

Miscellaneous News.

GENERAL GRANT THE RADICAL CANDIDATE.

The intelligent and well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, says:

"The newspapers at a distance have been puzzled at the 'position' of General Grant. I can relieve that anxiety. He is now substantially the radical candidate for the next Presidency. The leaders of the party which aims at usurping the Government, who have in squads been visiting at intervals the metropolis ever since the egress of Stanton's removal, some time ago came to the conclusion, in view of their probable defeat in the coming elections, to keep Grant in the back ground for the present. He was anxious to promulge a written adhesion to the dogmas of the Destructives at once. I have specific information that this Grant is reserved to break the force of the defeat which awaits the party, and that he has promised Schenck, Logan, Washburn, Farnsworth, &c., who have been recently manipulating him, to come out with his 'great name' upon the heel of their discomfiture."

The same writer states that it is reported "on higher authority than Presidential assurances" that Secretary Seward and Minister Adams are soon to change places, and that it is certain that Grant will shortly vacate his post at the War Department. "Specific charges of a grave character" and also said to be pending against Mr. McCulloch.

PARDON OF EX-SENATOR HUNTER.

Ex Senator Hunter has been pardoned by the President. The National Intelligencer, from whom we obtain the information, states that the members of the Cabinet were unanimous in advising the measure. The case may be taken, we suppose, as a test one, indicative of the willingness of the President to pardon all, or nearly all, of those excepted in his last amnesty proclamation. We say a test case for the reason that Mr. H., in addition to being a leader of the secession party, was one of those who resigned seats in Congress to promote that policy, was a member of the Confederate Cabinet, and was, as President of the Senate, the third officer of the Confederacy. In the event of the death or removal from office of Messrs. Davis and Stephens, he would have been President—and, indeed, during an interregnum of a day or two between the expiration of the Permanent (b) he was acting and actual President. The amnesty that has been extended to him is therefore gratifying, as well for what it imports as to others as for the relief it secures to him.

From the London Times, Sept. 17.

The Position of the South—The South without Protection for Property or Redress for Grievances—Their Position under a Tyranny—The People at Bay.

The position of the exalted States during this discussion will be memorable in all future history. They know nothing in any form. They have no protection of property and no means for redressing injuries or grievances. They are being taxed and governed, and their State laws are cancelled and new laws made for them, at the uncontrolled will of a majority of twenty-six States. It is said by Northern writers that the tyranny of subordinate officers of the military government—bureau agents, tax assessors, and collectors—is oppressive and irritating to the last degree. "With very few exceptions," writes a correspondent of a Republican journal from Georgia, "the lesser officials are bitterly hostile to the residents, and speak to them and of them in the harshest manner." Since these officials must know that any excess of authority upon which they may venture will be regarded as a certain indication of loyalty in the North, and that enemy would expose them to suspicion and unpopularity, their alleged line of conduct is very natural. The Southern people still exasperate their rulers by refusing to extend to them the commonest courtesies or civilities, and Congress has not yet attempted to pass laws compelling the Southern citizens to give Federal soldiers a welcome to their households.

The legislature is, indeed, supreme, but there are some things it cannot do, and one of them is to eradicate the hatred of the conquered towards the conqueror. General Wade Hampton, while advising the people of South Carolina to encourage the exercises of the franchise by the black, urges them to abstain from taking any part in the government. "It is," he tells them, "my honest and firm belief that the voluntary acceptance of these measures by our people would surely bring, not only to the South, but to the whole country, evils far greater than any we have suffered." It may possibly be recognized hereafter, even by the most strenuous advocates of total disfranchisement, that nothing was gained by asserting the principle that a State government is a system which exists only so long as the majority of the hour chooses to permit it. The whole Southern population, if we may trust the accounts in Northern journals, has been driven to bay, and States which assisted to make the constitution are demolished at the fiat of a Congress in which the majority of a section have obtained the exclusive representation. In the unanimous vote the Government of

the United States must remain until the people consent to listen again to the interpreters of a written law which was supposed to be inconvertible. With an intrusion of the protecting power which might be amusing to the cynic we find a negro candidate for Congress, in the State of Georgia, promising, if elected, to "do all he can to ameliorate the condition of the white." Could we find a more striking commentary upon the work of reconstruction done by Congress, or upon the condition of the South, than that which this single sentence presents!

