Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1866.

On the first of November the public debt was $2,681,000,000. The amount of coin in the Treasury was $99,500,000, and of currency nearly $31,000,000.

We think there is no longer any danger that the Fenian prisoners in Canada will be executed. The Toronto papers, probably speaking by authority, say that the death sentence will be remitted, but that the punishment will be severe.

A WRITER for a New York Radical paper indulges in scurrilous remarks designed to reflect upon the loyalty of Mr. Peabody, the eminent philanthropist, an extract from whose speech at Baltimore we printed last week. No character, however pure or elevated, is secure from the assaults of the Radicals.

JAMES BROOKS is re-elected to Congress by over 6,000 majority. Mr. W. E. Dodge, Radical, now holds the seat under the pretence of a contested election, and by the revolutionary act of Congress in expelling Mr. Brooks, who, when that process was going on, told the Radicals in Congress he would come back, not by hundreds, as then, but by thousands of a majority. This great majority is the response of the people.

THE Essex (Mass.) *Statesman* says that Rev. William Spaulding, on the night before the election, in the City Hall of Salem, before a full audience, said:

"We shall to-morrow send Butler to Congress with an impeachment document in one hand and a halter in the other, to first hang President Johnson, and then next, every Democrat in the United States."

We will venture the assertion that Spaulding is the biggest coward in his section. The bullies and braggarts in both political parties are always the first to take to their heels when danger looms up.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.—The recent affliction of Secretary Seward prevented him from addressing his fellow townsmen of Auburn, N. Y., on the evening previous to election, according to his custom, but he has addressed the following note to indicate that he stands firmly by his previously expressed opinions respecting the immediate restoration of the Union:

AUBURN, Nov. 5, 1865.

My Dear General: You know how entirely unfitted I am at this moment for the exciting scenes of a political canvass. I was hurried to this place, and I must hasten away from it. Nothing has been left unsaid by me heretofore, and therefore nothing need now be said by me to make known my opinion that the delay of the restoration of the organism of the nation is a great error, fruitful only of danger, and that continually. Persevere in the correction of that error.

Faithfully your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

General Jessie Segoine.

DECAY OF THE NEGRO RACE.

The decay of the negro population of the Southern States during and since the war is beginning to attract the attention of observant men. The Alexandria *Gazette*, in noticing this matter, says "of the large number of negroes who came to this city during and since the war, allured from good and comfortable homes, where they had been raised and where they were well cared for, by the syren voice of the Freedmen's Bureau, many have, after suffering more during their short residence here than in all their lives before, died in misery and distress; and the census now being taken shows that of those who remain alive, many, disgusted with city life and the heartlessness of the prevalent philanthropy, have returned to their former masters." The census for 1866, now being taken in Alabama, shows the following result, with the change since 1860, in the counties of Lauderdale, Lowndes, Madison, Mobile and Pickens: Whites, 75,613; Negroes, 62,362; White increase since 1860, 6,251; Negro decrease since 1860, 3,116.

The increase of negroes in Mobile has been 4,093. Their decrease in the county has been 7 209; showing that they are both decreasing and crowding the cities. In Hinds county, of the same State, there were in 1860, by the census, 22 363 negroes, and by a census taken this year, 16,950. This shows a decrease of 5,413, being upwards of 24 per cent. upon the census of 1860. In the West Indies, under the effects of freedom, the race has steadily diminished at the rate of about one per cent. per annum, but in Hinds county, Mississippi, the decrease has been four times as great, and we have every reason to believe that the same causes have produced the same effects everywhere in the South. If, instead of attempting to force the ballot into the hands of the negroes, the Radicals would attend to their material interests, it would be better for the nation and the colored race. Unless some steps are taken other than those which they are pursuing for interested political purposes, there will not be enough negroes left in the United States in fifty years to make them felt either in the political or industrial scale.

WHAT WAS DECIDED.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and Forney's *Press* are the authorized organs of the newly elected Governor of Pennsylvania. What they say of the result of the recent election may be taken as law and gospel. The *Telegraph* declares editorially:

"The 'nigger' will be no longer the issue between parties. The adoption of the Constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the States, and the admission of Southern Representatives to the 40th Congress, has been insured by the late election. The extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks will quietly follow, and the next question will be: Shall the right of franchise be extended to the women?"

We warned the people that negro suffrage would follow in the footsteps of a Radical victory at the polls. During the canvass it was denied by them—they said no such issue was before the people. But as soon as the election is over, they come out boldly and avow it. If ever the constitutional amendment is adopted, "the right of franchise to the blacks will follow." Whether it is adopted or not, it will be sought to be forced upon the people. The *Press* already claims that when Congress meets, suffrage will be conferred upon the District of Columbia. The proof becomes every day more abundant that the Radicals fought the late campaign on a stupendous lie.

