

Bonded Spirits to be Sold.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered Collectors to sell all spirits remaining in bonded warehouses.

Purchase of Bonds Ordered.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase three millions of United States bonds each Wednesday during the present month, to be held subject to the future action of Congress.

Governor Walker and His Views.

Governor-elect Walker, of Virginia, says he is a Conservative Republican, and was elected on the platform of the Fifteenth Amendment, which amendment, he says, will be adopted immediately on the organization of the Legislature. There is a doubt about the time of his entering on the duties of his office. General Canby has the power to decide, and he leaves it to the President.

Texas and Mississippi Election to be Ordered.

There was a full meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday. Messrs. Boutwell and Cresswell, representing the extreme Radical wing of the party, objected to ordering the elections in Mississippi and Texas before the fall elections in the Northern States. It was finally agreed to name the fourth Tuesday in November for the elections in said States. The order was to be issued on Wednesday.

New Treasury Arrangements.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed General T. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, Custodian of the Sinking Fund, and of such bonds as may be bought, subject to the future action of Congress, with instructions that they must be charged to the account of registered bonds, and books are to be opened, which at all times must show the true condition of the fund. He is also instructed to open an interest account with the sinking fund, and credit it with all the interest due or bonds bought on account of the sinking fund, or subject to the future action of Congress, and purchase new bonds with such interest, to be added to the sinking fund.

The Labor Question—Africa vs. Asia.

The meeting of the Executive Committee appointed by the recent Commercial Convention at Memphis, which occurs during the present month, promises to develop something of a political character. An agent of a prominent Chinese importing house will be present at the invitation of the Committee, and will lay before them plans for the importation of Coolie labor into all the Southern States. The object of the movement is evidently to displace the freedmen from their natural inheritance as the laboring class of the South. It is therefore probable that before long the blacks of the South will be arrayed against the Celestials, the same as the white laborers of the Pacific coast.

The Hamilton Burglary.

Henry Eastman and Rufus Campbell, charged with entering the Collector's office at Hamilton, on the evening of Saturday, July 3, were before the United States Commissioner on Tuesday for a preliminary examination. Eastman is a notorious character, having served one or two terms in the Penitentiary. He is about fifty-five years old. Campbell is much younger, not being apparently more than twenty years of age.

Commissioner Halliday said that he had never seen a case as clear as this. The safe of the Collector had been broken open, and the stolen goods found on the parties before him. The evidence was clear and conclusive. At Eastman's share in the transaction the Judge felt no surprise. But for Campbell he expressed his sorrow. No punishment could be too severe for a man who would deliberately entice a boy into such crime. Both were held in bail in the sum of \$5,000.

Finding Comfort in Small Things.

The Democratic newspapers and their correspondents throughout the country still continue their efforts to create a difference between the leaders of the Republican party and the President. The result of the recent election in Virginia and the openly expressed disaffection of the Wells party in that State at the course of the Administration gives them unworld comfort, while the prospect that Judge Lewis Dent, the President's brother-in-law, will be the Conservative candidate for Governor in Mississippi, is a crumb of comfort which they chew with avidity. It should be known, however, that Judge Dent has always been a Democrat.

An Opinion about the Pacific Railroads.

Senator Couklung has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury that both the Central and Union Pacific Railroads have been, in his opinion, honestly constructed, and considering the various obstacles which they were compelled to surmount, are, comparatively speaking, in better order than the average of Eastern roads. He adds: "As to safety and comfort of travel there can be no question."

Several New York bank officials have been summoned before the grand jury for infraction of the usury laws.

A Plot that Failed.

The motive of the recent numerous mentions of Secretary Boutwell as a proper person for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1872, turns out to be an effort to secure his removal from the Cabinet. The scheme of the projectors of the movement was to embroil Secretary Boutwell and the President in a personal quarrel, supposing that the latter is a candidate for renomination, which, however, is a mere supposition. They hoped to gain, by the appointment of a new man as Secretary of the Treasury, opportunities of obtaining information regarding the opinions of the department and assistance in their lobby schemes. Of course, their efforts have proved futile, and the friendly relations which have always existed between Secretary Boutwell and the President remain uninterrupted.

