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T. [illegible] visit that city [illegible] steamer Gen. Anderson our wharf in flying [illegible] editor of the COURIER [illegible] in Cairo we can [illegible] of the trip, [illegible] present informs us [illegible] was under the [illegible] of Mr. Halladay, [illegible] company was a very [illegible] WILL [illegible] entrusted [illegible] tucky a[illegible] [illegible] business [illegible] Ken[illegible]

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Charles Turner's Secret.

BY H. M. RATHBONE.

Great was the bustle of preparation in Farmer Osborne's household one evening last September. It was in honor of the marriage of his daughter Caroline—the merriest and sweetest-tempered of young girls—with Charles Turner, a banker's clerk, and a high-principled, intelligent man, likely to render the home of a sensible and virtuous woman truly happy. The evening passed over without the occurrence of anything to diminish the light-heartedness of the young people; the older ones, however, looked grave, and sighed occasionally, when they thought how changed Dingley Farm would seem when Caroline no longer dwelt under its roof.

The marriage ceremony was performed the following morning; and Charles and his bride drove to their new home—a moderate-sized house, with a pleasant garden attached, in the suburbs of Bristol. Gaily, yet tenderly, did Caroline smile, and thank her husband for the affectionate care for her comfort, and remembrance of her tastes, which [illegible] displayed. Happily, indeed, did that first evening in their new home pass away; and so did many successive days, in the enjoyment of mutual affection, and the many conveniences and little luxuries which Charles's salary enabled him to afford.

For a few weeks no speck appeared above the horizon; and Caroline thought at times that her maidenly dreams of the perfect happiness of married life were destined to be realized. But it was not long before she began to perceive a change gradually creeping over her husband. He seemed out of spirits; and when she pressed him to tell her what it was disturbed him, his evasive answers were succeeded by such forced attempts at gaiety, as convinced her something must be wrong; and a heavy weight fell on her own heart, in the feeling that he no longer confided in her. This sorrow was the harder to bear that she dared not acquaint her mother with her distress; though in not doing so she acted rightly, for a wife's duty in these respects is at once sacred and peculiar. Mrs. Osborne soon became aware that a shadow had fallen over her daughter's happiness, but she did not venture to ask any question.

The young bride would gladly have forfeited all the luxuries of her new home, could she have afforded either herself or her mother any explanation of her husband's conduct. She only became daily more perplexed, as he grew sterner and more reserved, becoming increasingly occupied with his business, and capricious in his proceedings.

The winter appeared to pass slowly and drearily; and though the claims of approaching maternity gave her occupation and pleasure, even this sweet anticipation was alloyed by her husband's unchanged demeanor. But through all Caroline struggled to maintain her cheerfulness, and to render their fireside comfortable by the nicety of her arrangements and the exercise of her various accomplishments. Yet her former liveliness insensibly disappeared; her cheek grew pale, her step slow, and sometimes she speculated on how it would all end, and whether she could live all her life in the constant endurance of such a trial.

The month of March had arrived, when one day, her husband asked her to go with him to a cabinet-maker's, to look at an easy-chair, which he had ordered for her use. Pleased with this now unusual attention, she was quickly equipped. She expressed, in warm terms, her admiration of the nice chair that had been selected for her. The master of the establishment said it was chiefly the work of a skillful young man of the name of Ellice, whom he wished he could make his junior partner.

"And why can not you do so?" Caroline inquired.

The cabinet-maker told her the young man could not produce the necessary capital—although he had offered to take him with fifty instead of a hundred pounds.

"Poor Ellice, the father," he continued, "was once well to do in the world; now he has hardly bread to eat, let alone anything better."

A suppressed groan from Charles startled his wife, and he staggered, rather than walked out of the shop, Caroline clinging to him. Her alarm was not lessened, when, on reaching the house, he flung himself on a chair, and resting his head on a table, wept as men seldom do.

"Charles," she exclaimed; "dear, dear Charles, by the love you once bore me, I entreat you to tell me what is the matter. Have I not promised to be yours in weal or woe? And even—even, Charles, should you have been tempted into doing wrong—even then your wife will never desert you—never cease to love you. Only tell me all—I am sure I could help you. Do not, my husband, let us go on any longer as we have been doing this last winter. Speak to me, dear! speak to your Caroline; and do not fear her weakness, for your love would give her strength to do whatever is right."

