NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ "To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wanted," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each, will be inserted in this column once for 25 Cents; not exceeding EIGHT LINES, 50 Cents.

FOUND.

FOUND.—A BRASS STORE KEY, on Water street. The owner can have it by calling at the Leader office and paying for this advertisement. aug7:234

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation for a Livery Man where he can be useful; can do most kinds of work; used to horses. Address L. SHERMAN, 63 Eagle st. aug10:235

WANTED—At No. 98 Erie st., a Girl who understands general housework. au10:235

WANTED—A woman to do kitchen work, at 126 St. Clair st. au10:235

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED TO purchase a well-established country paper, Republican in politics. Address P. O. Box 1,469, Cleveland, O. aug9:234

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife in town or near horse cars. A good room in a private family with or without board. Is a pleasant home. Address, S. A. ABBOT, American House. aug9:234

100 AGENTS WANTED—To Canvass every City, Town and County in Northern Ohio, for Hon. J. T. HEADLEY'S new work, GRANT AND SHERMAN, THEIR CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS. This work will contain about 600 octavo pages, 16 portraits on steel, and 10 battle-scenes and maps. From the popularity of the author, and the interestingly-interesting subject he has chosen, we consider that no better subscription book has ever been offered to agents. For terms and territory, apply immediately. Those inclosing $2 25 for Prospectus Book, Circulars, &c., will have the first choice, and receive their outfit by mail, postage paid. J. J. WILSON & CO., aug8:236 2 Atwater Block, General Agents.

WANTED—Miners, or men wanting to learn mining, to coal mines just opening. Men belonging to Mine-ral Union need not apply. Steady work, summer and winter. Apply by letter or otherwise, to R. B. WILLIAMS, 32 Reynolds' Block, Chicago, Ill. aug5:236

A. & G. W. RAILWAY—NEW LISBON BRANCH.—WANTED—Some good spikers and other hands accustomed to track-laying; to such good wages will be given. Apply to WM. LEE, New Lisbon, Ohio. 3 tu

WANTED—To Rent, Lease, or Purchase, a small House in the 4th or 6th Wards. Inquire at Leader office, or address Box 252. aug5

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, Board in a private family. If in the suburbs, convenient to street cars. Address B., Leader office. aug5:236

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good man Cook, at the New England Hotel. au7:234

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Thirty or forty Ship Carpenters and Caulkers. Wages $2.50 per day, payable once a week. GARPBELL & OWEN, Detroit City Dry Dock, Detroit. aug7:234

WANTED—
CANVASSING AGENTS
FOR
DR. WARREN'S HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN.

A work needed in every family, and which meets with a ready sale.
For further particulars, call on or address R. B. JARVIS,
aug8:2tdtwdaw 112 Bolivar st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Agents to Canvass the City and County for Bloom's Improved Sifter. The best ever manufactured. GEO. D. BEUS & CO., 270 Superior street. aug8:235

WEAVERS WANTED—Six good men who have had experience on Power Looms. Apply immediately to A. & W. G. POPE, 20 Water st. aug8:234

WANTED—ATTENTION. Something new. I will send by mail, post-paid, a beautiful Military Album, with twenty-four pictures of our Union Generals, for 50 cents. Agents wanted immediately. Price per dozen to Agents $3 00, or $25 per hundred dozen. Sent all orders to C. L. BRIGGS, 141 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. aug8:262

500 AGENTS WANTED—In every City, County, Town and Hamlet in Ohio, to sell CROSBY'S LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Friends of Abraham Lincoln, you have long waited for such a work. Editions, containing the most authentic and Political Career, together with the Speeches, Messages, Proclamations and other Documents, illustrative of his eventful Administration, and the events and events connected with his Tragic End. We offer no tabulous inducements to Agents, but will use the work in a manner fair in many points to any now offered to the public, and all who subscribe for the work will continue to a fund with which a Monument is to be erected in memory of the Great Departed. Books now ready for delivery, July 31st. For terms and territory, address R. S. GREEN, Room No. 4, American Building, over Leader office, Cleveland, O. jy31:

AGENTS WANTED.—$6 to $12 a day paid to good agents, male or female, to sell the Wilson Sewing Machine. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, quilt and embroider beautifully. It has been decided by the U. S. Courts that the Wilson Sewing Machine is no infringement. For terms and particulars, address S. E. HERBERSON, Cleveland, O. Jy21:236

