

SEWING MACHINE TRICK.

The Republicans Desert the Ship.

Clerk Woolley Calls a Meeting of State Officers.

Midnight Work at the Custom House.

Erasures Made by Unauthorized Persons on the Sabbath.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

[From the New Orleans Picayune Nov 16th.]

The last act in the "sewing machine" affidavit outrage has been accomplished. The result of all the scheming of the Radicals for the past two weeks was made apparent last night, when several thousand names were stricken from the registration lists by the State supervisors of registration.

The State supervisors were directed by an order from Mr. Woolley, though how he obtained such authority is not explained. Chief United States Supervisor, to bring their books to the Custom House at 7.30. This was done and the books were deposited in the private office of United States Marshal Pitkin. The United States supervisor, Republican and Democratic, also went to the Custom House and watched the proceedings. The corridors and offices were thronged with policemen, some in uniform, others in citizens' clothes. Mr. Woolley was so busy swearing in negroes as United States deputy marshals that it was after 9 o'clock before operations were begun. At that hour the State and United States supervisors, with their clerks, were ushered into one of the vacant clerk's offices of the United States courts. Around the walls and along the centre of the floor, had been erected a line of tables upon which the registration books were placed and opened according to the number of the wards. Upon the portion of the tables appropriated to the various wards were deposited huge bundles of the warrants issued on the "SEWING MACHINE".

circular affidavits, and returned by the deputy marshals indorsed "not found," arranged by wards.

In the room, besides the officials, were Chief Supervisor Woolley, Catlin, Blanchard, Mr. Farrar, counsel for the Democrats, and several policemen.

Catlin served out the candles and red ink, the bundles of warrants were opened and the work began.

About this time a clerk of State Registrar Hahn handed to each State supervisor a circular from the above official, directing them to be careful in making erasures, and to erase only such entries as corresponded exactly with the directions in the warrants returned "not found."

The work was conducted as follows: The State supervisor took an affidavit from the pile in front of him, and called out the name of the party contained therein, and the number of the street, also the number of the registration paper under which the party had been registered in 1874. The number and name were referred to in the general entry and index books. If it was found that the name and location in the affidavit corresponded with the name and location on the registry, a red line was then drawn across the entry. If a change of residence was noted on the registry the name was allowed to stand.

This was the general rule, but it was not followed in all cases. Sometimes a NAME WAS CROSSED, even where a change of residence had been noted.

The State supervisors of the Second and Tenth Wards were sick and could not proceed with their work. All of the Democratic United States supervisors were present except the supervisor for the Sixteenth Ward.

Major Burke went to the Custom House and watched the proceedings, and after 12 o'clock entered a protest on the ground that the erasures [an official act] were being made on a non judicial day.

The result of the proceedings is this: That the name of every Democratic and Conservative voter, which was on the registration list of 1872, will be erased, in all cases where that voter has changed his residence and the supervisor has neglected to make the change in the entry, and also the names of hundreds of persons who are living now in the same location as they were registered from in 1874.

Not more than a thousand citizens of the eight or nine thousand changed in the sewing machine affidavits with the fraudulent registration, have had an opportunity to obtain a hearing in the Commissioner's court. Hundreds of citizens went to the Marshal's office yesterday and asked for the warrants issued against them; they were informed that the warrants were not in the office. All the time these same warrants, indorsed "not found," were being bundled up in Woolley's office for use last night.

AT 1 O'CLOCK, this morning the work of erasing ceased, with the understanding that it was to recommence at 9 A. M. The United States supervisors (Democratic) maintained a close watch upon the registration books in the meanwhile. Major Burke filed with the Democratic United States supervisors affidavits for frauds in the various wards to the number of 760. These affidavits are to be tendered to the State supervisors to day, but it is very doubtful whether they will make erasures in the manner in which they are manipulating the sewing machine affidavits.

MURDER OUT AFTER TWENTY THREE YEARS.