So pleaded Caroline, as she knelt by her husband and threw her arms around him; and at last he raised his head, and said in a hoarse whisper "Are you indeed so strong as you fancy? Tell me, could you really bear poverty and privation?"

"Yes, Charles; so that I possessed your love and confidence, I could work gladly for my daily bread."

"I have never ceased to love you, my Caroline; but I have feared to confide my unworthy secret to you, lest your affection might be lessened; neither could I bear to deprive you of what you had every reason to expect to enjoy as my wife, and what I thought your tastes required to make you happy."

"Oh, Charles! this last doubt is most unjust; but do not let me interrupt you—let me know everything."

"Yes, I will tell you all, even should you despise me hereafter; and I will also tell you what I have even now resolved to do to redeem the sin which I have committed. You are aware, I believe, that shortly before my poor father died, he had become a bankrupt, but not through any fault of his; and that his creditors were paid, as far as possible, by the proceeds of the sale of all his personal property, which settled about half of their claims. Stephen Ellice was his working partner, with an income of three hundred a year, and he is one of the creditors to whom a hundred pounds are still owing, though he has no legal claim for the amount, since he signed my father's certificate of bankruptcy. He has now a poor salary of sixty pounds per annum, upon which he is expected to dress and appear like a gentleman; and I, Caroline, have a salary of five hundred, and can live in the greatest comfort."

"I see it all—I understand what you are thinking of," she exclaimed, throwing her arms round his neck.

"On his death bed," continued Charles, "my poor father besought me to rescue his memory from degradation; but I have not done it. And now what do you think of your honorable, respectable, gentlemanly husband, who would you from Dingley Farm, as one who had a right to the goodly income of five hundred pounds?"

"I think," said Caroline, whose tears were falling fast, "I think he made a mistake in entering upon life as he did; but that he has truly repented his error, and will go hand in hand with his young wife in redeeming the past, and paying all the creditors in full."

A silent embrace spoke all that Charles could have said in reply, while he felt at once strangely relieved and [illegible] by this confession. [illegible] which [illegible] that apartment [illegible] and firmness. He could not exactly emulate her restored gaiety, for he had sinned too deeply against his conscience; but he felt in all its purity and strength the redeeming might of renewed rectitude of purpose, and that sweet peace which follows hearty repentance was already his. He was astonished the next day, when Caroline proposed the plans which she thought should be immediately executed, and did not know whether to admire most the energy of her resolution or the ability and good-humor which she afterward displayed in carrying out the arrangements which they then mutually agreed upon.

Moving was so expensive, she advised their remaining in their quarters, and said that they would live in two rooms themselves, and let the rest, which would pay the rent. Their two servants were at once dismissed; all useless furniture was sold; their friends were frankly told that their circumstances now admitted of no visiting; and with her own hands Caroline prepared her husband's meals, and gaily performed the most arduous household services.

A fortnight after the disclosure, Charles received his salary for the half year; and after setting aside a portion equal to a laborer's wages for six months for the support of himself and Caroline, he divided the rest between the different creditors. Only, by his wife's suggestion, when she found that three out of the four were comparatively well off, he resolved to pay the whole of Stephen Ellice's debt, as he stood in such sore need of money. Nothing could exceed the delight and astonishment of this poor family on the receipt of this debt so long due, and the recovery of which had been so hopeless. Some time afterward, when passing the cabinet-maker's Charles thankfully perceived young Ellice hard at work within, while the gilt letters above the entrance told that the partnership had at last been offered to and accepted by the young man, the object of peculiar aid, which they were determined not to accept, Charles and Caroline had never told their parents of their altered circumstances, though the latter had taken care to satisfy her mother's anxious heart, by assurances of her present happiness. This silence, combined with other accidental circumstances, prevented any meeting between the two families until the birth of Caroline's baby, when, at her particular request, the party from Dingley Farm were invited to the christening.