The Chinese Problem.

The facts which combine to press this problem upon the attention and the anxieties of the American people, are thus graphically summarized in a late issue of the New York Times:

That 1,200 Chinamen entered the port of San Francisco the other day, packed in a single ship; that you may find them by hundreds in single hotels on the Pacific coast, and by thousands in 'Chinese quarters'; that they are working their way eastward through the vast desolate gap now lying between Atlantic and Pacific civilization—a gap soon to be, perchance, the busiest and thickest hive of humanity on the globe; that Chinese hands already work in crowds on the Central Pacific Railroad at \$30 a month in gold; that their yellow faces are to be seen in all the large cities of America; that no less than 170,000 of them are already in the United States; that the breaking down of a prejudice against emigration, built up through thousands of years, will soon make the outward rush from China enormous; and that the American labor market and the American gold mine will bend four fifths of this stream to our shores; that the new means of cheaper and better trans-Pacific navigation will foster this tendency—all these facts are showing, not only how large the Chinese problem is, but how rapidly it grows, and how soon it will demand definite solution.

While in America the Roman Catholics are demanding that the public schools shall be placed under the control of their priests, in Austria the movement to take the public schools from the control of the church is carrying both Roman Catholics and Protestants, except the priests of the former. A news item says:

A vote is now being taken in the Kingdom of Bavaria on the question whether the sectarian schools shall be changed into unsectarian public schools. An interesting vote is reported from the town of Neustadt. The large Protestant population cast a unanimous vote in favor of unsectarian schools. The Roman Catholics voted 534 for, to 1 (the parish priest) against. The Jewish vote was unanimously in favor. The result created immense enthusiasm.

Mr. Sipes, living near Petersburg, Indiana, has lost nearly four hundred hogs, during the last four weeks, by hog cholera.

General Cochrane declines the Collectorship of the Sixth New York District, not deeming the funds safe on account of the boldness of burglars.

Dr. Wm. E. Fair, of Newark, Ohio, was fined \$1,000 and costs in the United States District Court at Trenton, for using a cancelled United States stamp on a deed.

Robert Tombs, instead of calling the roll of his slaves at the base of Bunker Hill Monument, as he boasted he would do, now meekly contents himself with receiving his mail matter from the hand of a colored Postmaster at Macon, Georgia.

Letters received in Montreal from Jefferson Davis, now in Paris, render it doubtful if his health will ever permit his return. If he recovers sufficiently to permit travel, he will spend the summer in Canada, and the winter in Mississippi.

General Carr, who started some time ago on an Indian hunt to the Republican River, reports that he has succeeded in surprising a large Cheyenne village, completely routing the Indians, killing fifty-two warriors, and capturing a large amount of camp equipment, horses, mules, &c.

Intelligent authorities in Georgia estimate that the corn crop in that State will fall at least eight millions of bushels short of supplying home needs the present year. The crop, however, promises well, what there is of it.

Jas. H. Hill, near Shelbyville, Indiana, having taken down his gun on Tuesday, to shoot a squirrel, blew into the muzzle of it to see if it was loaded, when his foot slipped from the hammer and he fell dead instantly, shot through the brain.

The reduction of expenses of the Post-office Department, owing to the discontinuance of the usual mail service on Western and Southern routes, is up to date at the rate of \$734,000 per annum, while by other arrangements the general service has been much improved.

A point blank denial is given at Washington to the assertion of Captain General DeRodes that the insurrection in Cuba is carried on only by a few filibusters. It is shown by easily attainable statistics that the rebellion is in a very flourishing state.

The match between Allen and McCoolle has been arranged, articles of agreement drawn up, and three hundred dollars a side deposited. The fight is to take place November 10, within fifty miles of Cincinnati. Geo. Wilkes is spoken of as the final stakeholder.

A New Cure for Dyspepsia.