A few days ago some workmen in Allegheny, while excavating for a cellar at James and Third streets, came upon the bones of the leg and the arms of a man. It was immediately recalled by the neighbors that about seven years ago a skull and a portion of the spinal column of a skeleton were found in the same place. Rumor has it that the remains are those of John Busch who disappeared suddenly on the night of Christmas, 1853, having gone out to purchase some toys for his son. He felt in which a countryman, one Earnest Rinehart, and the two spent part of the evening in John Harris's saloon. From that place the two departed, Busch was last seen at or near the house of one Hart, who had a saloon at Gerst alley and Second street. At the time Hart was suspected of the murder and arrested for it, but the evidence did not warrant a commitment.—Reading Eagle.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The Michigan Farmer says that the farming industry is sound, healthy, strong, and vigorous. There is no overproduction, no surplus stock, but a fair demand. There is a better show for the farmer than for almost any other trade or profession. Labor is cheaper, machinery and tools are cheaper and the farmer can buy his supplies and groceries at old anti-war rates. And farmers are in a position financially to take advantage of existing circumstances.

Agriculture, said Socrates, is an employment the most worthy the application of man; the most ancient and the most suitable to his nature. It is the common nurse of all persons in every age and condition of life; it is the source of health, strength, plenty, and riches; and of a thousand sober delights and honest pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety; temperance, justice, religion, and, in short, of all virtues, civil and military.

An additional virtue is now attributed to clover—that of destroying weeds. A thick stand of it, such as will grow from twenty pounds of seed to the acre, on good land, will produce such a degree of shade as to smother all the annual weeds, and free the ground to a large extent from them.

There have been picked the present season from the Reynolds cranberry meadow in Barnham, Me., about five hundred bushels of cranberries, the largest yield for fifty years.

Statistics place the number of milk cows in the United States at 13,000,000, and credit them with the produce of, in round numbers, 1,400,000,000 pounds of butter.

The Department of Agriculture figures out a falling off in nearly all the leading crops of the country, the deficiency ranging from six to twenty-three per cent.

Bountiful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich, pulverize it well and keep it clean, and it will generally be productive.

There is an over-production of grapes in California this year, and more than usual attention is being paid to the manufacture of raisins.

THE NATION'S PERIL.

[From the Evening Telegram, Nov. 13.]

The Republicans have only their own indiscreet friends to thank for the prevailing suspicion that they design tampering with the election returns in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and intend to change the result in those States, if they have given Democratic majorities, by throwing out Democratic counts on the pretense of frauds, until they obtain a majority for their own side.

The Government of all three States is Republican, and one of them, at least, owes his office to fraudulent counting, and has been branded by his own party as a usurper. They have one and all taken up a strong partisan position since the election, and have occupied their time in sending special dispatches to their party organs and committees, assuring them that their respective State would be found "on the final count" to be all right for the Republicans, forgetting that, as the chief magistrates of their States, they are sworn to administer the laws impartially, and that they will be called upon in their official capacity to take action in relation to the election returns. The tone of their dispatches, too, has been fulminations, and has done much to excite the apprehension of intended foul play. Only yesterday, Governors Kellogg and Chamberlain telegraphed to the Herald in response to inquiries from that journal, that nothing is known by them as to the actual results in Louisiana and South Carolina. "I would gladly give you the statement you request," says Governor Chamberlain, "but the official returns have not been received from more than eight counties." "So many of the parishes in this State are inaccessible," says Governor Kellogg, "and the authentic statements of results received up to the present time are so few, and the unofficial accounts vary so widely, that it is impossible to give to-night any accurate statement, or even an approximately accurate statement as requested by you. Yet these same gentlemen had been for three or four days previously telegraphing to their party friends that their States had certainly gone Republican, and that the "final count" might be relied on to make matters "all right." Governor Stearns has been similarly employed. "We hold the fort," said one of these Executives two or three days ago, "and you need not be concerned about the result." "If there is a Democratic majority it is by frauds in certain counties," said another who now admits that he yet knows nothing about the result, "and this will be made all right on the final count."