Accordingly, the Osbornes and Turners met at the church, and after the boy had received its name, Charles and Caroline conducted their guests to their own house, and introduced them to their clean, bright kitchen, where plain refreshments and gooseberry wine from the farm were neatly laid out. The alteration was everywhere visible. The change of their daughter's dress, the absence of any servant, and the dinner thus prepared in the kitchen, though the beaming looks of Caroline, and the quiet happiness of Charles, partly satisfied them that nothing could be seriously wrong.

After the meal was concluded, Charles, in a faltering voice—which, however, grew steadier as he proceeded—related the history of the last twelve months; of the error he had committed, and the reparation which he had afterward resolved upon. It was hard thus to speak, when he saw the expression of gathering surprise and displeasure which darkened the brow of farmer Osborne, when he heard Charles relate his marriage under such circumstances; but this look cleared away as he listened to his son-in-law's manly assurances of heartfelt sorrow for the past, and his honorable determination to act justly by all the remaining creditors.

Delighted with her daughter's restoration to happiness, Mrs. Osborne gladly congratulated her and Charles; while neither she nor her husband ventured to diminish their virtuous satisfaction by any ill-timed offers of assistance. Charles fully appreciated this forbearance, but he prized still more highly the brief comment upon the whole transaction, made after every one else had concluded the expression of their various sentiments, by his father-in-law.

"I may regret the past, Charles," said the venerable farmer; "I cannot do otherwise; but I am quite satisfied that you have since endeavored to redeem your fault by strict justice toward those whom you have injured, at whatever cost to yourself. Nor do I fear that you will ever again be tempted into committing a similar act of injustice. Integrity of thought, word and deed is what we should all strive to attain, and, whenever good principle guides the head of a house, home is sure to be happy. May God's blessing henceforth rest on you and my daughter, and enable you to bring up your children in the path of honor and duty."

Time passed on, and in a couple more years there was another "little stranger," in the shape of a girl, on whom the name of Caroline was bestowed. There was another christening party in a humble way, but all was happy on the occasion.

A few more years, and all the debts are paid off! The name of Charles' father is rescued from degradation, and the noble conduct of the son is now universally known. Once more is the entire house at the disposal of our hero and heroine; once more are servants engaged, and a life of ease and comfort is entered upon. And what children in all the neighborhood are more nicely dressed than Charlie and Carrie? or who is more happy than Grandmamma Osborne when they go to pass a day with her at Dingley Farm?

The Radical Revolution.

Senator Garret Davis, of Kentucky, concludes a letter to a political meeting with this vigorous exposure of the plans and purposes of the revolutionists:

Twelve months ago, Gen. Grant was opposed to the whole revolutionary conspiracy of Congress, and particularly to investing the negro population with political power. He then had no sympathy with the revolutionists, he condemned their policy and purposes, and he denounced him. But as it became evident that their mountain of political crime was too huge for one of the equal brotherhood to carry in a Presidential canvass, they got their reluctant consent to make Gen. Grant their candidate for the Presidency. They reasoned that the strength which his bloody laurels gave him with the masses, his command of the army [illegible] and his consequent ability to control the whole negro vote of the Southern States, aided as it would be by the Freedmen's Bureau would enable them to elect him; his utter ignorance of all statesmanship and the affairs of the Government would necessarily place him, if elected, under their *pupilage*. They concluded he was a marvelously proper man for their purposes, and they made overtures that he should become their candidate for the Presidency, and Grant fell as did the angels of Heaven—by the sin of ambition—and consented to become the Presidential candidate of the revolutionists.

All the States are entitled to choose an aggregate of three hundred and seventeen Presidential electors. The whole number of the ten Southern States is seventy; and the revolutionists expect their election to be so controlled that the negro votes will choose them, and all for Grant. One hundred and fifty-nine electors would be a majority of the whole number, and would elect a President. The revolutionary leaders boldly proclaim that Seymour may receive one hundred and fifty eight electoral votes, all chosen by white men and the State Governments of white men, and Grant have but eighty-nine electors chosen by white men and their governments, yet, if he receives the seventy electoral votes from the ten negro governments of the Southern States, he shall be inaugurated into the office of President at the cannon's mouth. Then, not the Constitutional constituency would make the President of the United States, but the negroes, the army and Gen. Grant would make himself President in defiance of the Constitution and would move over its broken fragments to invest him, not with the first office of a free people, but with the American people.