The Atlanta, Ga., *Era* says, "the South most earnestly desires peace. Whatever she can do to restore harmony and promote the well being of the whole people, that she will do."

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The present U. S. Senate stands 38 Radicals and 13 Democrats and conservatives, counting the Tennesseeans admitted at the close of the last session. The next is likely to have 41 Radicals and 10 Democrats. The new Senators, thus far, are the Hon. CORNELIUS COLE of California, the Hon. J. S. FOWLER and DAVID T. PATTERSON of Tennessee (who have taken their seats,) A. G. CATTELL of New Jersey, (present Congress) and H. W. CORBETT of Oregon. Only one of these, Senator PATTERSON, the President's son-in-law, is a Democrat. The complexion will be further changed by the election of a Democratic Senator in Maryland, (probably Gov. SWANN) to fill the place of the Hon. A. J. CRESSWELL, Radical, whose term expires next year; and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey by the choice of Radicals in place of the Hons. EDGAR COWAN, (Con. Rep.) and WILLIAM WRIGHT, Democrat, the latter deceased. JOHN EVANS and JEROME B. CHAFFEE are the Senators chosen from the proposed new State of Colorado, and T. W. TIPTON and Gen. JOHN U. THAYER those chosen from that of Nebraska. These four territorial Senators are Radicals. Should they be admitted in the next Congress, the Radical strength will be 45 members, giving them an abundance of votes, and some to spare, to carry any measure they may wish over the veto of the President.

Sixty-three members of the House of Representatives were chosen in October, to wit: Pennsylvania, 24; Ohio, 19; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 6; and West Virginia, 3—of which number *fifty-one* are Radicals, as follows: Pennsylvania, 18; Ohio, 16; Indiana, 11; and West Virginia, 3. In Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, it is quite possible that the Radicals will further gain two or three seats by ousting Democrats whose election is contested. There is, therefore, chance that the number of Radical representatives from the States named will be increased to 52 or 53. Maine and Vermont voted in September, electing Radical delegations to Congress by large majorities. Their joint strength of eight Representatives increased the Radical number of Congressmen-elect, as above explained, to *fifty-nine*.

The twelve States which voted on Tuesday of last week elected ninety-one members of Congress, of which number *sixty-six* are Radicals. Thus, in the 19 States which have voted since the first of September, only *two* of which have gone Democratic, we count the complexion of the next Congress in 19 States, with the present status of the remaining:

	R.	D.		R.	D.
Maine	5	—	Maryland	1	4
Vermont	3	—	Delaware	—	1
Pennsylvania	18	6	Illinois	11	3
Ohio	19	3	Michigan	6	—
Indiana	8	3	Wisconsin	5	1
Iowa	6	—	Minnesota	2	—
W. Va.	3	—	Missouri	6	3
New York	20	11	Kansas	1	—
Mass.	10	—	Nevada	1	—
New Jersey	3	2			
Total	-	-	- -	125	37

The delegations of the remaining Northern and Border States are as follows:

	R.	D.		R.	D.
California	3	—	N. H.	3	—
Connecticut	4	—	Oregon	1	—
Kentucky	2	7	R. I.	2	—
Total	-	-	- -	15	7

The present democratic strength in Congress is 44. Estimating from the States which have voted, and the present delegations of the remaining States, the Democratic strength will be the same, while the Radical majority will be about 100.

SUDDEN GLORY.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says of the two negroes chosen to the Massachusetts Legislature that since their election they receive on an average a bushel letters each daily. Many of the letters are congratulatory, and come from the prominent Radical leaders of all the Northern States. Many others are of the begging sort—soliciting their votes and influence in every sort of project of legislation, private and public. Besides this, their houses are besieged continually by Radicals awaiting audience, and they have been compelled to employ ushers, who admit the applicants by turns. In many instances money has been paid for first places in the line of audience seekers. Advantage has been taken of this fact by professional loafers at the "hub," who go early and stay late; never getting an audience, but always selling out their places in the line of the highest bidders. So numerous and eager are the besieging crowds that numerous bloody-nose rencontres take place upon questions of precedence. The Boston and Charlestown authorities have been compelled, in consequence, to station policemen at the doors, and also to keep the sidewalks sufficiently clear to allow of ordinary travel. The colored Legislators, for a few days, felt exceedingly honored by these manifestations, but the long continuance of the ovation has bored them, broken their rest and undermined their health so much that they have concluded to rigidly adopt the exclusive system always practiced by great men. They will hereafter, therefore neither peruse a letter nor grant an audience except through the recommendation of their private secretaries. This will, at least, be the course adopted by Mr. MITCHELL, of Boston, who represents the most aristocratic ward of the city. A project is already on foot to raise by subscription sufficient funds to enable both members to maintain private establishments commensurating in sumptuousness with their new-found dignity.