Now let us reverse the picture, and see how it would look to our Republican friends if Democratic Governors were acting in the same part now being played by their Southern Republican Executives. California is a close State, so close that it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Tilden that the result is not positively known. Governor Irving is a Democrat. Suppose he had telegraphed to Abram S. Hewitt, "We hold the fort. Do not believe any Republican reports about California. The State will be all right for Tilden on the final count," and to the World, "Don't be concerned about California. The Republican claim of a majority, if true, is secured by frauds in four or five counties, and will be remedied when the final count is made," would not the country ring with outcries about the "rebels," and would it not be declared in emphatic terms that the intention of the Democrats was to inaugurate a usurper in the place of the legally chosen President? To carry the picture a step further—If a Democratic President had happened to be in power at Washington and had sent troops to California to back Governor Irving's efforts at an "honest count," would the Republicans have looked on complacently and have justified the act, however proper it might have been?

We have no fear that the Administration will be made to steal three or even two States from Mr. Tilden, provided they have given Democratic majorities. Such a fraud might be attempted in a single State, but if in two or three States the pretence of throwing out Democratic counts on trumped up charges of fraud in the vote should be resorted to for the purpose of securing Republican majorities, the result would be as self evident as if the figures for the respective candidates had been boldly reversed. It is inconceivable that a group of unscrupulous politicians could dare to brave the indignation that, in such an event, would sweep over the nation. Yet we are in a delicate and dangerous situation beyond doubt, and it will be well for the country if the solid, responsible and honest men of the Republican party insist on fair play and no cheating under the flimsy pretence of law in the three States held by those worthless, Kellogg, Chamberlain and Stearns.

THE men strongest with the present Administration have never learned that man is a thinking being.—N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 20.

ABOUT FLORIDA.

Judge J. T. Bernard, one of the commissioners to the Centennial Exposition from Florida, was conversed with at the grounds yesterday touching his political knowledge of the State and the ultimate tendency of its Presidential vote. The Judge, though by birth a Virginian, has lived in Florida for twenty seven years and is pretty thoroughly acquainted with the manners of its political manipulation. "I was under the impression," said he, "that the State would go Republican by a small majority, but when I read the Associated Press dispatches and private telegrams from that section my opinion was changed at once, and I have now no doubt whatever that a neat Democratic majority has been scored. The counties thus far heard from are what are called the 'nigger counties.' They lie along the line of the railroads that lead to the capitol, and are the first to be received. The territory which embraces these counties runs contiguous, too, some of them, to the State of Georgia. Their population is made up strongly of colored people, and in the registration lists the blacks were but few behind the whites. On the other hand, in the counties further off are very few negroes. In Lake county, for instance, there are four Republican voters in a population of 500 or 600. In some of the white counties they have abolished the precincts in the country, thus giving to towns where the negroes predominate the benefit of the entire Republican vote. For this, and the reason that the negroes are apt to enter the capitol in arms during the canvassing of the vote, and that the whites will without doubt do the same thing, I look upon the call for troops as an absolute necessity. They are needed even now, I dare say, to keep the public peace and prevent collision."

"It is a fact that the Democrats control the Returning Board?"

"Oh, my, no; that Board is entirely in the hands of the Republicans. It is composed of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General. I believe them to be fair men, however, and have no doubt that a fair count will be made. William R. Cock will probably be admitted to assist the board. He is a Democrat, and is trusted by the people. Cock voted for Grant in '72 and for the present Republican Governor, but took the stump at the outset of the past campaign for Tilden. It is my belief that the days of ballot box stuffing in the South have passed, and though I am a Republican I concede the election of the Democratic ticket in Florida. The great influx of negroes from Georgia lately led men to suppose the State would go Republican but as they have already done their best in the district in which they have made their home, I am not in doubt concerning the ability of the white counties to overcome their vote at a make the State Democratic by at least 1500. As for Key-West, it is made up principally of Cubans who voted the Republican ticket in '74 and the Democratic ticket the other day. To prevent this latter result a Cuban was appointed Postmaster of Jacksonville some time ago, but this had no effect whatever."

