to a great way, and cover very much surface. He was what is called fast, and that in a city, costs money.

The following curious item is going the round:—Another singular event has attended an accident which occurred at the rifle practice of a volunteer corps in England. Two men were shot through the head through the carelessness of a comrade who snapped his gun at one of them, supposing it was not loaded. But the piece, contrary to his belief, being loaded, the ball passed through the head of one, and then the other. It is not a little remarkable that both have recovered, but, strange to say, the man by whom the accident was produced has since died. So depressed was he and so great had been the shock on his system, at having been the cause of the disaster, that he could not be rallied.

William Birely, the return judge in Philadelphia who made the alleged false returns which gave the certificate of election in the 1st Congressional district to John M. Butler, (Rep.) was put on trial on Friday last for forgery, a true bill having been found against him by the Grand Jury. A great quantity of evidence was heard pro and con, and not until Monday was the case concluded. The verdict was guilty. The evidence was very strong against the accused—several of the precinct judges swore that their names as appearing upon the paper which Birely gave in to the return judges, were not written by themselves, but forged by some one else. The Court has since sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary, and a fine of \$500!

Alexander Randall, a well-known artist in Louisville, Ky., was married a few months ago to Miss Margaret Cheatham, a respectable young lady of New Albany, Indiana. What was her surprise, a short time since, to find that her husband was not devoting his entire energies to her support, but that a second Mrs. Randall claimed part of his earnings. She got out a warrant for the arrest of her supposed rival, when she ascertained that Randall had been married to her many years ago in Canada West, and that he had by her several children, two of whom, a boy of 17 years of age and a girl 8 years younger, are now living in Louisville with their mother. Mr. Randall was at once apprehended as soon as this state of affairs became manifest, and is now in jail. He has hitherto had a high reputation in the city where he has resided.

Gov. Banks' position in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad, for the purpose of assuming which he has gone to Chicago to reside, in that "Resident Director." He represents the President and Directors, who are scattered over the country and Europe, and cannot attend to the vast duties required of them from day to day; hence this additional office is found to be necessary. He sits as grand supervisor of the entire business of the Corporation, which is divided into departments like the Government of a State, only more vast and difficult than the Government of most of our States. If a question arises which he declines to take the responsibility of settling, he can, if he chooses, submit it to the next regular meeting of the Directors. Governor Banks' salary is to be \$8,500 a year, which is \$4,500 more than he received as Governor of Massachusetts.

Local Items.

The Republican majority in this county will be from 30 to 800. We'll give the official vote next week.

Our friends of Girard borough made a gallant fight on Tuesday evening, and maintained their ascendancy by seven majority. It is truly an oasis in the black west.

In our haste this week, we are conscious of having neglected many things we should have noticed.—Waterbury Register. True; you should have taken a little notice of the truth, but as you are very slightly acquainted with it we don't know as we can blame you!

Fact—the Barbours don't charge a cent more for shaving Democrats now than they did before election. Worried it and know.

The True American has made its appearance again, the Editor having recovered from his sickness, just in time to give one last "screed" for freedom before the election.

The chain of American Presidents is not yet complete—the Republicans propose to add a link on—(A. Lincoln).—Republican paper. We suppose the end of the "chain" will be reached then! Is that it?

We see that His Honor, Judge Cass, next, is one of the committee at Painesville to make arrangements for a "black" jubilation in that village. "Judge," it seems to us you have got into bad, very bad company, since you left Erie!

We notice the Gazette has a "rooster" out in front of the office. It is a very lean looking bird, and appears to have fared badly up the saline river. It is said it was brought down on the first boat under the arm of a big darkey, and it looks as though the story is true, for it is squeaked perfectly fat, and is covered with wool instead of feathers.

The Rev. A. O. LACRUE lectures before the Young Men's Association at Buffalo on the 27th inst. His subject is "Glasgow, the centre and representative of the commercial life of Scotland." He was a minister among us for many years, and there are few who have forgotten the power of his eloquence. He has lately returned from a trip to Scotland, his native country, and will speak as one having intimate personal knowledge of his theme. We trust our Young Men's Christian Association will take immediate steps to have him repeat his lecture here.

The scandal-mongers in Cleveland are gloating over a case of domestic infidelity which has found its way into the courts. The complainant, who seeks for divorce, is the wife of a lawyer of high standing, said to be worth a million of dollars, respectively connected, and the father of a large family—some of whom are married and respectably settled. The offender, from being an elder and influential member of the Presbyterian Church, descended so low in the scale of morals as to become a Spiritualist, or free lover. In this new avocation he found an affinity on whom he bestowed those attentions rightfully due the complainant. Of course, there is an unlimited amount of recrimination indulged in on each side. As the case stands at present, the defendant is stopped by an injunction from the enjoyment of his large estate.

The total amount of earnings of the Western Division of the Sunbury and Erie Road, from Sept. 1, to Nov. 1, 1860, was \$17,268 99. The heaviest week's earnings was that ending Nov. 1, \$2,581 22. Taking these two months as a criterion, we find the 60 miles hauled of the Western Division will earn \$108,618 34 per annum.

S. A. DAVEPORT, Esq., was sworn in as District Attorney on Wednesday, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. We have no doubt he will prove an efficient and an impartial officer.