THE ELECTIONS.—The result of the elections last week is acout as follows:

	Rad. Maj.		Rad. Maj.
New York	14,000	Michigan	28 000
Massachusetts	60 000	Wisconsin	25 000
Illinois	55,000	Minnesota	10,000
Iowa	40,000	Kansas	20 000
New Jersey	3,000	Missouri	20,000

The Democratic majority in Maryland is not published, but we have elected two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, and all but one member of Congress. "Little Delaware" gives 1,214 Democratic majority—the largest she has ever polled. Of the States which have representatives in Congress, only there, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, are Democratic.

The Democracy of the city of New York covered themselves with glory. They elected all their Congressional candidates, twenty-one Assemblymen, their entire county ticket, with one exception, and gave their candidate for Governor the magnificent majority of nearly forty-seven thousand. All honor to them!

The Georgia Legislature has passed a resolution declining to ratify the amendment of the Constitution. There were only two votes in opposition to the resolution.

UNFAIR APPORTIONMENT.

The following article from the daily *Dispatch* of last week fairly exhibits the shamefulness of the present apportionment system in this State. We have taken occasion several times to call attention to the rank injustice of this apportionment, and are gratified to see the candor which our cotemporary displays upon the subject. It is hardly to be expected, however, that any improvement will be had so long as it remains for the interest of the dominant party to retain the present system. The *Dispatch* says:

"It must be evident to every one that the apportionment system practiced by Legislatures, in the formation of Congressional Districts, is entirely unfair and improper. The power is vested entirely with the Legislature, to form the district just exactly as the political tendencies or convenience of a majority of the members may seem to dictate, without any rule or restriction in regard to the proportion of wealth and population which one county bears to another, or the local character of the wants of each county. The consequence is, that, when a district is formed it is thrown together generally with a view of adding to the political strength of the party in the majority in the Legislature, for the purpose of gaining an ascendency of the other party. If we take Pennsylvania for an example it will be seen that its Radical Congressional strength is not owing so much to the number of votes cast as to this peculiar apportionment of the Districts. Our sympathies are with the Radical party, as is well known, and we can have no object but that of fairness in pointing out this discrepancy.

"Take, for instance, the number of Congressional votes cast at the late election, which were 593,454,—302 468 Radical, and 291,086 Conservative, making a Radical majority of 11,382, or about half as many votes as are cast in any of the Congressional districts. It would follow then that the members of Congress ought to be about equally divided between the two parties. But instead of this, the Radicals have eighteen Congressmen and the Conservatives but six of the twenty-four, while the former had but few votes in excess of the total vote polled. The system of apportionment, therefore, is unjust and should be changed, not only in the Congressional but also the Assembly Districts where the same evil prevails. An arrangement should be made to take these apportionments entirely out of the hands of politicians, and they should be so made that equality, and the local character of one county as related to another, should be considered."

STAND BY PRINCIPLES.—The devotion of the Democratic party to great cardinal principles, truthfully remarks one of our favorite exchanges, is not the offspring of selfish calculation. It is born of a clear conviction that by and through a triumph of the doctrines which this grand old party advocates the best interests of the masses will be subserved, and the glory and greatness of the Republic enhanced. Believing that firmly, the Democracy of the North made a most gallant fight in the recent election. They are defeated, but they are not disheartened. They expect their principles to triumph, and to triumph with them.

In all such contests as those in which we have been engaged, the party that stands most firmly on principles has the surest guarantee of success, while the party that is thoroughly and exclusively identified with a principle vital to the government has a guarantee as absolute as the existence of the government itself. The conservatives of this country stand on such a principle. Let them become identified with it as thoroughly as they are exclusively, and they must prevail, if the government endures it. If the government does not perish, the principle must triumph; and, if they but gallantly lash themselves to the principle, they will triumph with it.

The New York *World* has come across the following dispatch from New Orleans in one of its cotemporaries. It has forgotten which one, but thinks it must be the N. Y. *Tribune*. There may be a mistake, but if so, the dispatch bears a very strong resemblance to those which daily appear in the leading Radical organ:

"Armed organizations of ex-rebel soldiers are drilling nightly upon Canal street. It is reported that Jeff. Davis has escaped from prison and is in command. No Union man dare show himself on the street after sunset. A violent rebel threatened to pull down the Custom-House, and but for the timely arrival of the Eighteenth corps, would have executed his threat. Mayor Monroe hung himself and then killed his family, in order, as he afterwards stated, to avoid the just indignation of Union citizens. The commanding general takes his meals regularly in spite of rebel threats. It is stated on good authority that the Mississippi River is undermined. Several rebel cruisers came up the river yesterday to see whether the reported surrender of the confederate authorities was correct. Being told that it was, they cursed the United States government, and taking coal and provisions, went down to Barataria.