The revolution that sweeps on, but it is not yet accomplished, and will not be until Gen. Grant is carried through the machinery [illegible] to the office of President. He will then be Imperator, and sway an Empire. Congress, like the Senate of Rome, will become but an effigy; the real center of power will be Cæsar, Imperator; and when he is incompetent, but has a Sejanus for his favorite, Sejanus will rule in fact. When General Grant is thus elected and inaugurated President, then will the revolution of our government be complete and permanent, and a long, dismal night of despotism brood over our country. The defeat of that election and inauguration will not only arrest the revolution, but defeat it forever, in what portends to be the day of its final triumph, and restore to our people their Constitution and liberties. The greatest, holiest service that the true patriot can render his country, is to use all the means in his power to prevent the revolutionists from completing their work by such an election of Grant to the Presidency; and three million of white patriotic freemen will give their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to the performance of this duty, important beyond al estimate.

GARRETT DAVIS.

The Contrast.

From the New Orleans Crescent.

Compare Tennessee with Kentucky. What a contrast! Territorially, only an invisible line divides them. Politically and socially, they are as far asunder as the Miltonic Pandemonium and the Miltonic Paradise. What causes the difference? Any one endowed with intellect above an idiot's, may read the answer in the fact, that since the war the deranged affairs of Kentucky have been adjusted under a Democratic State Government, pursuing a genuine policy of peace, of social harmony, and of maternal recuperation, while the deranged affairs of Tennessee have been subjected to a Radical State Government which has made confusion worse confounded, organized social discord and misery, and stimulated to the utmost activity all the elements of material deterioration.

An effort was recently made by the Conservatives of the latter State to induce Gov. Brownlow and the Legislature to relax proscription and violence to such an extent as to open the door to general peace and harmony, and prosperity. But the overture in behalf of these interests was harshly repulsed.—The grim tyranny was inexorable. It prefers war—civil war symbolized by a Government founded in the suppression of the people's will—civil war that must end in its own sanguinary overthrow or in the depopulation and utter ruin of the State. Reconstructed Tennessee, be it remembered, is the oldest born of Radical policy in the South. Brownlow's manner of dealing with political opponents is that which the Radical legislators in Louisiana are eager to adopt. If they hesitate, they do so in the spirit of the criminal in the drama when he let "I dare not wait upon I would." So different is the situation of Kentucky under Democratic policy that even the negroes in Tennessee, with all the apparent but deceptive advantages held out to them by the Brownlow Radicals, are prone to emigrate to the former State. Well may they feel moved by prophetic instinct to flee from the wrath to come, not in Tennessee only, but in every Southern State where Radicalism is bold or strong enough to pursue the same course of proscription and violence. The white man, when the worst comes under Radical misrule, has many resources, but the negro is certainly doomed.

What Does It Mean.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes:

An alarming feature in the situation is the organisation of an armed force, which I believe they call the National Guard, officered by Radicals, and, it is suspected designed for something more than mere show. It is incomprehensible that, in this day, we should be foolish enough to organize, purchase uniforms and muskets, and drill, merely for the purpose of making an empty show. The time for playing soldier has passed. The war took that senseless ambition out of us, and men now-a-days do not care to spend money and endure the heat and dust for the purpose of shooting off sham valor before communities who have seen so many real regiments which had received the baptism of blood. Hence no one believes that a silly fondness for military parade permissable in the school boy of seven years ago, but incomprehensible in this age, is at the bottom of this organization. It is suspected that, with real musket, and cartridge [illegible] ed to be used in overawing Democracy at the polls.

It is easy enough to see how a disturbance might be raised and the National Guards called out, under the pretense of quelling it, could clear the polls of all Democrats. And the course of the Radical party for the last three years has prepared us for any infamy At such a time as this, may I ask, is it proper to have armed and uniformed men, commanded by excited Radicals, parading our streets? Is the rattle of the cartouche-box, the measured tramp of disciplined men and the glisten of polished bayonets, proper and promising on occasions like this? I think not. We have seen enough at Indianapolis of semi-military interference at the polls.

