

FOREIGN.

DECLINE OF ENGLAND.

The correspondent of the *Congressionalist* thus speaks of the position of England:—One of the most impressive lessons of the recent war in Europe is that of the decline of England from a first to a second class power in continental affairs. While the journals of Prussia, Austria, Italy, Switzerland have been daily occupied with reports, speculations, discussions concerning the sayings, doings and intentions of the French Emperor, England has not been so much named as a party having a voice in the settlement of European affairs except in the court of a general Congress. Russia is canvassed as a possible combatant; but nobody asks, what does England think, or what will England do? Louis Napoleon has avenged Waterloo. He has crowded England back from the position of a dictator or an arbiter in the affairs of Europe to the position of a spectator, beholding without remonstrance the map of Europe re-adjusted in violation of the treaty of Vienna, and by the open interference of a Napoleon. The policy of non-intervention and of self-regard, which England had pursued for the past twenty years, has greatly weakened her old prestige upon the continent. She lost a grand opportunity when she left Hungary to struggle alone; she lost another when she left it to Louis Napoleon to take the lead in the redemption of Italy; she lost another when she allowed Denmark to be invaded by Austria and Prussia, and so gave to Prussia a foothold upon the sea; and when to those neglects she added that of slighting our cause, and of feeding the enemies of human liberty, and free institutions with the munitions of war, she lost her prestige for the Right in international affairs. All this may have been good policy for her own aggrandizement at home; though even that is doubtful; but it has been a destructive policy for her influence, both political and moral, in the community of civilized nations.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *Moscow Gazette* of the 26th inst., contains a leading article on the American friendship, which shows the state of popular feeling in Russia with reference to the United States. In substance the article in question speaks as follows:

The rapprochement between Russia and America is not one of those artificial alliances formed by diplomats, and which have no real vitality. It is a friendship of a natural growth, destined to flourish. Both countries have just issued from great difficulties. In 1863, at the time of the Polish insurrection, the two nations first shook hands cordially. Solid interests and real power proceed from the manifestation of national sympathies. At the same time there is nothing to startle or frighten the world in such an alliance. It is merely the basis of a new distribution of power, and the inauguration of a new international system, of which the effects in the interests of civilization and general progress are immeasurable. This new alliance will abolish the system of false artificial alliance now prevailing in Europe. The new relations between Russia and the most powerful nation of the New World will entail certain obligations, which are the more easily fulfilled since they coincide with the interests of Russia, properly understood.

An alliance with the United States is the only alliance on which Russia can reckon in time of need. Russia can never have any subject of quarrel with the United States, and the alliance of the two countries will afford mutual strength in everything connected with their several interests. Is it not true that the enemies of Russia are equally enemies of the United States? Is it not also true that Russia and the United States will always, and under all circumstances, have common foes. These considerations form a strong basis for an alliance, which must not be weakened by any closer connection with Europe.

AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN LOSSES.—On one side were released 523 Austrian officers and 35,036 rank and file; while about 13,000 Austrian prisoners were still left behind in the Prussian hospitals, their wounds not allowing their removal. On the other side, Austria gave up seven Prussian officers and 450 non-commissioned officers and men. About 120 severely wounded, remained behind in the Austrian hands. Anything more significant could scarcely be set before the reader. 48,559 Austrian prisoners, against 577 Prussians—that is rather more than 83 to one. But there is more. The total loss of the Austrians, between killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing, is computed at about 90,000, so that the number of prisoners exceeds one-half of the total loss. The men who were reported killed, or who died of their wounds, are stated to be about 16,000; the wounded, who still survive, are, therefore, about 25,440, and of these 18,000—that is, a little more than one-half—are in Prussian hands. Of the remaining 12,000, not a few must belong to the category of the missing. The total loss of Prussians during the campaign is given at 21,989. Of these 2,815 are reported killed, 6,118 severely wounded, 10,181 wounded, and 2,925 missing. As of the last a great number

have since returned, the total Prussian loss may be reduced to 20,000, of whom the 10,000 wounded are in progress of recovery. But allowing the two original numbers to stand, we find that the general Austrian loss is 90,000, and that of the Prussians 21,989—that is, 45 6 to one, the ratio of the prisoners is, as we have said, 83 to one.

The Republican.
J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Publisher.



WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1866.

'ANOTHER VICTORY!' GAINS IN CONNECTICUT!

Connecticut held Town Elections on the 1st inst. in many of her towns, and the aggregate result shows overwhelming gains to the Republican Unionists. They have carried almost every town where they seriously tried, including quite a number that were against them last Spring. Among these are Seymour which never before went Republican, as well as Danbury, which was lost at the State election. There is scarcely a township which does not show a decided Republican gain in the popular vote. So it is where ever a people who can read, are enabled to pass judgment on 'My Policy.'

To day (Tuesday, the 9th) is one fraught with intense interest. It is no strain of the imagination when we say that the destiny of the Republic is suspended in the balance. And will the great controlling element—the people—be found wanting? It is for them, the lungs, so to speak, to determine whether they shall cease respiration. Confidence we are assured they will assert their superiority over the lethargic Fugus growth that would sap the vitality of the body politic.

Fifth. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, etc. If the claims are allowed the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and it rejected the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

Sixth. In the application for bounties as required by the third of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as aforesaid.

Seventh. Organization irregularly in the service of the United States or called out for special purposes; as State militia, home guards, etc., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

Eighth. Soldiers enlisted for three years or during the war, who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war shall be construed as having served out the period of their enlistment and are entitled to bounty under this act.