"Unfortunately the war vessels in port were unable to get up steam in time to overhaul them. People here do not hesitate to speak openly in favor of President Johnson and the constitution. One man went so far as to say "D—n the Radicals." The ex-rebels are in a destitute condition, and in some portions of the city are eating their children."

A QUESTION ANSWERED.—A Radical sheet, the Tamaqua *Journal*, says: "We have had the Republican victory—now where's the 'Nigger?'" The response is given by the Bellefonte *Watchman*, as follows:

"Go to your store, and you get from eighteen to twenty-five cents worth of nigger in every yard of muslin you buy; from ten to fifteen cents worth of nigger in every yard of calico your wife and children wear; from six to eight dollars worth of nigger in each barrel of flour your family consumes; twenty-five cents worth of nigger in each pound of coffee you purchase; from eight to twelve cents worth of nigger in every pound of sugar you buy to sweeten it with; you'll find a small bit of nigger in your box of matches, and considerable nigger in your plug of tobacco. You can eat nothing, or have nothing, that is not more or less affected by the miserable niggerism that has controlled the country since 'Old Abe' left Springfield for Washington."

A NOVELTY IN POLITICS.—The election of two colored men last week to seats in the Legislature of Massachusetts is certainly a novelty in American politics. The event, however, is one that will undoubtedly soon be followed by others of like character in other States, and there will be a logical advance in the struggle on the negro question. The matter is a simple enough one in the New England States, but when the principle comes to be applied to the Southern States, in some of which the negroes must possess the controlling political power, and be able to elect a majority of blacks to the Legislatures, it will be a horse of quite a different color.

DECLINE IN PRICES.—The New York papers announce the breaking up, within a few days, of various speculative movements in the necessaries of life in that city, which has caused a most gratifying decline in prices. Pork has fallen four dollars per barrel, wheat from five to eight cents per bushel, and corn from eight to ten cents. There are also symptoms of a giving way in the price of dry goods. Speculators are also beginning to get a little shaky in Philadelphia.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository*, who is reported to be no less an individual than Col. McCLURE himself, after inquiring into the expressions and affinities of the next Legislature, has prepared a table giving the first choice of most of the members for United States Senator, placing the eight members from Alleghany County among the doubtful. The table foots up as follows: CURTIN, 39; CAMERON, 11; STEVENS, 7; GROW, 7; doubtful 19. The Republican caucus will consist of 83 Senators and Representatives.

Court Proceedings.

The following is a complete list of the cases disposed of at the session of Court last week. We have not thought it necessary to publish the cases in which only true bills were found, except in a few instances of general public interest. The finding of a true bill by the Grand Jury is no indication of the final result of a case. That body merely hears the plaintiff's evidence, and when it seems sufficiently important to make the case one deserving of judicial examination, brings in a true bill. Very often the evidence for the defence completely disproves that on which the true bill was based:

A. Kimball, selling liquor. Plead guilty. Fined $30 for Girard school district and $5 for Law Library, costs, &c.

Peter Nellis, selling liquor. Pleads guilty. Sentence, $30 for Girard school district, $5 for Law Library, costs and stand committed.

Moses Nolen, assault and battery. Fined $20, pay costs, and imprisoned 20 days in county jail.

George W. Whitney, assault. Not a true bill, and James Lynch, prosecutor, to pay the costs.

George Fasset, Charles Miller, alias Charles Madden, Thomas Sterrett, Ben McKee and Rufus Blackford. Settled, and William Blackford, prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Daniel Zimmerman, making false returns of violation of license law. Fined $25 and costs.

Wm. S. Gale and Frank Carver, compounding felony. Not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Joseph Linscott, Larceny. Not a true bill.

William D. Miller, assault and battery, with attempt to commit rape. Cause continued, and defendant and Hiram D. Francis bound in the sum of $500 each, for defendant's appearance at next term, &c.

Ed. Nye, Jane Nye, and Francis Nye, surety of the peace. Surety forfeited.

Alex. Long, surety of the peace. Recognition forfeited

Jack Fisher and Samuel Caswell, larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 each and costs, and year 2½ a imprisonment, in the penitentiary, at hard hard labor.

Henry Kane, larceny. Not a true bill.