SOCIETY IN A RADICAL STATE.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Sept. 25. In one of the battles during the latter part of the war a soldier in one of the Ohio regiments was taken prisoner. His comrades supposing him killed, so reported it to the family he had left behind him, consisting of a wife and one child. The woman remained single a year or two, living from hand to mouth; but finally went to Toledo, where she accepted a situation as cook in a restaurant owned by a mulatto. After a while they were married. The mulatto sold out his establishment at Toledo, wandered about from place to place; and finally brought up in this city, and procured a tenement in the upper part of town. After running the gauntlet of several of the outdoor prisons, the soldier was finally exchanged, and at the end of eighteen months after his reported death, went back to his old home to find that his wife and child had disappeared, but where she had gone no one could tell him. He at last came to Lafayette and accepted a situation in a cooper shop, he being a cooper by trade. One day about two weeks ago a little boy came to the shop after shaving, and the soldier at once recognized him as his own. He asked the little one what his name was, if his mother was living, and if she was married. The child gave his name, the same as his own, and said his mother was married to a black man. He told him to come back the next day and he would have some nice shavings and blocks ready for him. The next day the boy returned, and the soldier's request conducted him to where his mother lived. The mulatto was not at home. Upon seeing her soldier husband, the woman, as a matter of course, fainted after the most approved fashion, and went into hysterics. She soon recovered, however, and after a few moments' conversation an understanding was arrived at between them. Her last husband had about two hundred dollars in money—what was left of the proceeds of the sale of his establishment in Toledo—which she proceeded to secure, together with such little articles as she needed for her own comfort and that of her child, and the two, with their boy, left the house and the city together. The mulatto also left the city the next day, and has not been seen since.

THE DEVIL'S DRAMA.

The devil is as busy now as in the days of Sodom and Gomorrah. The Black Crook is not content with its centipede attractions and anatomical studies, but it has even called in the aid of new dancers and shorter dresses, to lure votaries to its shrine. The result, probably, will be that Gentleman Wicent will not only amass an immense fortune, but will obtain a seat in Congress, on the same principles that Gentleman Morrissey did. But there is another Richmond in the field. Barnard's Museum, among its curiosities, promises to exhibit handsome women, with the smallest possible amount of raiment that the law will allow. If a third anatomical exhibitor makes his appearance, he will have to adopt the South Sea Islands costume, "cotton in the ears and a fish bone through the nose," in order to beat his predecessors in the development of the naked truth.

These classic and satanic movements are astonishing developments of our civilization. Nothing like them can be found in any quarter of the terrestrial globe. Even Sodom and Gomorrah were only paltry provincial villages in comparison to the American metropolis in its investigations of the naked truth. However, we have one advice to give to the dancers that exhibit their pedal attractions to the nightly audience at these establishments.

They should get their money every night from the management and enjoy it while it lasts. Some fine day a shower of fire and brimstone may interfere with these anatomical dramas, and New York may be in the same quandary as the "Cities of the Plain." To be sure, we are surrounded by water, and the fire department may attempt to fight the brimstone, but still it is a dangerous state of things.—New York Herald.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES.

It may not be generally known that the ground on which the City of Nashville now stands was once the site of an ancient and populous town, yet such is supposed to be the fact. Some of the most interesting antiquities of our State are found along the course of Stone River, but a few miles from Nashville. A wide area of country there is covered thickly with thousands of graves of now forgotten people.

But a few days ago, several gentlemen from the same researches in this region, and found their labors richly rewarded by some striking discoveries. At a place known as Schell's Spring they found a mound of considerable height, and perhaps forty feet in diameter, which proved upon examination to be nothing less than a vast mausoleum of the dead. The graves were found to be made of flat rocks,

symmetrically joined together, and three tiers deep from the base of the mound to its apex. Bones were found in a remarkable state of preservation, together with other articles. Very large ornaments have been dug out in this locality, made from shells found only in the Gulf of Mexico.

