

JUDGE SHARWOOD ELECTED.

After a nearly week of conflicting reports, the telegraph on Saturday brought us the official figures of the State, showing a majority of 924 in favor of Judge Sharwood, and announcing the redemption of the old Keystone from Radical misrule, hate and oppression.

This majority, though very small, in comparison with the vote polled, is large enough for all practical purposes, and ensures us one many times larger in the Presidential contest next year. When it is remembered that the Radical majority last year, in a full poll, was over 17,000, and that the opposition went into the contest with all the prestige of a thorough organization, continued victories, and confidence of success, while the Democrats were despondent, discouraged and weak in financial resources, the overwhelming reaction that has gone on in the public mind must be apparent, and nerve our friends up to redoubled exertions in their duress. Defeat this year would have been certain disaster next year; victory is as certainly indicative of triumph. The election of Judge Sharwood will guarantee us at least ten thousand additional votes in 1868, and infuse into our ranks in Pennsylvania a degree of enthusiasm, vigor and courage that will render it irresistible. We have no more doubt that we have our existence that the vote of our Commonwealth will be registered in favor of the next Democratic candidate for President, and that the close of the campaign in 1868 will mark the date of the downfall of Radicalism in the North.

The vote of the State in 1866 was about 600,000 and will exhibit a considerable falling-off from those figures this year. The heaviest decrease is seen in the counties that gave large majorities for either party, Berks and Lancaster, Schuylkill and Erie showing about equal reductions in the vote of the dominant opposition. In Philadelphia, the vote appears to have been got out better than in any other portion of the State, which is probably due to the fact that an exciting contest took place over the profitable local office of the committees of Philadelphia, Franklin, Jefferson and Forest, which last year went in favor of Geary, this year giving Democratic majorities, and it is a pleasant fact that while nearly every Radical county gives a reduced majority, most of the Democratic ones retain theirs, while many make a heavy increase. This, with the light cast by a most interesting and convincing exhibit, and indicates a certain increase of the Democratic majority in the State in the year to come.

We publish below a table of the State, giving the majority in every county. The figures are all official, and can be implicitly relied upon.

Table with columns: COUNTY, 1866, 1867, and a column for the difference. Lists counties like Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, York, and Westmoreland.

THE WONDERFUL REACTION IN

The Cincinnati Enquirer says the political success in that State is perfectly wonderful. Of the 43,000 Radical majority which towered so high last year, hardly a vestige remains. There has been a change for the Democrats in the total vote, of at least ten per cent. The most sanguine expectations of the Democracy have been more than realized. The Republicans, putting confidence in the loud boasts and boasts of their organs of what the immense majorities they would obtain, are dumfounded at the result. They had no anticipation of the tremendous popular hurricane that was setting in. It struck them like a thunderbolt, delivered from a clear sky. They now see the handwriting on the wall, which presages their future doom. Their ascendancy in Ohio is irretrievably broken, if only a moderate degree of sense shall actuate the Democratic party.

The following figures illustrate the nature of the change in the "Buckeye State." The Republican majority in 1865 for Governor Cox was 29,936. Last year the Republicans carried the State by an increased majority, giving their candidate for Secretary of State 42,606 over the Democratic candidate. The last General Assembly of Ohio was composed of as follows: Thirty-seven Senators, and one hundred and five Representatives. In the Senate, the Republicans had twenty-five, and the Democrats twelve, being a Republican majority of thirteen. In the House, the Democrats numbered sixty-eight, and the Republicans thirty-seven—a Republican majority of thirty-one. The Republican majority on joint ballot was forty-four.

This year we have nearly blotted out the 42,000 Radical majority in 1866, and secured control of the Legislature by 8 or 10 majority. But the best result of all is the fact that this secures a Democratic U. S. Senator, in place of the notorious Ben Wade. The Legislature of that State meets one in two years. Its next session is in 1868. The term of office of Ben. Wade, as Senator, expires on the 4th of March, 1869. The Legislature elected on Tuesday of last week, therefore, has the selection of Wade's successor. This increases the importance of the victory in that State.

EDITORIAL BRIEVES.