The balloon ascension made from Memphis by Captain S. D. Thompson and Professor Brooks was a failure, so far as testing the mechanical attachment was concerned. The management of the balloon itself was bad, and the gentlemen seemed to have been kept busy in preventing it from mounting too high or coming down too low. The highest altitude reached was eleven thousand six hundred and twenty feet. Some of the phenomena and results of this ascension, as observed by Captain Thompson, are interesting. In his account of it he says:

"Among the other phenomena observed, I might mention that the balloon, in ascending, at right angles to the wind, in descending, it whirled from left to right; and when the barometer indicated an equiservice, it remained stationary, turning in neither direction. From this observation I am satisfied that latitude and longitude can be calculated in a balloon at night by means of nautical instruments.

"We took with us four watches, all being English levers, and in good order. At the height of two miles two of them stopped, while the other two continued to run. The pocket compass which Dr. Bell furnished me, and which was a very delicate instrument, became completely depolarized, and has since been gradually regaining its polarity, though it is still worthless.

"The effect of the ascension on my own system is remarkable, and very interesting to me as a matter of speculation. As soon as I returned to Memphis my friends remarked that I looked much more ruddy in the face than before. I can scarcely get enough to eat. I eat twice as much as I did before, and with the keen relish of a child. I attribute this to the expansion of the veins and cells of the body in the rarified air, whereby the fluids of the body circulate with greater freedom. Prof. Wise was a confirmed dyspeptic before he began ballooning, but this effected a complete and radical cure. From the great change produced upon my own system, I should not hesitate to recommend a balloon voyage to any one suffering from a disordered stomach or liver, warranting that it will do more good than a whole barrel of Hostetter's Bitters."

Indiana is doing well with her State debt. Five years ago it footed up some \$9,000,000; it has since been reduced to \$2,600,000, and of this \$800,000 was paid off July 1, leaving only \$1,800,000. After five years will see the State out of debt and a large fund in the Treasury, if the present prudent management is continued.

Late Mexican advices state that the volcano of Colima is in an active state of eruption, throwing up huge volumes of ashes and flame, and discharging a large amount of lava. The inhabitants of the neighboring villages have been driven from their homes, and are living in the fields, in a deplorable state of destitution.

It may now be stated with more certainty than heretofore that Minister Sickles has not been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, and the additional assurance comes from one of the best sources of official information that the Government is not looking to the purchase of territory in any other quarter.

Near Goschen, Indiana, on last Saturday night week, John Malloy sat on the outside of the railroad track, between two cities, asleep, and when the 10 o'clock train came along, he was caught by the engine and carried clear across the bridge, a distance of one hundred and thirty feet. His right shoulder was dislocated, the left arm broken, and a terrible gash cut in his side. He was found, late in the night, dead.

At the banquet given to the officers of the Army of the Gulf at Long Branch, on Thursday evening, Frank Blair, in responding to a toast, was so indiscreet as to offend his audience by an earnest endorsement of Stonewall Jackson and the Southern rebels in general. He was loudly hissed by members of the association, and finally called to order by Admiral Farragut. Much ill-feeling toward Blair prevails in consequence of the speech.

The Internal Revenue Department has received information of the conviction, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, of Martin Baltimore and Z. Ullman, on the charge of violating the Revenue laws in relation to distilling. They are two of the most wealthy men in that part of the State, and the largest distillers. Both were sentenced two years in the Penitentiary, and are now in confinement. The Supervisor of the Western District says these convicts hoped to escape, owing to their riches and influence, and their convictions will have a good effect on smaller distillers who violate the law.

HEARTH AND HOME—We specially commend this deservedly popular paper to the patronage of our readers. No. 39 is especially a fine one, in appearance, matter, illustrations, etc. It contains the beginning of a highly interesting story, 'The Romance of a Poor Young Man,' is deservedly popular by reason of the singular interest of the plot, the variety, beauty and thrilling character of its incidents, the artistic skill of the style, and the healthy tone of its morality. 'The Romance of a Rich Young Girl,' will be found to possess all these qualities in an equally marked degree.

The copperheads are very happy over the result in Virginia, particularly over the fact that that result was brought about by a division of the negro vote. It is amazing how negro stock has gone up in Democratic circles within twenty-four hours. 'A negro is just as good as an Irishman,' say the leaders, 'when he votes the Democratic ticket.'—[Chicago Post.]

Gov. Morton's Gettysburg Speech.