500 SALESMEN WANTED—To solicit and fill orders for the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.

RETURNED SOLDIERS,
Experienced Agents, Professional men, Lay Preachers, Teachers, Mechanics and Farmers even, will find this a pleasant, and at the same time a lucrative occupation the coming season. "An old agent writes "I can from 75 to 125 subscribers per week." For further information apply personally, or address by mail, C. H. SCRIBNER & SONS, Publishers and General Agents for Books and Engravings, at No. 6, 2d floor, Lyman's Block, near Court House, Cleveland, Ohio. jy22:234

70 A MONTH!—I WANT AGENTS everywhere, at $70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. my11:235

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED everywhere to introduce the improved SHAW and CLARK $20 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the only low price Machine in the country which is recommended by Grover and Baker, Wheeler and Wilson, Howe, Singer and Co., and Batchelder. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars are infringements, and the seller and user liable to fine and imprisonment. Salary and expenses, or large commission, allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. m11:235

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—House with twenty years' Lease of a good business place, No. 214 St. Clair st., near Bond. Apply to J. M. ACKER, 214 French & Keith, Water st. aug8:234

FOR SALE—A two-horse covered Carriage, with two or three seats. Also, a top Buggy, with one or two seats. Both in good condition and offered at nearly one-half the cost. Inquire at No. 103 Superior st., or 437 corner of Kinsman and Forest sts. jy27:230

FOR SALE—My House and Lot, No. 216 Prospect st. T. GARLICK. J.27:232

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 145 Lakeat. House in tip-top condition. Enquire on the premises. jy25:230

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BEREA.—Will be sold cheap. This is a rare opportunity for Germans or others desirous of educating their children at the schools of Berea, and to obtain a home at small figures. Address P. O. Box 181 Berea, or "B" LEADER Office, Cleveland, Ohio. Jy15:231

CUT STAVES AND HEADING. The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large and well made stock of assorted cut Staves and Heading, at the lowest market prices. Factory near Gateland & Toledo Railroad depot.
All orders promptly filled and satisfaction warranted. JUNE & EDGARTON.
Fremont, O July 18:254

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE House, 25 and 26 Prospect street, suitable for a boarding house. Terms easy. Enquire of CONWAY W. SQUIRE at the office of Hickox & Noble. 243-F

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for second-hand Furniture and Carpets, at H. Morrison's stand, 151 Ontario st., cor. of Michigan. aug8:230

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and address D. BENSETTE, 58 Liberty st., New York City. Jel2:244

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.—Paper at less than Manufacturers prices. No connecting with the combine to Monopoly for High Prices. Lot the largest and best assorted stock of PAPER of every description to be found in this country. Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Binders will save money by first examining my stock. Orders by mail promptly filled. A. P. HARD, Wholesale Paper Dealer, No. 81 Beekman st., N. Y. (The Old Stand.) 1y13

$50,000 MONEY ADVANCED—in sums to suit—at the old stand and well-known WAGNER'S LOAN OFFICE, on Securities of every kind, viz: Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Dry Goods, Pianos, Melodeons, and all personal property and articles of value, on the most satisfactory terms. Business strictly private. Established 1851. N.B.—A variety of unredeemed Watches, Jewelry, Guns, etc., for sale at bargains.
Office—corner of Water and Superior streets, over Davis & Pelzotto's Clothing Store.
oct17 J. A. & W. WAGNER.

The salaries of the war correspondents of the principal newspapers ranged from $1,000 to $3,000 a year, reaching the latter figure only in a few instances. Their current expenses, which were allowed in addition to their salaries, often amounted to as much as these figures and more. Each correspondent may be said to have represented an average yearly investment of from $1,000 to $5,000. Special messengers were paid lower wages, but also allowed their expenses, which were frequently larger than those of the correspondents. Some of the correspondents were mounted half a dozen times in a single year. The transfer of correspondents from one army to another far distant, often from want of means and time for transportation, compelled the abandonment of their entire outfit and a replenishment in their new sphere of duty. Property thus left behind was hardly ever recovered. Last, not least, was the expense of telegraphing, the cost of single battle accounts being at times many hundred dollars. The expenses of the New York journals each were not less than from $60,000 to $100,000 a year. The Boston, Philadelphia and Western papers invested from $10,000 to $30,000 each in the same way.

Mrs Surratt, previous to execution, gave her counsel an acknowledgment for three thousand five hundred dollars.