A gentleman of acknowledged skill and authority in antiquarian matters, who conducted the researches made a few days ago, estimated that the remains which they unearthed could not have less age than six or seven hundred years. What is remarkable, no warlike implements are found in this locality, from which it is inferred that they were a peaceable race, and were probably exterminated or driven away by the Indians. In one of the graves was found a beautiful little vase, which had been placed in the hand of the inmate of the tomb at the time of the burial. Upon this little bit of earthenware was the model of a diminutive animal. The care which those people took of their dead shows a high degree of humanity. We learn that other investigations in this section are to be made ere long. The field is certainly a rich one for the antiquarian.—Nashville (Tenn.) Times.

A LAWFUL MAJORITY.

Under the reconstruction laws of Congress it is required that a majority of the votes given on the question of a Convention shall be in favor thereof, and then the Convention shall be held; but such Convention shall not be held, unless a majority of all the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention. This is the provision of the act, passed last Spring, called the Supplemental bill.

There has been some misapprehension on this subject. But a majority of the registered voters must vote on the call of the Convention.

And a majority of those voting can call the Convention, if one more than half of the whole number registered shall have voted pro and con.

MASONRY AND THE CHURCHES.

The Greenfield church, in the Presbytery of Chillicothe, Ohio, having suspended a member for joining the Masonic order, an appeal was taken to the Presbytery. This body, by a vote of fifteen to ten, sustained the appeal, and restored the party appealing to the communion of the church. A resolution was also adopted that the Presbytery in so doing did not wish to express approbation of the order of Masons or any other secret society.

How Underwood will Dispose of Mr. Davis.—Rev. Paul Asgley says he told President Johnson in the following language of an interview between himself and Judge Underwood:

"Judge Underwood said he was sure Mr. Davis would be brought to trial in November, and that under existing instructions, in reference to jurors, a jury would be empanelled that would convict him; that he did not wish to see any blood shed, because he was opposed to capital punishment anyhow, and that Congress, in the midst of the war, had reduced the penalty of treason to fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court; that he would, therefore, only fine him enough to take away his Mississippi plantations, and let them be sold out, at say half a dollar per acre, to his old slaves, whose toil and tears had accumulated them; that I had better suggest this to the country, and, after a while, go down and preach to the negroes colonized on Davis's old plantations. "To which President Johnson, smiling, replied: "It used to be the old-fashioned way to try a man before they hanged him."

A TOLERABLY FAIR SIGN.

We are not of those who are very sanguine about the defeat of the Radical party this year. The "collective power of public plunder" is a defence for the ruling party that is hard to overcome. But the astute editor of the New York Times gives us "a sign of the times" by very emphatically renouncing parties.—The Times says: "Mr. Raymond considers himself out of politics, certainly out of all party movements, and intends to remain so." Pretty positive. Mr. Raymond was a member of the Conservative Republican delegation to the recent convention in Syracuse which was refused admission. If there is any reliance in the forecast of this gentleman, the Radical house is about to fall under the violence of the wind and the rain.—If he did not think so, he would probably be the last man to leave it!

Fears are entertained that the Fenians at Dublin, emboldened by the success of the mob at Manchester, will make a similar effort to rescue Capt. Moriarty, who is now undergoing his sentence of imprisonment. The Government is taking all necessary precautions against such an attempt. Forty of the Fenian convicts, who have hitherto been imprisoned in the Irish jails, have been sent to Portland, England, for safe keeping.

Many of our readers will remember a paragraph which went the rounds of the press a short time since, and which, we regret to say, except into this paper, receiving three eminent English ladies—Miss F. and Mrs. "Adam Bede," "Romola," etc.; Miss Bradburn, the popular authoress; and the wife of Roskin, the English artist—charging each with living and being supported by her other than their husbands. This is now pronounced by the English press to be an infamous slander.

Northern Elections.

The elections which take place during the present month and in November, in the Northern States, especially in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, will wield an immense influence over the destinies of the people and government of the United States.

The Democrats, fighting on the platform of the Constitution, and the rights of the States, and inspired by the results of the late elections in California and Maine, are straining every nerve, with good prospects, to carry those States.

On the other hand, the Radicals, with their schemes of consolidation, and higher law doctrines, frightened and rendered desperate with the prospect of defeat, are bending all their energies to secure the triumph of their party.