"Under the law thirty days are allowed the Inspectors to make official returns, and it will probably be the middle of next week before anything of a definite character is learned. From Dade county the returns must travel to Key West, a distance of sixty miles; thence to Cedar Key a distance of two days from the Capitol. Nothing authentic will be known, therefore, until twelve days have elapsed from the day of the election. The negroes of Georgia come to Florida because they are afraid of the Democracy. They dread its doctrines, because they believe they mean the same as slavery, and when they enter Florida are free to bless their stars that they are in a free country. From these sources Jacksonville and several other towns are increasing in population rapidly. Before the war Jacksonville had twenty thousand population; to day it has fifteen thousand."

SOUTH SEA SAVAGES.

Capt McDonald of the schooner Star of Fiji, has given the following particulars of the murder of the master and crew of the Dancing Wave.

The Dancing Wave, chartered by a pearl fishing company in Sydney to recruit labor for their pearl fisheries, and commanded by Capt. Harrison, arrived in Makira harbor, Solomon Group, in May, and engaged an American negro named Freeman as recruiting master, also a boy belonging to Makira. She left for the island of Guadalcanar, recruited 12 laborers and stood for the small group of islands the Floridas, and came to anchor, and began recruiting. The men on board all spoke English. As each man consented to accompany the vessel he received a tomahawk or knife as an acknowledgment of the engagement. Soon after, the natives with a yell sprang upon the crew, and commenced hacking them frightfully with the tomahawk, while one seized the last ground sharp from the hand of the carpenter and planted it in his head. The captain fared no better, for as he was writing a name in the book he was struck down. He with the mate, steward, and one of the crew, managed, amid the blows that were showered upon them, to get down to the cabin where the captain and steward got a revolver and shot himself. The mate said, "I am dying and I will do the same." The seaman got a rifle loaded in and fired through a probole. Immediately after he heard the report of another gun or revolver, and on turning round saw that the mate also had shot himself. He then lost all self-possession, and going on deck jumped overboard. By a strange coincidence the shot thus fired killed the chief in command of the murderous assailants, thereupon used all speed in getting clear of the vessel. The vessel was subsequently found windbound at Guadalcanar. The seaman who was the sole survivor was wounded in several places, having received a blow on his head and a gash on each shoulder, and an injury with a bolt on his spine."

METEORS IN SWEDEN.

A fall of meteorites took place on the 28th of June, between 11 and 12 A. M., near Stieldalen. Several fell on the ground and some into a lake. Two were found, one about the size of the fist and weighing four and a half pounds, the other smaller. Eye-witnesses say that a loud whistling was first heard in the air from west to east, and a light was plainly distinguishable, although the sky was clear and cloudless; thereafter two very sharp reports were heard, the second succeeding the first after a momentary interval, followed by several others less sharp, resembling thunder, after which the falling stones were observed by eight or ten persons; and, finally, there was seen in the air a whirling smoke, not very high up. A meteor was observed simultaneously at Stockholm and at other places.—Aftonblad.

Centaur Liniments.

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Table and Pocket Cutlery, Furnishing Hardware, House Trimmings, Coach Trimmings, Harness Trimmings, Furniture Trimmings, Mechanical Tools, Painting Implements, Shoe Makers' Findings, IRON AND STEEL.

Garden Seeds, Ropes and Twines, Brushes of all kinds, Nails and Spikes, Locks and Latches, Springs and Axles, PAINTS AND OILS, Ben Wood Work, Moss and Curled Hair, Hubbs and Spokes, Saws and Putty, WINDOW GLASS, Picture Glass, Glass cut in shapes and sizes, Turpentine and Benzine Varnish, Floor, Table, Stair and Carriage OIL CLOTHS, Window Shades, Damasks, Dental Stock, Whips and Canes, Bird Cages, Belling and Baskets.

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CLEVELAND, MT. VERNON & DELAWARE RAILROAD. July 21, 1875.

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