A very destructive fire occurred on the Public Dock on Tuesday evening. It broke out about 7 o'clock in a shoe shop adjoining the Grocery and Ship Chandlery Store of A. Hofies, and spread with great rapidity to the Ware House and Grocery, belonging to Albert and E. J. Kelso, and a Tavern House of C. M. Reed, consuming them with their contents, including the furniture, etc., of several families. Mr. Hofies' losses \$4,000; ten Reed \$25,000; Messrs. Kelso's \$2,000. The first named is insured in the Etna for \$3,000; the three latter have no insurance. Besides the buildings and contents a large amount of coal was burnt belonging to Mr. Hofies.

The election passed off rather quietly on Tuesday—not more than half a dozen noisy noises remaining to tell the tale the next morning. Our Republican friends fought the battle energetically and effectively. Their organization was perfect, and they carried out to the letter. While we utterly disagree with them as politicians, we admire their thorough and complete organization. It accomplished wonders. In regard to our own party, we are prouder to-day of it than ever. It is defeated, but not conquered. It had neither city, nor county, nor State officers to promise—it had no "providers" to divide—but it had principles at stake, and its members fought the battle in the city with an energy we never saw equaled. Without a leader to rally around, the party took the leading electoral ticket in its hand, and with the tide all against us, with factions worshipping of men striving to mislead the rank and file, it maintained its integrity, and vindicated its name!

"D. W. C. JAMES," the Gazette says, has withdrawn from the Warren Ledger. The cause he was not found willing to change with the changing policy of the Democratic party. Is that so? Let us see. While editor of the Ledger, Mr. J. has had a great deal to say about the sanity of office holders. In course of time he obtained a "four-and-sixpenny" of Joe under FORNEY. Now the query is, was in the "changing" policy of the Democratic party, or the silver "change" of FORNEY that operated upon him?

JOHN H. WALKER, Esq., who was put considered "dix" to represent this District in Congress by two out of the three English or gangs of the Republican party in county about three months ago, is now recommended by them for the United States Senate. Do they intend to damn him with faint praise, or has he become a better Republican, and a gentleman of more ability in three months? Which?

There is a scarcity of silver coin in several of the Northern cities. A New York broker writes as follows:—"New American quarters are difficult to be had at par in exchange for gold. Dimes and half dimes are not to be had short of a premium, as the mint is not coining silver at present." This must be the reason our subscribers, and others who are indebted to this office, manifest such a reluctance to pay up. Gentlemen, in order to accommodate, if you haven't got silver, we'll take paper of solvent banks!

TAKE A PAPER.—An exchange truly says a newspaper in a family of children is worth more than a quarter's schooling. Every child comes delighted with newspapers, and reads of names and things which are very familiar, and will make progress in reading. Besides, children amused by reading or study are of course considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their earnings in a tavern of great shop who ought to have been reading. How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books or papers for their families, would gladly have given thousands in tuition for one or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation. By all means we repeat, take a paper.

For the benefit of a number of young ladies, we would say we would just mention that they should remember that a few more weeks' will wind up the year, and then they have not made good use of the time, their "period" to do the counting on will have passed away, and before long year comes again they will have become old maids, an institution which is now a very much as the old girls, make good use of the young few weeks in the present year. Keep yourselves, trim your sails and go out on the streets and captivate whom you can. N. B. Needn't come around here.

A NEW CONVENTION OPERATING. Mr. D. Hart, ostensibly of 159 Northampton street, Easton, Pa., proposes to, and declares will, succeed in enriching himself by a new dodge in the confidence line. In furtherance of this purpose he issues a circular, announcing the greatest sacrifice ever made to turn valuable property into cash. These circulars are sent promiscuously through the post-office, very much as lottery tickets, and are sent to these circulars set forth that Mr. D. Hart has bought the stock of a bankrupt woolen mill which he desires to turn into cash, and even at a heavy sacrifice, and for this purpose he has enclosed in sealed envelopes of property worth upwards of \$500,000, per value, including articles worth more than \$100,000.

These certificates, he says, will be distributed indiscriminately, and all articles of whatever value, will be promptly for sale on receipt of the certificate, and one dollar and postage stamps as marked on each certificate to pre-pay postage on the article. Persons wishing certificates will receive them by mail by sending a three cent stamp to pre-pay postage. The certificate reads as follows:—

On receiving this certificate, and one dollar and postage stamps, you may select any article of value, and take it at once, and pay for it by the certificate. All goods wanted, however, and prices may be obtained by enclosing a three cent stamp, and the holder will be promptly supplied.

Nothing is to be said of this, for it is a fraud. The scheme of the whole affair is explained by the single word, "fraud." The certificates are sent promiscuously through the post-office, and are sent to these circulars set forth that Mr. D. Hart has bought the stock of a bankrupt woolen mill which he desires to turn into cash, and even at a heavy sacrifice, and for this purpose he has enclosed in sealed envelopes of property worth upwards of \$500,000, per value, including articles worth more than \$100,000.

The houses of printing in the city are doing a good business. The election day, Nov. 6, was a very busy day for the printers. The election day, Nov. 6, was a very busy day for the printers. The election day, Nov. 6, was a very busy day for the printers.

The Mobile Register says that the movement is on foot in that city to organize a monument to the late President Lincoln. The movement is on foot in that city to organize a monument to the late President Lincoln.

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against her, and to keep her from leaving the country. The Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad has been running since the 1st of September.

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