DAILY LEADER,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED BY THE
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

The Kentucky Election.

Returns come in slowly from the election in Kentucky, but enough have been received to show that the friends of Freedom and Progress—the true friends of Kentucky and the counsellors of her best interests—have suffered defeat. Though we regret this fact we are not disappointed by it, for it became evident that though the best minds of Kentucky, its purest and wisest statesmen, most eloquent orators, and patriotic citizens were in favor of the amendment, the throng of sympathizers with secession, the slave-holders and slave-drivers, the conservative men who sustain slavery because their fathers did, were too numerous to be entreated and too selfish or stolid to be converted. A state that in November last gave Lincoln only 29,786, and McClellan 64,301 votes, was not very likely to adopt an anti-slavery amendment within nine months thereafter. And the amendment men have probably failed. They have made tremendous gains, but the gains have been mainly where their force was already strong, and in the close and doubtful districts the anti-amendment ticket has very nearly, if not quite, held its own. The state has probably elected James H. Garrard (Opp.) to the office of State Treasurer, over Captain W. L. Neale (Union) by about 1,5000 majority, and the Legislature is Anti-Amendment by an indefinite but strong majority.

We regret this action on the part of Kentucky, more for her own sake than for that of the nation. It places Kentucky in an attitude of opposition to the general government, which cannot but be detrimental to her best interests. It continues the unsettled relations existing between master and slave, a cause which has completely upset the labor market, reduced the average value of slaves from $500 to $45 *per capita*, and made slavery in the State essentially a migratory institution. It will necessitate the continued garrisoning of the State by military forces, which so annoys the Kentuckians. It tends to perpetuate upon the soil of Kentucky that institution which has repelled free labor from its fertile plains and turned it back, with all its resulting advantages, into the less inviting territory of Ohio and Indiana. The amendment can get along without Kentucky, but Kentucky cannot get along without the amendment.

There are partial victories, however, in this contest, which go far to make up for the general defeat. Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, that veteran fighter for freedom, has carried the Louisville district, which gave McClellan a majority of 5,952, by nearly 2,000 majority, after a most gallant canvass. Green Clay Smith, the most eloquent and most progressive of all the Border State men in the last Congress, has been re-elected by about 1,000 majority, overcoming a hostile majority in his district last fall of 2,693. William H. Randall, a true-blue Unionist, is re-elected from the faithful Mountain district; and the Unionists also claim the election of Samuel McKee from the 9th, and George H. Yeaman from the 2d. The latter are, however, in doubt, and should we make up a table of our own it would be as follows:

District.	Union.	Opposition.
I		L. L. Trimble.
II	George H. Yeaman.	
III		Henry Grider.
IV		A. Harding.
V	Lovell H. Rousseau.	
VI	Green Clay Smith.	
VII		G. S. Shanklin.
VIII	Wm. H. Randall.	
IX		J. Smith Hurtt.

The news in one sense.

The ominous failure of the Great Eastern to arrive upon our shores is accounted for by news received per the steamer Cuba, which left Liverpool on the 30th ult., which informs us that on the 29th, after seven hundred miles or more than one-third of the cable had been paid out, the insulation was lost, owing to some unknown cause. As this fact could only have been known by the cessation of telegraphic communication between Valentia and the Great Eastern, the defect in insulation may be caused by the parting of the cable,—which would be a decidedly radical "defect,"—in which case the experiment is of course a failure; or it may be the result of a kink or imperfection in that part of the cable already paid out. If the latter, and should the weather be fair, it may be possible to under-run the cable and cut out the defective part, especially should this be near the vessel. But the news *per* the Cuba, which indicates that some eighteen or twenty hours had elapsed since communication between Valentia and the Great Eastern had ceased, taken in connection with the fact that the western end of the cable is at least four days over due, make it decidedly probable that the disaster is a fatal one. The next steamer will, however, bring decisive news on this subject, and if we hear no further news on its arrival, it may be concluded that the great enterprise has failed. If this be the case the Great Eastern will probably return at once to England, and the work of connecting Europe and America by lightning will be left to American skill and energy.

Welcome to Returned Soldiers.

We are glad to see that throughout the state the people are making arrangements to welcome back with festivals and rejoicings, the brave boys who are now coming home daily from their well completed work. The project of holding meetings for reunion between returned soldiers and citizens seems to have been originated almost simultaneously by several different counties. We hope that the idea may be successfully carried out in all.