Zachariah Prindle, Sylvanus Prindle, John Howard and Samuel Prindle, arson. Not guilty, and the county to pay the costs.

Peter Turley, assault and battery. Not a true bill, and Owen Lanergan, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

William Gips and John David, larceny. To pay a fine of $15 each and costs, and imprisonment in the county jail for a term of 60 days each.

Thomas Ryan, William Ryan, Perry Ryan, Patrick Ryan and Charles Cristy; aggravated assault and battery. Defendants plead Thomas Ryan, guilty; William Ryan and Patrick Ryan guilty of simple assault and battery; the other defendants did not appear. The court sentenced Thomas Ryan to pay a fine of $50 and costs and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period of one year and four months. William Ryan to pay a fine of $25 and costs and to be imprisoned in the county jail for 60 days. Patrick Ryan, fined $20 and sentenced to the county jail for 30 days.

William J. Huie, assault and battery. Guilty. Sentenced to pay $20 fine and costs.

Morris Sherman, desertion from his family. Continued on application of def't. until November 30th.

William Asper, assault and battery. Nolle prosequi entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Magdalena Furnes, selling liquor without license. Pleads guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $35 for the use of the West Ward School, $5 for law library, and costs of prosecution.

R. S. Johnson, surety of the peace. Recognition of defendant forfeited.

J. Franklin, A. Platus, M. Knight, T. Evans and H. Evans, burglary. Attachment issued for Mallie Aiken, prosecutor.

John Ellsworth, larceny. Not a true bill.

James Downs, selling liquor on Sunday. Defendant and John McKee, entered in $100 bail for appearance at court.

James Finlayson, William Walker and Charles Thompson, larceny. James Finlayson pleads guilty and the other def'ts plead not guilty. Jury bring in a verdict of guilty against Walker and Thompson, on first indictment, and not guilty on the other two indictments. Walker and Thompson to have a new trial. Finlayson committed to House of Refuge.

Chauncey Lewis, assault and battery. Not a true bill, and prosecutor, William N. Bennett, ordered to pay the costs.

William N. Bennett, assault and battery. Not a true bill and Chauncey Lewis, the prosecutor, ordered to pay the costs of prosecution.

James McCullough and William Stewart, illegal voting. Not a true bill and county to pay the costs of prosecution. These parties are alleged deserters, and indicted for voting in Amity township.

Edward Nye, Jane Nye and Francis Nye, surety of the peace. Recognizance remitted on payment of costs.

C. W. Taylor and Charles W. Selden, illegally rejecting a vote. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, James T. Fleming, to pay the costs of prosecution. The vote rejected was that of an alleged deserter.

William N. Bennett, assault and battery. Not a true bill.

Edward Duncomb and Timothy Gross, receiving deserter votes. A true bill found; rule granted to show cause why the finding of the Grand Jury should not be quashed. Case continued, and def'ts bound over to appear at the Feb. term of court.

Lathrop Finn, advising election board to receive a deserter's vote. Not a true bill and county to pay the costs.

John Fina, offering an illegal vote. Not a true bill and county to pay the costs.

William Maws, assault and battery. Pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay $25 fine and costs, and bound over in $500 bail to keep the peace for one year.

Laverne Farmer, larceny. Pleads guilty; sent to House of Refuge.

William May, selling liquor on Sunday. Pleads not guilty and sentenced to pay $25 fine and costs and be imprisoned ten days in the county jail.

Adam Yale, fornication and bastardy. Not guilty, and the county pay the costs of prosecution.

William Miles, assault with intent to commit rape. Guilty of assault and battery. Fined $50 and costs.

F. L. Seigel, selling liquor. Cause continued and B. Grant, Esq., bound in $200 for defendant's appearance at next term.

William Mackey, selling liquor. Pleads guilty, and defendant and Edward Caughlin acknowledge themselves bound in the sum of $200 each for defendant's appearance at the next term.

William Mackey, selling liquor on Sundays. Pleads guilty and defendant and Edward Caughlin bound in the sum of $200 each for defendant's appearance at next term.

Jane Fitzgerald, burglary. Not a true bill.

William Bennett, surety of the peace. Recognizance of defendant and of D. O. Cole, his surety forfeited.

Michael O'Hearn, selling liquor. Nolle prosequi entered on payment of costs by defendant.

John Knoblock, fornication and bastardy. Nolle prosequi entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Margaret Leary, selling liquor. Pleads guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs for use of West Ward Schools, $5 for Law Library and costs of prosecution.

Michael O'Hearn, selling liquor. Pleads guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $40 for the use of the East Ward School District, $5 for Law Library, and costs of prosecution.

Miles Barrett, Thomas Kennedy and Patrick O'Hern, assault and battery. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, Michael Gleary to pay the costs of prosecution.