The speech Senator Morton made last Thursday, the 1st inst., on the occasion of the sixth annual celebration of the battle of Gettysburg, the unveiling of the statue by General Meade, the commander of our armies on the day of victory, and the dedication of the soldiers' monument, was one of the grandest and mightiest efforts that grand statesman has ever made. Written as it was among the cares of a busy life, amidst the perplexities of meeting the constant and persistent office-seeker, and the short time allowed for its make up since his return to Indiana, it made this one feat of his, a great one indeed. It shows a mind of immense resource, a brain of marvellous grasp, and a pen from which the words instinctively rolled, as it passed over the paper. His familiarity with the history of the various nations of the earth was shown by the general but immediate reference to them all; a reference which of course could only be but a mere condensed lesson, as it were, from their past movements and present condition—lessons, too, which were fraught with interest alike to the American people as well as to those more intimately concerned. —[Cambridge Tribune.]

The Work of Laying the Cable Nearly Completed.

BREST, July 12.—Dispatches through the new cable from the Great Eastern, up to this morning, says the steamer was off Newfoundland, and only thirty miles distant from the spot where the splice is to be made. The signals are good. All well.

BREST, July 13.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated yesterday, announces her arrival off Miquelon, but a dense fog prevailed, in consequence of which she had as yet been unable to find the shore end of the cable with which to make the splice. The deep sea cable will probably be bent and buoyed to prevent accident until the fog clears away.

LATER.—The cable has been cut and buoyed. No communication has been received through it since last night.

Appraisement of Railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—The State Board of Equalization has had in consideration the equalization of the appraisement of the railroads. The law upon this subject is exceedingly defective, and the late Legislature might have done the State great service by passing a substitute for it. Under the present law the appraisers of the several counties along the road meet and appraise the entire line at a certain sum per mile, and each county levies the tax, based up on the number of miles of road in the county, without reference to the actual value of the property within the county. Several of the roads have appealed to the board, claiming their appraisement to have been too high; but the board, in examining the law, find much difficulty in ascertaining the real extent of their powers in equalizing it. Without determining what action should be taken in the matter, they adjourned until next Tuesday.

Outflanking the Stock Speculators.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Secretary Boutwell was yesterday induced to make public his determination to purchase \$9,000,000 of bonds this month for the purpose of outflanking the maneuvers of a clique of Wall street operators, who, by shrewd guessing, or through information regarding his financial policy which leaks out of the Treasury Department in some unknown manner, have heretofore been able to take advantage of the market, to the injury of bondholders. Generally, two hours' foreknowledge of his intention to purchase bonds have heretofore enabled the clique referred to, when the information was made public, on week days, to buy bonds in advance of the rise occasioned by his purchases. The result has been, frequent charges against the department of alleged favoritism to the successful operators, which, of course, had no foundation in fact. Purchase of the \$9,000,000 will be made in lots of \$3,000,000 each, on the 14th, 21st and 28th inst., and will cause a perceptible advance in the price of bonds. In this connection I think it safe to assert that holders of Government securities may rely on a continuance of this policy, so far as the money balance of the Treasury will permit. Mr. Boutwell is an avowed enemy to the policy of hoarding money in the vaults of the department, and is anxious to increase the volume of the Sinking Fund.

Reconstructed Virginia.

The full text of the speech made at Richmond by the Governor-elect of Virginia ought to satisfy every Republican that the valuable results of the Congressional policy of reconstruction have been preserved, though the more radical party has been beaten. We can hardly question the sincerity of a man who, after his election, reminds his constituents that they have succeeded on the platform of universal suffrage and equal rights, and that it is their duty as well as his own to see that those who acted against as well as with them in the canvass have their rights and are fully protected by the law. Mr. Walker is equally frank in stating that he is a Republican and plants himself firmly on the side of the Administration.—[Commercial.]