Quite a number of Democrats have joined this organisation of "National Guards," with a view to fathoming its designs, and, if possible, thwarting them. If it is persisted in, the natural consequence will be the formation of another "National Guard," commanded by Democrats, with muskets just as effective as those of the Radicals. And then what? That will be determined by the Radicals. Of one thing the country may rest assured, the Democracy is no longer in the dust, and will not submit to injustice or oppression. They will protect themselves in their rights at every hazard. If the Radicals desire to force an issue, the consequences be on their own heads.

Let us Have Peas.

Quoth Gen. Grant, "Its blamed unlucky—
First Oregon—and then Kentucky!
Such conduct don't show any sense—
And hits me in my Reticence!
Its not that they have got the State—
But that they GAIN at such a rate!
And what is most uncommon rough,
Our party's vote is "falling off!"
We'll have things fixed a leetle straighter,
In States that vote by "Legislatur!"
But here's a pint that's rather tough—
How are we sure they'll be enough?
I'll go and take another drink!"

Democratic State Central Committee—Congratulatory Address.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM.,
FRANKFORT, KY., August 19, 1868.

To the Democracy of Kentucky:

The signal victory which you have achieved in the election of a Governor by a majority unprecedented in the history of a State calls for congratulation from your Central Committee. You have won the thanks not only of us, to whom you have intrusted the organization of the Democratic party in Kentucky, but also the gratitude of the Democracy throughout the entire Union.

It was fitting that you should thus speak at the very threshold of the Presidential canvass. The honor belongs to you of having first, after the war, reorganized the Democratic party on its distinctive principles, and it was meet that, after having established its supremacy here, you should thus have inaugurated the campaign, which promises to exalt into Federal power a National party enunciating the same principles advocated by you.

Animated by a love of Constitutional liberty, you have rebuked the spirit of Radicalism in tones which will reach the shores of both oceans, and the echo of which will return to us in their Autumn elections.

You have indorsed the nomination of Seymour and Blair as emphatically as the ticket put forth at Chicago was repudiated by Oregon. By the same majority you have indorsed the platform of principles promulgated at New York.

Kentucky, speaking through you, has declared that the usurpations of the Congressional faction must cease;

That the Government at Washington shall henceforth be administered in accordance with constitutional principles;

That it shall not longer trample under foot the rights and liberties of the white citizens of this country;

That negro supremacy, neither in the country at large nor in the Southern States, shall prevail as the main prop of Radical power;

That the civil authority shall be henceforth superior to the military;

That taxation shall be equally distributed, and that labor shall not be the slave of capital.

In a word, you have declared that the Democratic theory of the Government—giving full authority to Federal power within its constitutional limits, but reserving to the States all their rights not delegated to the General Government—shall henceforth, as far as the voice of Kentucky command, prevail over the Radical theory of National centralization and unequal and unjust legislation. You have demonstrated that, while nearly more than twenty-five thousand voters in Kentucky support and countenance the Radicalism of to-day, nearly five times as many of her freemen repudiate its principles and candidates.

We congratulate you upon your noble work—upon the harmony and unity which you have everywhere manifested. We point with pride to this monument of your zeal and patriotism. Our brethren in other States rejoice with us over this magnificent victory. It cheers them in their own labors, and will incite them to emulate your noble example.

Let the victory teach you how valuable is organization—how important is united action! Let it not induce you to feel, however, that all has been done which is required of you. The November elections are near at hand! Let the phalanx with which you have overcome your opponents remain unbroken.

Democrats, keep steadily in view the importance of the contest before you. Let us move forward to the election of Seymour and Blair with an unbroken front, strengthening the confidence of our sister States, and leading them in the great work of our country's political regeneration.

GEO. W. CRADDOCK, Ch'mn,
JNO. THOMPSON GRY,
S. I. M. MAJOR,
W. P. D. BUSH,
D. HOWARD SMITH,
SAM. B. CHURCHILL,
L. TOBIN,
JAS. A. DAWSON,
J. STODDARD JOHNSON.

Eloquent Extract.