Miles Barrett, Thomas Kennedy and Patrick O'Hearn, robbery. Not a true bill.

Dennis Mahoney, seduction. Not a true bill, and the prosecutrix, Mary Maxwell, pay the costs.

Mary Jane Mulholland, murder. Not a true bill, and defendant discharged.

Thos. Quirk, mayhew, (biting off a piece of Jas. Horrigan's lip at Corry). Guilty; sentenced to pay $100 fine, costs, and be imprisoned in the Pentitentiary one year and six months.

Irving Kennedy, and Henry Ball, burglary. J. Kennedy bound in $1,000 for defendant's appearance. Attachment issued for Erastus Whitford as witness. Recognition of defendant and of his surety, J. Kennedy, forfeited.

James Eastman, selling liquor on Sunday. Plead guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of $45 and costs, and be imprisoned in the county jail ten days.

Redmond Welsh, illegally issuing tickets and influencing voters. A true bill, and defendant and James Quirk entered in $200 bail for appearance at next term of court.

Michael Corcoran, murder. Not a true bill, and defendant discharged.

William Walker, receiving illegal votes. Defendant bound over to appear at next term of court.

Lyman Smith, perjury. Continued and Charles Wright entered in $500 bail for appearance of defendant at next February sessions.

Margaret Leary, selling liquor. Not a true bill, and county to pay the costs of prosecution.

Nicholas Giles, selling liquor. Pleads guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $30, for the East Ward school district, and $5 for Law Library, and costs of prosecution.

John Bright, selling liquor. Not guilty.

James Emory, larceny. Not guilty.

Francis Deland, obtaining goods under false pretences. Not a true bill.

Mrs. E. Dunden, selling liquor (two cases). Pleads guilty; sentence suspended until next term of court, and defendant ordered to renew recognizance, and defendant and James Lyons entered in $200 each in each case.

Mrs. E. Dunden, selling liquor on Sunday. Pleads guilty. Sentence suspended till next term of court, and defendant ordered to renew recognizance, and defendant and James Lyons entered in $200 each.

Henry Jones, Manslaughter, continued to next term.

Charles Busick, William Miles, Emil Busick, H. Thornton, Andrew Meyers, Wm. Downs, William Dougherty and George Mining, riot. Continued, and same day Phillip Fentenheim entered in $200 for appearance of Charles, and Emil Busick at next term of court. A number of indictments against the Endlick family, for assault and battery and surety of the peace, were disposed of by forfeiting the recognizance of the defendants, which is to be respited on payment of costs.

Mary Giles, selling liquor on Sunday. Guilty. Fined $25.

Kendall Wells, adultery. A true bill. Recognizances renewed for defendant's appearance at next term of court.

James Downs, selling liquor on Sunday. Recognizance of def't and of his surety forfeited and respited until next term.

Michael O'Hearn, selling liquor. Defendant bound over to appear at next term of court.

Peter Goodwin, selling liquor. Defendant and Wm. A. Crawford bound over in $300 each for defendant's appearance at next term of court.

E. Nibour, selling liquor. Defendant bound over to appear at next term of court.

William Miles, assault and battery and resisting officer. Guilty of resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. Fined $20, and be imprisoned three months.

Joseph Karl, larceny. Not guilty.

John Hemerly, alias John Heis, assault and battery, and resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. Guilty; fined $25 and costs, and be imprisoned 60 days.

John Hemerly alias John Heis, breaking jail. Fined $10, the Judge remarking that he *did not consider it an act of much moral* turpitude to break out of our county jail.

S. Slocum, C Shenfield and J. Sandusky, convicted of riot at the August term, were sentenced, Slocum to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and be imprisoned in the county jail for sixty days; the other two were each fined one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution.

Meteoric Showers.

Past Exhibitions and their Character. The Theory Relative to Meteors.

The most sublime phenomenon of shooting stars of which the world has furnished any record, was witnessed throughout the United States on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. The entire extent of this astonishing exhibition has not been precisely ascertained, but it covered no inconsiderable portion of the earth's surface. It has been traced from the longitude of 61° in the Atlantic Ocean, to longitude 100° in Central Mexico, and from the North American lakes to the West Indies. It was not seen, however, anywhere in Europe, nor in South America, nor in any part of the Pacific Ocean yet heard from.