Ninth. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claim of heirs who would otherwise legally inherit. The provisions of the act excludes from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who, after serving the full period of their enlistment, were discharged during its expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received in the line of duty, who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively, at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

5. The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers, who, under previous laws, have received and are entitled to receive a bounty of more than \$100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or given away their first discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress.

8. The States which hold their elections on November Sixth, are Illinois, New York, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Delaware, Nevada and New Jersey.

9. It is estimated that one thousand persons have arrived at Galveston and Houston, Texas, to escape the persecutions of guerrillas in the interior, who rob and murder on both sides indiscriminately, for plunder. Affairs throughout the State are daily becoming worse instead of better, and innumerable outrages are hourly recorded.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The steamer Jennie Brown, from Montana, arrived at St. Joseph on Tuesday, with about a million of dollars in gold dust, in freight and in the hands of passengers. Yesterday the steamer Luella arrived at the same place, with a million and a half of treasure besides a large amount in hands of passengers.

The tobacco crop in the Connecticut river towns above Hartford is a remarkable one, though about a week later in ripening than usual. The farmers in Hartford County talk of the largest crop ever harvested, which will be worth a million dollars.

The Washington *Intelligencer* states that the Government has ordered the restoration of all the personal effects of General Lee that have been preserved on the Arlington estate.

APOLOGY.

We regret exceedingly our inability to put out another issue before the election and must render as an excuse that we were short of hands, unfortunately when we needed them most. Our neighbor of the *Moosse-ger*, has stolen a march on us but we base our hopes on the old adage—Truth is mighty and must prevail! Accordingly prepare yourselves to hear glorious news on our next issue.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The following rules and regulations for the payment of bounties, under the act to equalize bounties, approved July 23rd, 1866, have just been issued by the War Department:

First. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made shall be classified by regiments, battalions or other separate organizations, and no applications filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

Second. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the 14th section of the act, and the further affidavit, that he has not received nor is entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations, prior to the act of July 23rd, 1863, more than \$100 bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion over and above the amount therein claimed.

Third. All applications for the additional bounty authorized by this act, from surviving soldiers, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form required by the Treasury Department.

Fourth. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment or other independent organization shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

Fifth. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, etc. If the claims are allowed the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and it rejected the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

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NEWS ITEMS.

Barnum is lecturing West.

Napoleon has pardoned 1,527 culprits.

Horse flesh is given to the poor in Paris.

Pet squirrels are taking the place of lap-dogs.

There were 35,000 people at the New York State fair.

English railways earned £10,000,000 sterling last year.

Georgia wants 15,000 bushels of corn.

In London 'dead-break'—Wigfall, Benjamin and Breckinridge.

A bale of new hops recently sold in New York for \$1 per pound.

Newspaper thieves in Nashville have been fined seven dollars for the offense.

An Indiana paper tells of the recent killing of a rattlesnake with 110 rattles.

The ex-King and Queen of Naples are afloat, and know not where to find a home.

Two and a half millions a year are to be saved in the Court expenditure of Vienna.

In Naples, thirty-four out of eighty inmates of a female school died in three hours.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the New England corn crop has worried through.

Four men were killed by a boiler explosion at New Milford, Conn. One was thrown 160 feet.

The Americans in the Sandwich Islands are in great fear of the murdering Chinese coolies there.

Victor Emanuel owns an emerald six inches long, four broad and three thick—the largest in the world.

The landlord of the Blue Star Inn, in Prague, complains that the King of Prussia did not pay his board bill.

As a general thing, cholera does not assume a malignant type until the oldest and best citizens are struck down.

Mr. Baldwin, the locomotive king, had a thousand men employed in his works in Philadelphia at the time of his death.

There were 75 hacks and 2,000 on foot in a negro funeral procession in Richmond. The men were uniformed and carried sabres.

The Queen of Naples has sold pearls valued at 30,000 crowns to the Prince Sciarra for 18,000. It is said that the Neapolitan royal family intended to emigrate to America.

Since the riots in New Orleans many hundreds of the colored people have been entered by the police, and the occupants threatened with death if they refused to surrender their arms. In some instances arms which had been paid for by discharged soldiers, with the consent of the Government, have been seized.

Lieutenant General Sherman is visiting the military posts in Colorado and New Mexico.

The cost of putting the Richmond and Newport News Railroad in running order is estimated at \$1,003,610.

A series of experiments, under the direction of competent officers, is now being made at Fortress Monroe, with 15-inch guns and rifled ordnance.

A dispatch from Mobile says that on the 2d instant, on the Florida coast, fifteen miles from land, an island was thrown up by volcanic influence to the height of ninety feet above the water level, and measuring seventeen hundred feet in circumference.

The Pacific slope is beginning to yield a large surplus of grain. It is not probable that this year California will have 7,000,000 bushels of wheat to spare for exportation.

A letter dated at Mattoon, Illinois, says: The weather has been beautifully clear for several days past. The corn crop is doing excellently. A few more days of such weather will put it beyond all danger of frost, and the farmers are anticipating a very large yield.

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The last *Messenger* takes us to task for what it terms our "crocodile tears" over the defeat of Mr. S. Montgomery, for the nomination of District Attorney Privately we have always considered ourselves on good terms with Mr. Montgomery, as we would wish to be with every one else, but politically, for him, or his party, we don't care one iota.

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