The following is a list of such reunions already arranged for:

At Wooster	August 17th.
" Ashland	" "
" Marietta	" 19th.
" Gallipolis	" 23d.
" Jackson	" 23d.
" Ripley	" 30th.
" Batavia	" 19 h.
" Greenville	" 31st.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* claims a great victory for the Government of Louis Napoleon in the late municipal elections, though the facts look otherwise. The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: "At Marseilles and Sisteron, twenty opposition candidates have passed; at Castilisin, ten; and at Vienne, eighteen. At Tavernay, Cavillon, Lectoure, and it is at this moment announced at Dijon also, the whole of the opposition lists have been elected. In many places only a portion of the candidates received a sufficient number of votes to make their elections valid, and in these a new ballot will be required. Clamecy and the Basses Alpes, which offered the most serious resistance the *coup d'etat* experienced in 1851, are also to be numbered with the departments where the "men of order" of the *Constitutionnel* have been beaten."

Memphis, with 40,000 inhabitants and only 3,000 registered voters, cast but 1,247 ballots for Congressmen at the late election, of which Saunders got 153, Bullock 555, Dunlap 160, Leftwich 484, and Houston 50—Bullock and Leftwich being the conservative candidates.

NORTHERN OHIO NEWS.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

The funeral of D. B. Bostwick, of Rootstown, whose death, by drowning in a well, we recorded last week, took place on the 2d inst. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic Order and the funeral was attended by a large number of the officials and employees of the A. & G. W. Railway, and by many of the citizens of the vicinity.

The quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Ravenna on Saturday and Sunday next. Elder Hill will conduct the exercises. The annual meeting of the District Stewards will commence on Saturday, at ten A. M.

Rev. B. A. Hinsdale who has been engaged in the Disciples' Church, at Aurora, has preached his farewell sermon, and is now employed all his time in Solon.

A few days since A. M. Pease was thrown from a load of hay, in Ravenna, by the running away of a team, and the collar-bone of the left shoulder broken. Drs. C. S. Leonard and Belding reduced the fracture, and the patient is doing well.

The canal bridge on Chestnut street, Ravenna, has been closed up as unsafe for teams to cross.

Gurden L. Horr has been appointed Postmaster at Shalersville, *vice* Abner Horr, resigned.

LORAIN COUNTY.

At the annual meeting of the College Societies' Library Association, of Oberlin College, held on Friday evening last, the following officers were elected:

President, Theo. Wilder; Vice President, L. H. Tenney; Librarian, C. G. Fairchild; Corresponding Secretary, A. T. S. Walsh; Recording Secretary, E. P. Boise; Treasurer, J. E. Todd.

Mr. George Gay, of Elyria, was quite badly injured last Monday by being thrown from his wagon when his horses were running away. He was cut badly on the head and bruised his shoulder and side quite badly.

R. P. Stedman, of Huntington, who is over seventy years of age, fell from a scaffold on Friday, the 28th inst., while repairing a barn, and striking his head upon a stone received a very severe injury. He was found lying upon the ground insensible; how long he had been there is not not known, for Mr. Stedman has no recollection of falling, and supposes he must have fainted while at work.

A large company of Elyrians attended a pic nic at Vermillion on Thursday last.

ASHTABULA COUNTY.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel* records the following freaks played by the lightning during a heavy thunder storm on Friday last.

D'Anville Squires, of Jefferson, had two valuable cows instantly killed.

In Lenox, it struck a tree about thirty feet from the door of Mr. L. D. Pease, shattering the bar-posts of the door yard. The residence of V. G. French was also struck and somewhat injured.

In the east part of Rome a cow-barn and twelve tons of hay, belonging to Mr. Hiram Peck, were destroyed.

The Baptist Sunday-school will have a pic nic Wednesday, August 16th, near Hickok's Mill.

Letter from Wade Hampton, the Last of the Chivalry.

To the Editor of the Columbia Phœnix:

SIR: Numerous communications having been addressed to me proposing to form a colony to emigrate, I take this method of answering them, not only on account of their number, but because of the want of all mail facilities. The desire to leave a country which has been reduced to so deplorable a condition as ours, and whose future has so little of hope, is doubtless as wide-spread as it is natural. But I doubt the propriety of this expatriation of so many of our best men. The very fact that our State is passing through so terrible an ordeal as the present should cause her sons to cling more closely to her. My advice to all my fellow-citizens is that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education, and the re-building of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State.