A new set of dramatic properties is wanted for the managers of the Democratic party in Ohio, to bring out Rosecrans as the standard bearer. Butternut trousers are to be changed for the stars and stripes. The copper color is to be replaced by the red and white and blue. The reptile hiss is to be replaced by the whistle Yankee Doodle. All the ritual books, and the pass words and grips, and regalia, and concealed arms of the Knights of the Golden Circle, are to be sold for what they will fetch, and the leaders are going to do the worn garments of the disbanded soldier. Vallandigham will appear in a fatigue cap and sky blue trousers; Bloss with a soldier's blouse and breeches; singing John Brown's song. McLean will appear with a sugar-loaf felt hat with a gilt cord and tassel, and will wear eagle buttons in his waistcoat. The surplus Quartermaster's stores of clothing, which were found a good thing to buy, will find new purchasers in the great Democratic party which is to be clothed anew in a patriotic garb. Democratic processions will march with faded and bullet-ridden banners. Maimed veterans for the carriage spectacle will be a premium. The soft strains of "peace at any price" are to be changed to martial marches.

The talk of Lincoln's hirlings and of the abolition war, and the invaders of the South, is to be shortly changed to ascriptions to our brave soldiers and their glorious victories; for the Democratic managers are forced to the desperate attempt to retrieve their desperate fortunes by running a military hero of the cause they hated, and whose army they would have sacrificed. Our Democratic friends may be awkward in their queer toggery at first, and may stumble in the lingo of patriotism, but we hope they will persevere. The performance will be entertaining, even if it does not make any change in the political situation. —[Gazette.]

Letter from Illinois.

LINCOLN, ILL., JULY 8, 1869.

Dear American,—Long months ago I promised to write you a letter, but that promise was not regarded promptly. I had it in my mind to tell you about our crops and financial matters, but I am afraid it would discourage you folks who live in the land of enterprise and plenty. It has rained, it does rain, it promises to rain indefinitely, and we have the bluest set of people here you ever saw. We are now in the midst of our harvest, and what corn is not scalded to death or rotted in the ground, or washed up, or not planted, is over-run with weeds, and the rain falls steadily and earnestly almost daily. We scarcely ever have two consecutive days without rain. Money is, of course, scarce; business is dull, the mechanics are idle, and merchants are waiting for customers rather than on them. The 4th of July was observed for three days this year, but all three days did not make a very respectable 4th. So much for this region. I have been much interested in reading the accounts given of your College Commencement, and I am heartily glad it was such a success. If some people could only learn what an advantage that College is to them and to Brookville, they would act differently towards it. I am glad to say that the American has ever been a true and earnest friend of that institution, and has done much to sustain it. Heretofore you have had Presidents over the College who needed to be introduced to its patrons, but you now have one who needs no introduction. Born within a hundred yards of the College Campus, raised all around there, educated in the room over which he now presides, and having successfully taught there for years, he naturally assumes duties that are so familiar to him as his multiplicity of table. All general rules have exceptions, and the rule requiring prophets to go away from home for honor, finds in this case an illustrious exception. Now that my whilom Professor is a perfect man, having recently added to himself what every sensible man needs and should have, a better half, he is prepared to make Brookville College a credit to Brookville, and a praise in the whole earth. If there is any failure, it will be with the people, and the loss will be theirs. Let the White Water Valley fill those College halls with the lusty boys and fair girls that so wonderfully abound in that region.

Hoping soon to drop into your sanctum for a little chat, I remain

Yours,

W. R. GOODWIN.

For the American.

School Houses.

Are not generally furnished with suitable conveniences for disposing of the loose wearing apparel of the scholars, their dinner, etc. There are no nails or shelves for this purpose within the school room. Scholars generally are obliged to throw their clothes across the desks, upon the seats, or in the windows. Our school houses are generally warmed by stoves, some of which are in a good condition, and are supplied with good dry wood from the wood-house. The instances, however, in which such facilities for warming exist, are comparatively few. It is much more common to see cracked and broken stoves and rusty pipes of various sizes. The principal reason why the stoves in many of our school houses are so cracked and broken, is because of the use of green instead of good dry wood. And there are several reasons for this. 1st. It takes at least double the amount of green wood, when covered with ice and snow, a considerable portion of sensible heat becomes latent in the conversion of ice, snow and moisture into steam. 2d. The steam thus generated cracks the stove and rusts the pipe. 3d. It is impossible to preserve an equal temperature; sometimes the room is too cold, at other times it is too warm, and often very injurious gases are generated in this manner.