The vote of Alabama has reached 150,000, two thirds of which is negro. The official majority for Keenan, the Democratic candidate from Montana, is 128,327. The Louisville Journal intimates that the Radical leaders, instead of making treasonous attacks are making themselves surprised. This Boston Post is surprised to find that Chandler was on the stump, since his normal place is under the table. An ex-Ohioan, in Washington, won four thousand dollars on a wager that the proposition for negro suffrage amendment would be defeated in that State.

In order to realize a substantial fund for the support of Mrs. Lincoln, says the Chicago Times, we propose that those office holders who owe their position to her influence donate one per cent of their salaries. The amount would absolutely place her above all want.

The Radical journals are presenting various reasons to account for their defeat on Tuesday. None of them, however, have yet hit upon the real cause of their drubbing. It is an old story, but none the less true on account of its age—it failed because they had not votes enough.

Among the telegrams to the Associated Press we find the following: New Orleans, Sept. 18.—A negro Judge presided this morning for the first time on the bench of the First District Recorder's Court, in this city. The good time predicted by the Radicals is coming rapidly.

The New York papers contain the following curious advertisement: To Mrs. Errol.—I am authorized by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln to receive subscriptions for her at my rooms, 600 Broadway, New York, for the relief of the editorial columns of your paper? Respectfully, WILLIAM H. BRADY, Commercial Broker.

The people are taxed about \$16.60 a day to pay John W. Geary for work as Governor. For about two weeks he neglected the people's business and traveled about the country doing the dirty work of the Radical leaders. Let him be "joked," therefore, about \$200 for lost time. When persons are elected to office they have no business to neglect the duties of it to take pay for lost time.

FRANCIS JORDAN, in theory the Secretary of State, has practically, for at least five months, discharged no other duties than those required of him as Chairman of the Radical State Committee. At least \$1,250 of the salary of the Secretary should, therefore, be deducted from the amount of the salary of Judge Williams, the Radical candidate. It is an infamous outrage that Democratic citizens should be taxed to pay the electioneering bills of the Radical party in this manner every year. The impeachment question is dead. But two members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives met last week in the Committee Room. The others are soon expected. The evidence has been printed. Among it is that of General Grant, who testified that President Lincoln read him a proclamation designed to restore North Carolina, and that the proclamation issued by Johnson was identical with Lincoln's.

The Radical school directors of Bridge-water, Beaver county, lately abolished the negro school and put the negro children among the whites. The citizens called a meeting and offered the board a bond of infidelity if they would re-establish a separate school for the negro children, but the bond was refused. The citizens then called an indignation meeting and requested the directors to resign, but with what result has not transpired.

The New York Times is severe on Gov. Geary's English. It says: "Gov. Geary made a political speech lately at Harrisburg, in which he brought a good many serious charges against the President. Among other things he declared Mr. Johnson had 'disrespected the graves of brave Union men by the praise he bestowed on rebel soldiers.' He also charged that the events he respected the English language to such an extent as to use such an outlandish and absurd language as the Governor employed throughout the discourse. Somebody once asked how the Duke of Wellington spoke French: 'Just as his father's,' replied his friend, 'with the greatest interjection of the Gen.' In the Duke's courage in his encounters with the English."

R. M. T. HYSTER, (ex-Senator from Virginia, who has been pardoned by the President, says in his speech that he will direct himself to the pursuit of private life; that he submits loyally to the authority of the United States, and recognizes the power of the general government to establish its policy in the South. He will conform to that policy with as much peace and contentment as is possible. He recognizes the necessity of submission, and feels the importance of repose to the country. He says President Lincoln did not do the South wrong, but what he could to aid in the work of peace and reconstruction in Virginia; that Mr. Lincoln expressed a desire to see him when in Richmond, and sent for him.

A GREAT WAR in Europe inevitable. Those who place the slightest trust in the assurances of peace which the rival governments are continually making, forget the maxim of Talleyrand, that the use of speech is the concealment of thought. The camps of France are as busy as her manufacturing. Immediately after the triumph of Prussia, measures were taken to organize the army upon a basis of 800,000 men. Prussia, equally emphatic in her professions, has been as significant in her actions. The avowed policy of Bismarck is the consolidation of the North German States into one great military power, of which Prussia shall be the head, and it is notorious that his schemes have for their immediate object the overthrow of the South German States from the influence of Austria.

