

DAILY EXPRESS

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Friday Morning, August 6th, 1869.

Political Affairs in the South.

The *Journal* of yesterday, with its customary carelessness as to facts, makes this allusion to the *Express* and the Tennessee election: "A few days since the *Express* stated emphatically that Stokes was the genuine Republican candidate for Governor in Tennessee. The election in that State comes off to-day, and we shall await the result with considerable anxiety. If Stokes is beaten, we shall feel like offering proper words of condolence to our unhappy cotemperary. The *Express* has not stated, emphatically" or otherwise, what the *Journal* alleges. We stated that there was no doubt Stokes would get the great bulk of the *honest* Republican vote, and at the same time, expressed a fear that the *SENTER* Republicans, reinforced by the *Democ* rats, would carry the State. At the present writing our dispatches have not come to hand, and we have no intelligence from Tennessee relative to the election of yesterday, but have little doubt of the defeat of Stokes. If *SENTER* is elected, however, the Democracy cannot claim a victory. He is a tried Republican, and to the core all national issues. He is in favor of the 15th Amendment, and a hearty supporter of the Administration. He is a cordial hater and bitter opponent of all that is most dear to the heart of a Democratic politician.

But the course of political affairs in Tennessee and other Southern States possesses an important interest independent of its bearing on partisan prospects. The fact that the old Democracy are rallying under Republican standards is full of significance. Even if they are aiming to destroy the Southern Republican organizations by the divisions they are fostering, they, at least, evince a disposition to make the best of the situation; and it is a thousand times better that they should adopt a species of guerrilla warfare against the dominant party, than that they should maintain a murderous warfare against the sincere supporters of the Union.

They break no bones, and shed no blood when they kill hostile candidates in a mere political sense. Our institutions provide for an unending succession of battles at the polls, to be fought with stump speeches, inflammatory newspaper articles, and all the other partisan weapons, and if the South is content to accept these contests as a full equivalent for the fierce conflict with rifles, swords and cannon, we may well be satisfied with her decision.

Centuries of continuous effort have failed, in other countries, to quench the slumbering fires of rebellion, and to suppress the desire to gain freedom and wreak vengeance whenever a favorable opportunity is presented. If the seceding States are sincere in their apparent determination to seek redress hereafter only at the ballot-box, under the conditions prescribed by Congress, we cannot ask a more complete concession, or be surprised if they give a new proof of their skill as partisan managers.

While, therefore, we may, and do, regret the Republican divisions in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, we cannot blame the Democrats for preferring an alliance with one of the discordant factions to a struggle for the supremacy of their acknowledged champions and the vindication of their old principles. In one respect their present tactics may prove useful, for they will apparently hasten and secure beyond civil the final ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. After the negroes are perpetually armed with the ballot, they can safely left to take care of themselves. That they will make mistakes in the exercise of the right of suffrage is to be anticipated. The white race, after centuries of training, does not avoid them, and the freedmen would evince superhuman wisdom if they could make a short step from bondage into the possession of the highest capacity for self-government. But if all parties continue their present efforts to win negro votes, systematic oppression must necessarily cease, and after freedom and political equality are guaranteed forever, we are not of those who profess to believe that the fruits of the triumphs of the Union arms can be lost by occasional successes of the adversaries of the regular Republican political organizations of the Southern States. We shall have, therefore, no occasion for the "proper words of condolence" that our amiable contemporary proposes to offer, and though not ungrateful for the unsolicited favor so generously proffered, we may, perhaps, be permitted to suggest that the editorial intellect of the *Journal* might find sufficient employment in explaining to Vigo county farmers its reasons for proposing to bleed their pockets for the benefit of Yankee manufacturers.

The Louisiana *Planters' Banner*, speaks of ten white men having cultivated a plantation as thoroughly as ever was done by negroes, and that they have suffered less waste by sickness—showing that white laborers can stand it as well as the blacks.

TWELVE months from date, says the *Leavenworth Journal*, will be built four different lines of railroad, the Border Tie, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and the Neosho Valley, all striking for Southern Kansas. Good time now for everybody with a little cash to strike in the same direction.

The Commission appointed by the President to examine the Union and Central Pacific roads and report their condition, consists of Board of Kentucky, Winslow, of Iowa, Felton, of Philadelphia, Walbridge, of New York, and Gen. Comstock, of Washington. Both companies are still at work on their tracks and are not quite ready for a final examination.

The gross earnings of the railways in the United States last year amounted to \$40,000,000, about equal to the entire revenue of the general government, with the gold customs reduced to currency.