There are, perhaps, in a majority of our school houses, a pail for water, cup, broom, and a chair for the teacher. Some one or more of these are frequently wanting. We need hardly say every school should be supplied with them all.

In addition to these, every school house should be furnished with an evaporating dish for the stove, should be supplied with clean, pure water; a thermometer, by which the temperature of the room may be regulated; an eight day clock, by which the time of beginning and closing school, and conducting all its exercises, may be governed; a shovel and tongs; an ash bucket and a ash house. For want of the latter, much filth is frequently suffered to accumulate in and about the house, and not unfrequently the house itself takes fire and burns down. There should also be a wood house well supplied with good seasoned wood; a well or spring of water, with provisions not only for drinking, but for the cleanliness of the pupils. And last, though not least, in this connection, two privies in the rear of the school house, separated by a high wall or close fence—one for the boys and one for the girls. In consequence of the want of these indispensable appendages of civilization, the delicacy of children is frequently offended, and their morals corrupted. S.

The New Albany Ledger is jubilant over the victory of the Walker party in Virginia, and says "this is the beginning and the end of carpet bag rule at the South." As Walker is a carpet bagger from Illinois, and settled in Virginia after Gov. Wells did, it is difficult to see the force of the Ledger's remark. As Walker is in favor of negro suffrage, is a national banker at Norfolk, and assumes that his election is a direct endorsement of the present administration, we are at a loss to account for the Ledger's intense delight at his success.—[Journal.]

HEAVY PURCHASES OF BONDS ORDERED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

It Has a Beneficial Effect Upon the Money Market.

Special Telegram to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, July 12.

Instructions were received this morning by the Assistant Treasurer in this city, from the official chief at Washington, to purchase, on each Wednesday during the month of July, three millions of dollars of Five-twenties, by open proffer, as heretofore. This nine millions is in addition to the two millions to be purchased for the sinking fund, and will be held unutilized, subject to the future action of Congress. This will add about \$13,000,000 currency to the street, out of which should be deducted the proceeds of a million of gold to be sold, leaving a net gain of about \$11,700,000.

This will place the money market beyond the reach of extraneous meddling.

From this, and the action of the grand jury relative to the enforcement of the usury law, the rule of the Shylocks is at an end. Under the present system, quiet will be once more given to the street, and the business interests of the country will be restored to prosperity. This has been reflected in the money market to-day, there being an abundance of offerings at one per cent. in currency, with a large number of exceptions at two and three per cent.

In response to the increased purchases by the Government, United States bonds were active and advanced. The most notable rise was in the Five-twenties, which are the bonds purchased by the Government. This continued depletion of the street, causing so great scarcity of bonds, naturally tends to advance quotations, which holders are not slow to take advantage of; reinvesting in other Government securities, especially in Currency Sixes and Ten-forties.

Transactions in railroad shares have been on a scale of uncommon magnitude, attended, with one or two exceptions, by a general advance along the entire line.

Several bank Presidents and leading brokers were before the grand jury to-day, to give evidence in relation to money transactions in Wall street. Several will probably be indicted for usury.

Gen. Grant's Failure.

Upon Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency, a great number of those who had supported his election, with some who had not, sought office at his hands, or expected him to bestow it. He was unable to gratify their aspirations. Most of those whom he found in office claimed that they gave him their votes, some of these he saw fit to retain, while the laws of which he is the servant required him to reduce materially the cost of the public service and the number employed in it. Our great Civil War had rendered necessary a large increase of minor functionaries; the settlement of Claims to Pensions, &c., had caused the retention of hundreds in place up to the close of Mr. Johnson's term, but now law and justice alike demanded that they be dismissed, to their own general disgust. Their lamentations, mingled with the howls of the disappointed made up a doleful din, which reached the ears of the President. He said to himself, "Gen. Grant is found wanting; his Administration is a failure!"