We clip the following eloquent extract from a speech delivered by Gen. Howell Cobb, of Atlanta, Ga. If such language as his reaches [illegible] the heart of the [illegible]

"Go, gentlemen of the North, and tell them that there was assembled in Georgia, this great and noble old State, that crowd! and a more respectable one works on my plantation every day, because they work for their daily bread and meat, and are respectable compared to the set of loafers that hang around these halls. Tell them that that was the people in whose hands and under whose control you left this noble old State, when you turned your back upon me, to seek your own homes, and then tell them that on the 23d of July there was another assemblage calling themselves the people of Georgia. Come now and stand by my side. I want you to cast your eyes over this vast assembly. Come and look upon those daughters of Georgia, and, gentlemen of the North, tell me—you have hearts—you have souls—you have in your own States, mothers, wives and sisters—I ask you to come here to-day and stand upon this platform and look upon my mother and sisters, and wife, and little ones, and tell me in your heart is it right, and just and proper? Does your own heart dictate it, that those women and children ought to be under the dominion of those negroes that assembled on the Fourth of July? If there is one pulsation left in your heart—if there is one single throb left to beat for the people of the South—come and look upon this picture. Around them you see old men, denounced that they have been as rebels, but from their youth up they have lived in Georgia. Their neighbors know them, respect them, esteem them, love them. Ought these men to be placed under that negro dominion? Ought these men to be required to bow their necks which oppression and despotism have prepared for them?

Oh men of the North, as ye travel homeward, spread these truths broadcast; and when you receive a cordial welcome into your own homestead, and [illegible] press upon your lips the kiss of affection and love, remember, I beg you remember the mothers, wives, and daughters of Georgia. If you cannot feel for them in that hour, then the spirit of love and affection has departed from you, never again to be reclaimed. Tell that in the midst of all these wrongs, that there was not in all Georgia a single daughter that bowed her head to the yoke. Tell them that our brave men stood submissive at the point of the bayonet. Tell them that kindness and generosity would have won back the allegiance of their hearts, but all the bayonets that ever were made in American Union cannot drive manhood from their breast. [Applause.] Tell that these men were brave and generous to the last, hating their enemies, loving their friends, and, even if it had been necessary, from the scaffold they would have hurled defiance in the teeth of their oppressors. They would have welcomed every noble and generous heart to the South with a cordiality they extend alone to those they love. [Applause.] Tell them, moreover, Georgia has a home for every true man of the North. She has a welcome for every true man that will come to live among them, and with them and be of them. But she has neither a true welcome nor a false hospitality to offer to those who come to wrong and oppress them, and when you have told them all this, tell them that in Georgia there was but one voice, one heart, one soul, one spirit. When you turn your back upon the State, looking through all her length and breadth, upon her mountains, in her valleys, in her cities, in her towns, along the public highways, in the public and private workshops, you don't leave behind you one single white radical advocate of the Chicago platform who was worthy of the respect and confidence of a gentleman. [Applause.] Tell them these things and if you present them fairly [illegible] will have made a stronger argument, and a more powerful appeal for Seymour and Blair, than I can put in your mouths to-day. This, this is the picture that I want you to present."

A MEMBER JUST SEVEN MINUTES.—A "carpet-bagger," named Tift, was sworn in as a member of Congress just seven minutes before its adjournment, and, of course, comes in for his $5,000 salary and mileage! The first thing these "carpet-baggers" look after is the salary. The Arkansas Senators claimed salary from January, 1867, but the Senate only allowed them pay from the day their State was "admitted." Their eagerness to secure their pay disgusted such Senators as Frelinghuysen, Fessenden, and others. They ought to know that men who have the cheek to pretend to represent constituents who have no voice in their election would lay hands on anything—salary, knives, stationery, etc.

THE act of Congress amending the postal laws, declares that it shall not be lawful to deposit in a postoffice, to be sent by mail, any letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises, offering prizes of any kind on any pretext whatever. In conformity with this law, Postmaster General Randall has directed that all such matter be sent to the dead letter office, without being returned to the owners.

The Democratic majority in the territory of Montana is 2,400.

Eph. Pickett is the name of the [illegible] ole son of a gun who is running for Mayor of Nashville. Go it, Eph., "beauty, like color, is but skin deep."

Fred. Douglass won't speak for Gen. Grant.

The negroes of Sumner county, Tenn., have driven the scalawags from the county.

The Democrats of the Third District of Missouri have nominated Gen. S. K. McCormick for Congress.