The Radical efforts to pump an opinion out of General Grant, that he is in the country, reminds the Montgomery Mail of an anecdote: An old negro, in one of the Southern States, in the days of slavery, made his first visit to a mechanic. Soon after his entrance he encountered an ironing-board, which he mistook for one of his own race. He approached him, and taking his paw, shook it lustily. He addressed his new acquaintance, saying: "Satisfy about his health, and that of his family, but could not respond. The animal all this time, with his natural meekness, was waiting for a chance to kill Mr. Nig side of the head. Nig, surprised at the reticence of his friend, soliloquized: 'It's folks, sure as mine; he's mighty old though.' Suddenly a bright idea struck him, and he exclaimed: 'You're right, old hunk! If you let these white folks hear you speak one word of English, they'll have 'em in your hands in five minutes.'

The Morning Post of Philadelphia, has a special Washington dispatch, which says: "Letters have been received here from Thaddeus Stevens, in which he declares his intention to urge upon Congress as soon as it meets in November a negro suffrage amendment to the safety of the country. The first is a general impeachment law defining the offenses upon which an officer may be impeached, and expressly declaring that no officer shall continue to exercise the power of his office during the trial. The second law which Mr. Stevens intends to urge will provide that, under the authority of the Constitution and upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, no State shall have power to punish citizens of the United States, whatever their race, for voting from voting for President or Congressmen. This law will establish impartial suffrage throughout the Union. Leading Republicans affirm that Stevens will be sustained by Congress." We hope the amiable Thaddeus will succeed in driving through Congress all the lovely measures he contemplates. The more that body submits to his domination the more certain we are of success in 1868.

An account of the organization of the Maryland militia, from the columns of the Baltimore Sun, is interesting. It is in full force, and is set forth that the whole militia is commanded by General R. S. Bowman, late of the Union army, who commanded a brigade at Spotsylvania, and served during the entire war, from the battle of Bull Run, to the surrender of General Lee. He first entered the service in the Seventh New York. It is also stated that there are eight regiments organized, three in 1867 and the balance in 1868. One of the regiments in grey is commanded by a straight Union man, notoriously a supporter of the Federal Government during the war, and all of the regiments are composed of new local men, that they desired to parade on the 15th inst., and brought a battery of six Napoleons for that purpose, after learning the impossibility of getting guns from the Government; and further, that there is not a cartridge in the State for the use of the militia. After this statement, we hope brother Whittier will rest easier.

The following National Banks have failed and passed into the hands of Receivers: Croton National Bank, New York. National Bank of Whitestown, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Atlas Bank of Providence, R. I. Unadilla National Bank, Unadilla, N. Y. Kingston National Bank, Kingston, N. Y. Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y. First National Bank, Utica, N. Y. First National Bank, Medina, N. Y. First National Bank, Columbia, N. Y. Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa. Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C. Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn. First National Bank, New Orleans, La. First National Bank, Carrollton, Mo. First National Bank, Selma, Ala.

The latest returns of Registration in the Southern States are as follows: White, 1,157,137; Black, 515,700; Total, 1,672,837. Alabama, 115,747; Georgia, 93,893; Florida, 5,900; Louisiana, 69,000; Mississippi, 51,134; North Carolina, 44,728; South Carolina, 29,000; Texas, 70,000; Virginia, 612,039; West Virginia, 363,575; Arkansas, 100,000; Missouri, 100,000; Illinois, 100,000; Indiana, 100,000; Ohio, 100,000; Pennsylvania, 100,000; New York, 100,000; Maryland, 100,000; Delaware, 100,000; Kentucky, 100,000; Tennessee, 100,000; Mississippi, 100,000; Louisiana, 100,000; Florida, 100,000; Georgia, 100,000; Alabama, 100,000; South Carolina, 100,000; North Carolina, 100,000; Virginia, 100,000; West Virginia, 100,000; Arkansas, 100,000; Missouri, 100,000; Illinois, 100,000; Indiana, 100,000; Ohio, 100,000; Pennsylvania, 100,000; New York, 100,000; Maryland, 100,000; Delaware, 100,000; Kentucky, 100,000; Tennessee, 100,000; Mississippi, 100,000; Louisiana, 100,000; Florida, 100,000; Georgia, 100,000; Alabama, 100,000; South Carolina, 100,000; North Carolina, 100,000; Virginia, 100,000; West Virginia, 100,000; Arkansas, 100,000; 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