War, after four years of heroic but unsuccessful struggle, has failed to secure for us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save any of our rights—to rescue anything more from the ruin—will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of our citizens. If the best men of our country—those who for years past have risked their lives in her defense—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State, and its destiny will be committed of necessity to those who forsook her in her hour of need, or to those who would gladly pull her down to irretrievable ruin. To guard against such a calamity, let all true patriots devote themselves, with zeal and honesty of purpose, to the restoration of law, the blessings of peace, and to the rescue of whatever of liberty may be saved from the general wreck. If, after an honest effort to effect these objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country.

A distinguished citizen of our State—an honest man and a true patriot—has been appointed Governor. He will soon call a convention of the people, which will be charged with the most vital interests of our State. Choose for this convention your best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped Mammon, while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who laid their all upon the altar of their country. Select such men and make them serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wantonly sacrificed nor your liberty bartered for a mess of pottage. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe to my State there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at present. I shall devote myself earnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private. In the meantime I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my fellow citizens—especially those who have shared with me the perils and the glories of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Senate voted thanks to one of their generals because, in the darkest hour of the republic, he did not despair. Let us emulate the example of the Roman, and thus entitle ourselves to the gratitude of our country.

Respectfully, yours,
WADE HAMPTON.

A Man Reads His Bible and Goes to the Woods to Shoot Himself.

[From the Hartford Courant, August 7.]

A man by the name of Lucius Carpenter, of Ellington, shot himself on Friday, the 25th ultimo. He had been very singular in his actions for some time previous, having deeded his farm to a friend of his with the understanding that in case of his death he should give the firm to his wife. On the day on which he committed suicide he took his Bible and lay down on his bed and read during the early part of the day. After a while he got up and took a piece of paper and wrote a note to his wife which he left in a table drawer. He then went out, and going over to his brother's, obtained his rifle secretly and went out into the woods near by and shot himself by placing his head against the mouth of the barrel and discharged the gun with his foot. The ball passed through his head killing him instantly. He was found the next day with the gun lying across his body, he being in the same position in which he fell.

A lewd woman named Alice Celia Conrad, was shot on Friday, in Rochester, by a returned sailor named John Harris. The contents of the carbine entered her face just below the eye, making a frightful but not dangerous wound. Upon examining the wound nothing but a patent wad could be found.

The prospect of the California vintage of 1865 is magnificent. The State will turn out more wine than ever before, by twenty-four per cent, and at least 200 per cent. more brandy.

Lord Derby and his Son—An Incident of the Elections.

An incident showing the odd changes which time can make occurred at Preston last week, says an English paper, during the course of the conservative canvass in that town.

The two conservative candidates, along with their party, were proceeding up one of the streets of the town, when one of them, who had a keen eye to business, observed a voter on the opposite side of the road. A rush to him and a demonstration of the usual blandness prevailing at election times followed. An introduction succeeded, and after the voter had shaken hands with Sir T G Hesketh, he turned to the Hon. A. F. Stanley (Lord Derby's son) and said—"Allow me to express the pleasure I feel at being introduced to the son of a man whose life I saved many years ago."

The honorable scion of the house of Derby and his party wondered what the old voter meant, and, as they appeared to be anxious for some explanation, he proceeded to tell how, many years ago, when Lord Derby, during the course of the celebrated contest betweed himself and Grator Hunt, was being kicked, beaten, pelted with refuse, and generally abused by the conservative mob in Preston, and then dragged opposite his house, where in all probability he would have been killed, had not he seized his lordship (then Mr. Stanley) and pulled him into his dwelling, where he hid him in a dark closet. The infuriated mob immediately broke into the house, but were unable to discover Lord Derby. They then rushed off in another direction, fancying that his lordship had escaped by some back way. The voter then administered some refreshments to the victim of tory bigotry and violence secreted in his house, and afterwards got some policemen to take him to his headquarters.

When the voter had concluded the narration of this story, the Hon. A. F. Stanley thanked the voter for his kindness at the time named, and then begged for his support "for his father's sake." A negative was not thought of, the voter, however, considerably surprised, rejoined, "But, you know, you are an old supporter of my father." "Yes," he answered, "but your father has changed his politics since I was his supporter: I have not. I, like your father, was not a tory then; and I don't intend to go over to that party which abused him in Preston." He was questioned pretty closely about "that party," and some of the conservatives present blushed pretty extensively while the ancient voter verbally castigated the tories for hunting and maltreating Lord Derby when he contested Preston at the time named. He afterwards left the two candidates and their supporters to reflect upon the change that had ensued since the present head of the conservative party of England was chased and almost beaten to death by a mad tory mob in the very town which had just returned his son to Parliament as a tory member.