"Failure?" how? in what? Have we not peace and plenty in our land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molest or threatens us? Who fears insurrections at home, or invasion from abroad? In which of our thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

Consider our financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off the debts incurred in raising money for the war, while the National Debt has been reduced nearly thirty millions in four months that Gen. Grant has had his hand on the helm. The Public Expenditure is falling off on every side, while the Revenue is up to high water mark. Even Indian Wars, if unavoidable, must be considerably reduced in cost by the facilities for moving troops and stores afforded by our two Pacific Railroads.

Yes, Gen. Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his Administration will prove at least equally successful. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failure, from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American People let them pass unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the War and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him. They never failed and never will.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Here is what the New York Citizen (Democratic) thinks of Ohio Democracy:

The Democracy of Ohio were very short of material when they made up their platform. They exhibited the first gleam of intelligence we have had from them in years in the selection of Rosecrans for their candidate as Governor, but otherwise it is clear that they believe the deluge is still raining. For Heaven's sake let them come out of the Ark; the shower is over long ago.

The Ohio Democrats, who talk insufferable nonsense about the Africanization of the State when the colored men shall come to vote, are invited to study the returns of the Virginia election. There are a good many more negroes in the Old Dominion than there are or ever will be in Ohio, but no white man seems to be able to take care of himself there, and secures about all the offices worth having with the prospect thrown in of making capital use of the negroes in getting place in the future.—[Commercial.]

The party that opposed the war; that promised 200,000 Democrats to aid the rebels; that opposed the abolition of slavery; that tried to elect the banished traitor Governor of Ohio, now nominate a candidate for Governor because he was a good soldier, a patriot, an abolitionist, and who said of pseudo Southern chivalry, that it was "the meanest aristocracy that ever stood at the head of a civilized society." Has the Ohio Democracy abandoned its principles? Does it propose to repudiate its record?—[Gazette.]

The New York Times thinks the Gettysburg oration by Senator Morton is a failure, being neither broad enough or deep enough for the occasion. We suspect that the Times, like the Nation, prefers pro-

fundity to common sense. It is well enough for great newspapers to awaken to the fact that plain common sense in public officers now-a-days is not statesmanship. It is well enough for Lincoln's success, and it will be the crowning glory of all who are prominent in Grant's administration.—[Dayton Journal.]

The Reaping and Mowing Match.

The decision of the Judges on the Mowers, was awarded at the Reaping Match, last Friday. The "Champion," entered by H. J. Jarboe, won the premium. The trial of reapers was attended by several hundred persons, and was of great interest. The premium was awarded to the "Ball" Machine manufactured by Davis, Lawrence & Co., Dublin. Best Reapers, and Mowers combined, "The Ball." The Judges made complimentary award to the Wood machine, for its splendid reaping. The Taylor Raking Machine, entered by A. Jenkins, took the premium.—[Richmond Radical.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

I hereby give to all whom it may concern, that I will prosecute to the full extent of the law any person or persons found trespassing upon my land, or cutting or gathering blackberries, July 16-3w.

DELINQUENT TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to persons owing delinquent taxes in Franklin County, that the same will be sold by the Deputy Collectors of the several Townships. Delinquents will also be charged with the cost of collecting the same. JOHN B. MOORMAN, Treasurer.

July 16, 1869-3w.

Post Office News Depot.

The public will take notice that the undersigned is prepared on short notice to furnish ALL THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS OF THE DAY

such as Ledger, Weeklies, Saturday Night, Western World, Dry's, Clapper, Wilkes, Scripps, Scientific American, Harper's Weekly, Boston and all the Literary and Scientific papers now published.

MONTHLIES.

Harper's Atlantic, Godley's, Frank Leslie's, in fact, all Magazines of note. He also has on hand and will keep an assortment of STATIONERY, ENVELOPS, PENS, INKS, PENCILS, &c., together with all the late

NOVELS AND NOVELETTES.

from 10 to 25 cents each.

July 16-4t. JAMES B. TYNER.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned Commissioner, by order of the Franklin Circuit Court, in the case of Sarah J. Coyle and her husband, John Coyle, vs. John Coyle, will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, 60 acres of land, situate in the Township of Adams, on Friday, August 13, 1869.

The following described Real Estate in Franklin County, Indiana, to wit:

60 acres in the Township of Adams, on the West quarter of Sec. 11, Town 8, Range 2.