Everywhere, within the limits above mentioned, the first appearance was that of fire-works of the most imposing grandeur, covering the entire vault with myriads of fire balls resembling sky-rockets. Their coruscations were bright, gleaming and incessant, and they fell thick as flakes in the early snows of December. To the *splendors* of this celestial exhibition, the most brilliant sky-rockets and fire-works of art bear less relation than the twinkling star to the broad glare of the sun. The whole heavens seemed to be in motion, and suggested to some the awful grandeur of the image employed in the apocalypse, upon the opening of the sixth seal, when the stars of heaven fell upon the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind. One of the remarkable circumstances attending this display was, *that* the meteors all seemed to emanate from one and the same point, a little south east of the zenith. Following the arch of the sky, they ran along with immense velocity, describing in some instances an arch of 30° or 40° in a few seconds.

On more attentive inspection it was seen that the meteors exhibited three distinct varieties; the *first*, consisting of *phosphoric lines*, apparently described by a point; the *second* of large *fire-balls*, that at intervals darted along the sky leaving luminous trains which occasionally remained in view for a number of minutes, and in some cases, for half an hour or more; the *third*, of undefined *luminous bodies*, which remained nearly stationary in the heavens for a long time. Those of the first variety were the most numerous, and resembled a shower of fiery snow driven with inconceivable velocity to the north-west. The second kind seemed more like falling stars—a spectacle which was contemplated by the more unenlightened beholders with great amazement and terror. The trains which they left were tinged with various prismatic colors, of great beauty. Arago computes that no less than 240,000 meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1838. The display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humbolt, at Cumana, South America, in 1799.

METEORIC SHOWERS GENERALLY.

There are two kinds of meteoric showers, periodic and sporadic, or occasional. The sporadic have always been most frequently noticeable on the 14th of various Novembers, yearly, but they are not sufficiently imposing to take them out of the sphere of ordinary astronomical phenomena; yet their occurrence on the 14th of November is a strong, a conclusive probability, in favor of fixing their date regularly and annually at that time. The fact that every 33d sporadic meteoric shower becomes of the vastest proportions has led to the calling of these large showers periodic; hence the classification. Mostly, these sporadic displays are now only specially noticed when an unusual number of meteors fall; otherwise, they are regarded as a matter of course. The most remarkable in recent years of these meteoric showers, was that which occurred on November 13-14, 1865, when the maximum display at Greenwich was 257 meteors per hour.

THEORY OF PERIODIC METEORIC SHOWERS.

The term meteor signifies any phenomenon of short duration occurring in the atmosphere. They are, of course, various, such as meteors of rain, snow, fog, and hail, termed aqueous, while the effects produced by the passage of these aqueous particles through the air are called luminous meteors. The phenomena of lightning, aerolites, shooting-stars, &c., are technically termed igneous meteors But in best understood language the term meteor is applied only in those bodies that as globular fire or shooting-stars are now and then seen hurtling in space at unknown distances from the earth and in unknown orbits. The fact of their solidity appears from their occasionally throwing upon our earth's surface fragments of stone, or "meteor" iron, whose heat is intense, and whose ascertained substance is composed of the following elements:

Iron	57 22	Phosphorus	13.92
Cobalt	0.32	Alumina	1.63
Silica	1.63	Copper	unascertained
Chlorine	0 13	Zinc	unascertained
Nickel	25.82		

The earliest records of a historic account of the occurrence of grand meteoric showers extend as far back as the Chinese annals of 644 B. C., which nation preserved the only authentic notings on the subject from that date till 333 A. D. In all, during this period, 977 years, sixteen special grand descents of falling stars are recorded by the Chinese. The Greeks, quite strangely, preserved but meagre records of the phenomenon. Their theory was to the effect that the aerolites were masses of earthstone forced off the general surface by the rapidity of rotation.

METEORIC SHOWERS WITHOUT ÆROLITES.

Some of the most remarkable displays of meteoric phenomena have been accompanied without the passage of aerolite stones. The body of the meteor, called the bolis, is a fiery body precipitated across the heavens, and often explodes with a loud noise, leaving no trace of solid materials in their van or wake. A luminous train follows them, and frequently leaves a brilliancy in the rear that lasts several minutes. They send forth vivid scintillations, and present various bright colors, so that the same meteoric shower is often differently described from different places. Their average height above the earth has been ascertained to be 20-23 of a degree, or about sixty miles. The now accepted theory of a meteor is that they emanate from a nebulous body that revolves around the sun, in an elliptical orbit, the aphelion of which meets the orbit of the earth at the stated period of their regular occurrence. Their nebulosity is inferred from the fact that none of the meteors, coming though they do, with the prodigious velocity of 350 miles in a minute, ever reach our planet in a solid state, but are dissipated in the atmosphere.

This nebular theory is that of Professor Olmstead, of Yale, and of Arago. The latter suggests that the meteoric bodies constitute a stream in the form of an annular zone, within which they pursue a common orbit; and that through each the myriad of small cosmical bodies are irregularly distributed, and that in our earth's passage through the densest of these groups the most brilliant displays occur.