Political.

Maj. Gen John F. Hartranft is spoken of as the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

One of our contemporaries in discussing the proper safeguards of Southern reconstruction, suggests the exclusion of all persons, in all the States, from the right of representation in Congress, who are not, or are not made voters. By such means, not only the two fifths of the emancipated slaves, but the three fifths of the slaves who are to be, under the Constitution, enumerated in the Federal numbers, will be excluded from suffrage. Thus the South would lose nineteen representatives in Congress under the next apportionment of members of the House of Representatives, instead of gaining fourteen, as they will, if all the negroes are to be entitled to representation.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives some interesting facts about New York politics. He says: "There is a conspiracy in progress among leading Tammany Democrats and one class of professional Union men, to detach this State from the Union side and elect an opposition State ticket and Legislature. This will give the Democrats the opportunity to gerrymander the State, control our local policy, and elect a United States Senator in place of Judge Harris. The man has already been selected, a public politician, with hinges to his knees.

"The inaction of the Union State Committee directly helps to throw the State into the hands of the opposition. It is now August, and the nominating convention is not called. It cannot now assemble till the middle of September. Twice the State has been deliberately thrown away—in 1857 and 1862. The plan then adopted was to call the State Convention late in September, so that the counties would have too brief time to make the local arrangements. Added to that, the State Committee was not earnest in effort. The opposition majority in 1857 was 18,000; in 1862, 18,752.

"If the Union men are defeated at the November election they will know where the blame lies. It is the purpose, and most of the Federal office-holders are in the secret. But the loyal Unionists are determined to preserve the State from this disaster. A conference will be held next week at Saratoga to devise a policy for the organization.

"One or two conferences of the democratic regency have already been held in this city. Mr. Dean Richmond presided. It was demanded that the Seymour and Wood party should stand back, and give the the old "corner stone" free soilers the lead. Proposals of affiliation with the "conservative" republicans were also considered."

The Riot at Greenwich, Conn.

A returned soldier was killed at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday night, while heading a riotous crowd of young fellows who had undertaken to inflict summary punishment upon a negro who was living near that town, very peaceably, and minding his own business. His offence, as they deemed it, was in having a white wife, an Irish girl, who voluntarily married him, and with whom he had lived for a considerable period. This was thought by the assailants to be worthy of mob justice, and, after fortifying with the requisite liquor, they undertook to drag forth the parti-colored partners. But a little accident interfered; a wide-awake old negro woman, who was not afraid to defend her house, nor even afraid of handling a gun, confronted the mob at the door and advised them to desist, at the same time firing over their heads. They were only about fifteen to one, and after a little scare they concluded to go on with the job. So they threw stones at the house, and made various attempts to get in. The old black woman at last fired directly into the crowd, shooting the ringleader through the brain. He died immediately, and his brave compasions retired, giving up the job as a bad speculation. The negroes were taken into custody without resistance, and all parties were examined by the Coroner's Jury.

The case was plain, it would seem, the jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide and ordered the discharge of the prisoners, but not the retention of the young fellows, who testified that they were of the party, and went on purpose to play the mischief with the darkeys. All was now over, but there seems to have been an amusing episode in the form of a volunteer address to the chief negro by one of the jurors, speaking, of course, for himself only. The spirit of his address was this:

"You have done just right; the law is all on your side; we must all justify and protect you; there is nothing we can get hold of against you, but, if I were you I would leave here; of course, you have a right to remain, but you are unpleasant, and our feelings ought to take precedence of your legal rights; in fact you have no right to be a negro, or else your wife has no right to be a white woman—or the other way—or, or—well, at any rate, I should prefer that, since you are a nuisance, you should get out; you may go where you please, of course; and if any any other neighborhood objects to you, why, keep going—in short, a nigger has no right to a home anywhere if his white fellow-citizens don't like to have him anywhere. I know this is all in the face of law, and justice, and humanity; but—that's my opinion, and you get it (in Connecticut, too), without charge."