Agricultural Report.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for July has just been printed at the Government Printing Office. The present number embrace a condensed statement of the condition of the growing crops, together with a variety of extracts from the correspondence of the department, a table showing the imports for three-quarters of the last fiscal year, an article on chemical measures, meteorological tables and notes on the weather for June, and minor items from various sources, compiled by J. R. Doder Zeg, the statistician of the department. Notwithstanding the heavy rains, and the low temperature, the reports concerning the wheat crop are generally favorable, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia producing the best average crop, while in Wisconsin and several of the Northwestern States the crop is considerably below the average. The prospects for the corn crop on the first of July were fully up to the general average. The same can be said of the rye crop. In this crop Delaware and Nebraska must stand foremost. The oat crop is reported more, especially in Florida, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, which produce twenty per cent above the average yield, while all except Kentucky the crop is reported as an average one. The other crops all look favorable, especially potatoes, which promise an abundant yield. The fruit crop is little below the average in New England and New York and the Southern States, and above the average in the Middle and most of the Western States. The strawberry crop of this year was from ten to thirty per cent over that of last year.

Gleanings

Heppworth Dixon is announced to lecture in England, on "The Great Prairies, and the Rocky Mountains."

A tombstone in the cemetery at Dixon, Ill., bears the suggestive inscription "Gone up."

A handsome blonde at Saratoga wore twenty-one new dresses last week, with her trunks still unpacked.

A Bostonian has raised this season on a plot of less than two acres twenty-five hundred dollars worth of strawberries.

The Hon. John Merriman is said to be holder of certain shares of Central Railroad stock which are now worth half a million more than he paid for them.

A reporter describes a suicide as follows: "He laid himself down, and shot himself with his big toe." It is suggested that the weapon was loaded with nails.

A Parisian editor pestered a prominent official with offers of newspaper assistance. The minister endured it for some time, but finally replied, "My dear friend, you are mistaken; if guess odd once save the Capital, it was not with their quills."

Louis II., of Bavaria, recently gave himself a special treat—a performance of "Lohengrin" for himself alone. The theater was splendidly lighted, the musicians were in white cravats and swallow-tails, and the King sat in solitary state in the auditorium and enjoyed himself.

An ingenious man in Illinois has patented a self-acting water elevator. It is about the size of a quart cup, but draws thirty gallons of water from a well or cistern in an hour, and by use of the necessary piping will head it all over the house. In old times water would not run up him.

Wm. H. Haynie, of Sacramento, who has a large number of silkworms, lost them all in a single night. He attempted to catch them by artificial heat and to economic the heat by running steam pipes through the building. In the night creosote was produced by condensation, and the worms were poisoned.

Up Mount Washington by Rail.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot.

A being ready, the road was given over to us, and we began to move steadily, smoothly and easily, down the side. All who were there for the first time were more or less excited; but if any felt fear, it was soon dispelled by the facts of the situation—the smooth and gentle movement of the train, the utter absence of all apparent anxiety on the part of those who had been there before, and the perfect composure of the several officers of the company who were on board, and in a very quiet manner, the party seemed engrossed with the novelty of the situation, and the magnificence which opened before them as they made their way upward, and entirely unconscious of any sense of danger.

There was no feeling of going up; the seats being hung like a swing, the occupants "retained their perpendicular" regardless of the grade, and we seemed to be going along the plain.

The progress of the train, the view of the country became broader and more magnificent; in no other situation in the world can anything be found to equal it.

Every rod in advance some new object or some varying feature of the scene, and all other feeling was lost in combined admiration of the grand panoramas spread out before them and the wonderful machinery which enabled us to view it so favorably.

As we proceed onward and upward, we reached the end of our journey, upon the extreme tip-top of Mount Washington, stopping a few rods in front of the hotel.

Here we disembarked, and perhaps in consequence dressed in deep black, even to long black kid gloves, a cold east wind, that made the teeth chatter.

After a ride of an hour and a quarter we reached the end of our journey, upon the extreme tip-top of Mount Washington, stopping a few rods in front of the hotel.

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SUICIDE.

A Woman Poisons Herself with Morphine. A Sad Career Abruptly Ended.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, a couple of prostitutes, named Jessie and Nease, of the city, went up the canal to Broad Ripple, on a fishing excursion. On the way up the canal, the party noticed Miss Neal taking morphine, and upon questioning her, learned that she had been in the habit of taking it, and had taken quite a large quantity the night before. Miss Murphy told her that she regretted the dose, that she had taken, and the gold coins reduced to currency.

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