DATES OF THE MOST BRILLIANT METEORIC SHOWERS.

Time.	*Places.*	*Height,*
B. C. 644	China.	— miles
B. C. 432	China.	— miles
B. C. 324	Greece.	92 miles
B. C. 216	Rome.	61 miles
B. C. 108	China.	64½ miles
A. D. 1	China.	60½ miles
A. D. 304	Europe.	60½ miles
A. D. 902	Europe.	60½ miles
A. D. 1676	Italy.	38 miles
A. D. 1673	Germany.	72 miles
A. D. 1688	Popayan	50 miles
A. D. 1719	London.	70 miles
A. D. 1783	Ireland.	62½ miles
A. D. 1787	Europe.	40 miles
A. D. 1818	England.	60½ miles
A. D. 1819	Mass.	22 miles
A. D. 1832	Potsdam.	50 miles
A. D. 1833	U. S.	60½ miles

Literary.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in the receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. The title page alone is worth the price of the number. For many years "Peterson's Magazine," in consequence of its merit and cheapness, has had a larger circulation than any other monthly in the United States. In 1867 it will be greatly improved: *the reading matter will be increased*, and each number will contain a Double-size Steel Fashion Plate, elegantly colored, with four to six figures—making "Peterson's" the cheapest in the world. The terms will remain *two dollars a year* to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: five copies for $8.00, eight copies for $12.00, or fifteen for $20.00. To every person getting up a club (at these rates,) the Publisher will send *an extra copy gratis*. Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. *Address, post-paid*, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—We have examined the first No. of this Juvenile Periodical, and pronounce it the best one for children that we have ever seen. Its articles are well written, and suited to the capacity of children, which cannot be said of many others. The poetry is all good; its illustrations are very fine, and its many other features. With the Music, Toys, Puzzles, etc., is all that could be desired; is got up in good taste, on good paper, printed in the very best manner, and, altogether, one of the most attractive as well as instructive Journals that has yet appeared. Do not fail to procure a specimen No. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway Single Copies, 15 cts. Yearly $1.50.

Medical Notices.

SPREAD the great tidings—Tell it to the World! That *Consumption*, the great scourge of nations, can be cured, even in its most advanced stages, by using King's Prepared Prescription. See advertisement.

THERE is nothing equal to the Dandelion, as a cure for Liver Complaint and Costiveness. A fair trial of Carter's Compound Extract of this old fashioned herb, will convince any one of the truth of this statement. Sold by all Druggists—at one dollar a bottle. oct25-tf

FOR sixteen years I was sorely distressed with the Asthma. A great portion of the time I was unable to work, and frequently for weeks at a time. I could obtain sleep only by setting up in a chair, being unable to breathe in a lying posture. In my long search after relief, I, of course, tried many medicines, but all to little or no purpose, until I used Carter's Compound Extract of Smart Weed. This met my case at once, and the very great relief I have experienced by using it convinces me that it is no more than my duty to make the fact public, that others now suffering as I used to suffer, may know where and how I obtained my relief. I have also used the same preparation as a liniment and in Colds with great satisfaction, and consider it a very useful article and one that every family would do well to keep about them. ALFRED EDDY.

North Java, N. Y., Aug. 21st.—oct25-tf

PICTURES.—Persons wishing to procure portraits of themselves or members of their families, should call at the gallery of Mr. Ohlwiler, in Rosenzweig's block. His specimens of work convince us that he is an artist who has few superiors. The throng of visitors to his rooms are an indication that his merits are daily becoming better known and appreciated by the public.

☞ For a parlor or sitting room stove, no one is equal to the Morning Glory, for sale by Himrod & Company, 605 French street. oct.25-tf.

☞ A fire made in the Morning Glory stove can be kept up all the winter round, without kindling. For sale by Himrod & Company, 605 French street. oct.25-tf.

ROSS'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—Mr. Warren L. Ross has taken the store lately conducted by Justice, Gheen & Gallagher, and fitted it up with everything necessary to make a complete gentlemen's furnishing establishment. His stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings and ready made clothing is superior to anything ever brought to the city, and we defy any one to visit the store without finding something to suit his taste. Mr. Ross has been very successful in securing a cutter who is not surpassed anywhere. Under his skillful supervision the concern is turning out work equal to the best Eastern establishments. No person can have an excuse for going abroad to get clothing while Ross affords the conveniences that he does. In addition to his other goods he has also a superior stock of hats and caps, hosiery, collars, cravats;—in short anything that a man wants in the clothing line can be got at Ross's. Call and see for yourselves. je21.tf

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