There were numerous "pleasant incidents" at Grant's Faneuil Hall reception in Boston on Monday. A cute Yankee, who had been through the mill, and shaken hands with General Grant, was himself seen shaking hands with less fortunate people outside for ten cents apiece.

Teh Brother of President Johnson—A Quiet Texas Carpenter—"Andrew" Would not Disclose his Policy on the Negro Suffrage Question, &c.

[From the Cairo Democrat, July 2.]

We recently had quite an interesting interview with the President's brother, Mr. Wm. P. Johnson, of Busuris county, Texas, who was on his way home from a visit to his brother in Washington, and his two sons in Nashville. Mr. Johnson is over sixty years of age, and is a carpenter by trade. During the war he remained quietly at his home with his wife and a son, aged fifteen years. His sons, now at Nashville, have both been soldiers in the Federal service, and are, at present, filling public positions which have been kindly furnished them by the President. Mr. Johnson represents the cotton crop in Texas as fine; sugar an average crop, and corn fair but not first rate. He says the State has not suffered by the war, but that he anticipates great trouble in the future. For the last two years labor in Texas has been plenty and very cheap, from the fact that many of the planters of Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and other States, have sent in their slaves, offering their services for clothing, victuals, &c. Mr. Johnson thinks the negro population of Texas will be a great curse to the State. Many of them have already become homesick, and want to return to their former homes. Others have become very indolent and lounge around, unwilling to work. Mr. Johnson says these negroes believe that freedom means idleness, and that they will be sent to school by the Government, and finally become preachers, lawyers, doctors, &c. He is opposed to giving them the ballot, and although Andrew would not give him any definite information on the subject, he believes he will not yield to the radicals, and force his own people to swallow the unpalatable pill of negro equality.

A Big Scare in Newbern—R. C. B.

[North Carolina Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

The old habit or timidity among the slaveholders touching the alleged danger of a rising of the negroes, which has been so curled by the abolition of slavery, and their dreams are, even to this day, haunted by visions of "Old John Brown," or of "Nat. Turner."

A ludicrous but real case, illustrating this silly idiosyncracy, occurred only a few days since, in the classic town of Newbern.

Upon a certain morning, the inhabitants sallied forth from their peaceful domicils, all unmindful of any imminent danger of a "rising," and were horrified to behold, posted upon the houses and other vacant places throughout the town, a mysterious triangular placard, bearing upon the angles the cabalistic letters:

"R C B"

The groundwork of the card was black—the letters white! Instantly a rumor, then a tremor, finally a horror, ran through the town. Crowds gathered at each corner to discuss the mystery; crowds gazed at the ominous three-cornered black card, with white letters.

The learned, the curious and the cunning were called in to divine the meaning of those three dreadful letters. Many solutions were offered, but none seemed to hit the true idea. At length a whisper circulated through the crowd that the key had been discovered—and, horrible to contemplate, it was nothing less than a preconcerted call to arms by the blacks for the extermination of the white folks.

"R. C. B" being interpreted meant "Rise Colored Brethren!"

The Mayor was immediately informed of the plot and of its discovery in the solution of the extraordinary placard on the walls of the town.

The police were immediately set to work to tear down the offensive notice to prevent the contemplated rising. Meantime a certain druggist made his appearance on the scene and was more astonished than any others of his fellow citizens to find all his placards so laboriously posted the night before, had been destroyed by order of the Mayor. He went to the Mayor and asked for an explanation of this outrage upon his rights.

"What rights?" demanded the indignant Mayor.

"My right to advertise my 'medicines,' said the druggist.

"What medicine does R. C. B. stand for pray?"

"Romaine's Crimean Bitters."

A hearty laugh all round ended the affair.

About the Crops.

The Chicago *Commercial Express* says: "It is undoubtedly true that the rains have been heavier and more protracted through Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri and Kansas than anywhere north of that stretch of country, and as the harvests are earlier there, and winter wheat almost exclusively grown, the moderate crops cut have been sadly diminished and deteriorated by the wet, the damage also extending to rye and barley, possibly to oats. In portions of Illinois and Iowa, where the rye, barley and spring wheat harvests came on early, as well as where winter wheat forms a portion of the crops, some damage has been done, especially with those farmers unable to procure necessary help to take advantage of the occasional fine weather; but in much of these last named sections, as well as in most of Wisconsin, the harvest has been and bids fair to be attended by good weather, while in Minnesota the crops never promised so well before as now.