The Mongrel or Grant Legislatures of Connecticut and New Hampshire have passed acts to oppress foreigners. The reason is, that the German and Irish are not negroes.

Charles Francis Adams, Mr. Lincoln's minister to the Court of St. James, has declined to address a Grant meeting in Boston. So the respectable men of that party are leaving the drunken Mongrel concern.

[illegible] Switzerland was received in London through the regular news channel. The Foreign Office there has received no advice of the affair.

Judge J. S. Black has arrived in Washington from Pennsylvania. In conversation with the reporter of the N. Y. Herald he expressed the opinion that the Old Keystone State would give Seymour twenty-five thousand majority.

Judge Black is one of ablest politicians in Pennsylvania, and great reliance can be placed in his judgement of its political status.

THE PRESIDENT BROUGHT ROUND AT LAST.—The Democrats who have had in charge the reconciliation of President Johnson to the Seymour ticket, did not profess themselves as particularly pleased with their success during the past week, although they assert that Johnson will now assist them. The negotiation has extended over five [illegible] When first approached, Mr. J. was very sore, and did not he[illegible] show his feelings. For ten d[illegible] however, he has been somewhat [illegible] and appears to have promised to [illegible] the ticket.—*New York Sun.*

TENNESSEE.—The year previous to the war, in the Presidential election of 1860, Tennessee cast 150,000 votes—all white. In 1867, under the Brownlow radical military arrangement but 30,000 whites were permitted to cast their votes—the rest being disfranchised for alleged participation in the rebellion. Allowing on the one hand, for the loss by war, and on the other, for the increase by young men becoming of age, it may be set down that not less than 85,000 white voters are prevented from exercising the elective franchise; 60,000 negroes are admitted to the franchise because they vote the radical ticket.

MEASURES TO SECURE A FAIR ELECTION IN MISSOURI.—The Special Committee appointed by the late Democratic Convention to issue an address to the people of the State, advise the Commissioners in each Township in the State to take a list of all registered names—in other words, a registration of their own force, in case the official lists are falsified at the election.

This committee is also to have a poll-book of its own with the names of all Democrats, and how they vote. This is to prevent the fraudulent count charged on the Radical officials in past elections, as all persons can register and vote as rejected voters. A list of these is also to be preserved to use in case their votes are declared valid by the Courts.—*Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A REMARKABLE MENTAL PHENOMENON.—The members of a small but highly cultivated world in Paris, are at present much occupied with a great marvel. This is a pretty, young girl of twelve or fourteen, who has received a good but not extraordinary education, but, who, to the amazement of every one, speaks a number of languages with extraordinary ease, and has rapidly developed within a few months a depth and extent of knowledge of every kind which is literally miraculous. Her parents and friends who have been with her constantly, declare that her reading has been limited, and her knowledge of the world next to nothing, yet there is scarcely an event in history, a great work of art, a distinguished man of letters, unknown to her. Of these she speaks as if they were known to her by experience.

A distinguished jurist and philosopher who had heard of this living miracle, declared, after several hours' conversation, that there was not a judge in Europe more profoundly familiar with every phase of crime, every caprice of the [illegible] reform and punishment. It has been observed that her mind darts like lightning in conversation from hint to conjecture, and that she surmises and divines to the facts and truths with a strange power like divination. "She learned from me ten times more than I knew myself on a subject which I had studied for years," was the remark of a well-known *savant* who had conversed with her in hopes to fathom her secret of acquiring knowledge. There is no claim to supernatural or mystical influences, and the power, whatever it be, is all purely mental.

ELOQUENT SPEECH.—Lewis, a big buck nigger from Perry, let off the following able speech on the electoral college bill:

"I speak boldless and fearly on dis matter de gemmen from Monroe has spoke a good speech on dis subjec—but he says some things which I do not concord. I reference a large people of de masses, and I believes dat my stituency de masses—wants us to vote for de dere representatives, and I beleves I competent fur to vote—our land in bad condition, and de hands is needed de fields, and, sir, de warm veins of blood now cussing through some of our bodies will be spilt on de ground if de people is allowed to vote, cause dere will be fights between de extending parties—de-fore, I am in favor of us voting for General Grant in de Leg