Without the damage of bad harvest weather, the general wheat crop of the Northwest would have been a moderate one, far less than a good or even a fair average. It has had many enemies to encounter—the early drought, insects, and the later rains. All early sown fields, whether of winter or spring, stood light on the ground. Where the crop was early, it was of good quality, although light, but the wet after harvest has damaged it much. Where the crop was still growing during the rainy season (except that which was too much beaten and drenched in the blow) the heads have filled well and the grain will be good, though the yield per acre will be light. We do not think that Northern Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa have had so light a wheat yield in ten years as now, excepting, of course, the almost total failure of the crop last year. Oats are good everywhere. Corn is now doing well, though it has suffered some on low and level lands.

A Drunken Man Steals a Locomotive—Collision.

[From the Rochester Union, August 5.]

An accident of a somewhat expensive, though very unusual character occurred last evening at Palmyra, on the New York Central Railroad. A collision occurred, the mischief being done by a drunken man who took possession of an engine. About 5 P. M. a locomotive used for drawing a construction train was left upon the side track at the station, while the engineer and firemen were to supper. A German, who had been employed as a laborer on the road, was about the place in a state of intoxication. He had climbed upon the locomotive two or three times, and was put off by the engineer. Taking advantage of the absence of the engineer, he mounted the locomotive and opened the throttle valve. The engine started down the branch towards the main track, and just then the steamboat express came up from the east. A collision was inevitable. The man who started the engine saw the danger, jumped to the ground and ran away. The locomotives collided, smashing both pretty badly. The engine of the passenger train was thrown from the track, together with the tender and baggage cars, and the passengers were somewhat jarred. The engineer and fireman jumped and saved themselves. No one was injured in the least. The train was delayed three hours or more by the accident. As soon as the train stopped, half a dozen persons who saw the movement, gave chase to the author of the mischief, and brought him back. He was taken to jail, we understand, to await further orders.

John Stuart Mill on Negro Suffrage.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: John Stuart Mill declared yesterday in my hearing, that he regarded the negro suffrage question as the most momentous one ever brought before a country, and as involving interminable troubles and obstructions, or unexampled peace and prosperity in its decision. He regards the negro as in every way fitted to be at once enfranchise.

Major General Geary recently turned out of his house some Harrisburg copperheads for talking treason, telling them at the same time he had seen men hanged for saying less than they uttered.

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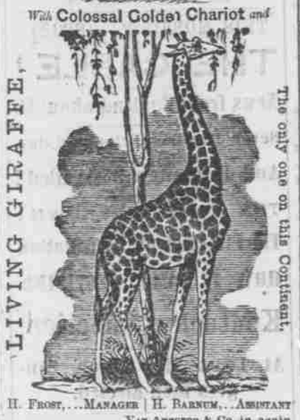

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All of which were caused to contribute the choicest specimen of Animated Nature to be found within their respective realms. They arrived in N. Y. late in the Fall of 1863, where an unparalleled and most triumphant success awaited them. Flushed with new laurels of success, a travelling paraphanalia was designed of the most transcendant magnificence possible to conceive which through their immense resources, sprang into existence as if by magic,

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Human intellect could not in its grandest moment of conception originate any thing more grand and dazzling to behold. The veritable Van Amburgh, (whom envious persons from his long absence from America have taken advantage, and caused the press to announce his decease,) will accompany the exhibition and head the TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION on its entrance to the place of exhibition which will represent in oriental splendor

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Performing Elephant, Tippo Sah, Living Giraffe, (only one in America), Black African Ostrich, 9 feet high, California Grizzly Bear, very large Bengal Leopard, American Panther or Puma, Poonah or Hindoostan Bear, Lion, 5 years old, born in America, Royal Bengal Tiger, only one in America, Burmese or Sacred Cow, Chinese Dog, African Porcupine, Wild Cats, Red and Yellow Crested Cockatoos, Texas Hare, Guinea Pigs, Ant-Eater or Coatimundis, Baboon and White Faced Monkeys, Australian Shell Parroquetts, African Ring Neck Parroquetts, King and Queen Parrots, South American Parrots, Lori Grenda Ring Parrots, African Lion, Asiatic Lion, Calcutta Leopards, Brazilian Tiger, American Fallow Deer, White Rat and Mice, Satin Breast Parroquetts African Crowned Crane, Rocky Mountain Badger, American Black Bears, Japanese Maskin Swine, South