The great interests and principles which are at stake, make these elections the most important an exciting that have ever taken place in this country. If the Democrats are successful, we may look for that change in the sentiments of the northern people which will force the National legislation back into the old constitutional channels, where the country can adjust all its present internal troubles, and finish the work of reconstruction on a white basis. But should the Radicals hold their own, or sustain only a small loss, we may look forward to the most ultra Radical legislation at the next meeting of Congress, the probable impeachment of the President, which, in all probability, will throw the country into revolution and anarchy, which will result in military despotism.

There is nothing cheering in the future, we are on the eve of a great crisis, and nothing but a signal and overwhelming victory of the Northern Democracy can save us. The people of the South are powerless to stay the storm, and unless the Northern people speak in thunder tones at the ballot box to their representatives, and stop the mad waves of fanaticism that is now fast submerging every constitutional landmark set up for our guidance—every principle which the American people have been to revere and hold sacred as a birth right, inherited from a patriotic and liberty-loving ancestry—will be swept away beyond their reach, and the progressive ideas of Radicalism will be substituted for the Constitution, and New England puritanism for Liberty, and the Negro for our master.—Winston Sentinel.

NW AND FATAL DISEASE.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Sentinel says: "We regret to learn that a new and fatal disease has recently appeared in different parts of Montgomery county. Thus far it has baffled the utmost skill of the physicians. It begins with a fever, and soon bloody discharges from the bladder ensue, which continue until a fatal termination within forty-eight hours. After death the corpse becomes extremely yellow. All the cases, so far, have resulted fatally."

WHAT IT COSTS.—The Richmond Whig says: From the Paymaster of this district, we learn that the Government pays the troops in and around the city of Richmond \$125,000 per month, making a million and half dollars per annum. This, added to the amount expended in the Commissary, Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments, makes the amount approximate, in the aggregate, \$5,000,000—a pretty round sum, by the way, and if there are many other Richmonds in the field, we pity the United States Treasury.

Two stockholders in Paris have made a bet, it is said of one hundred thousand dollars that General Grant will or will not be Emperor of the United States in five years.

The Austian Bishops held a council recently and resolved in favor of maintaining the concordant and supporting the temporal power of the Pope.

Mrs. Maria Starks, residing in Ontario county, New York, cut and harvested this season over twenty-five acres of wheat with her own hands.

A Chicago Judge sentenced thirty-seven prisoners in one batch on Wednesday morning, sixteen of them going to the penitentiary.

On Wednesday 5,000 sacks of salt were sold at auction in Norfolk, Va., at prices ranging from \$2 1/2 to \$3 1/2 for ground alum and fine.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE WEST.

The elections to come off on the 5th, of October in Pennsylvania and Ohio are the straws that show which way the wind blows, either for or against the supremacy of the radical cause, with its swarty load of negro government over a white people, and its rich array of national banks, national debt and national taxation.—These elections are, therefore, watched with an anxiety all the more keen because it is based upon the two most natural and most potent instincts—self-pride and self-interest. Shall the party be permitted to obtain a renewed lease of power which would hand over ten States of the Union to the government of an ignorant and semi-brutalized race, and would establish social and political equality with that race in the Northern States, in violation of the instincts of our people—a party which has run the country to the verge of ruin by its extravagance and corruption, and boldly justifies its past actions, while at the same time, on the eve of an election, it sneakily cants about "retranchment and reform" as its conduct for the future! These are the questions which agitate the public mind, not only in the West, where these issues are to be immediately tried, but all over the country.

And how stands popular sentiment upon these issues in Pennsylvania and Ohio! From close observation of the canvass in both of these States we are satisfied that a marvelous reaction is taking place. Distrust of the radical leaders and disgust of negro suffrage appear to have taken possession of the rank and file of the party and thus we find apathy prevailing to day where enthusiasm existed a year ago. All the discipline, the organization and the money so lavishly expended, have failed to divert the thoughts of the people from the prominent questions with which the radical party is saddled—negro supremacy and a thoroughly rotten system of finance that is robbing the public in order to enrich the politicians and capitalists.—Pondering upon these subjects the quondam supporters of the radical ticket hesitate to go into the campaign with the vim that made them the most earnest supporters of the party during the war. They are callous to the inspiration of republican documents, and they are disposed to stay at home when called upon to attend radical meetings and listen to the eloquence of the stump speakers. In many counties of Ohio radical meetings have been poorly attended—hardly a corporal's guard to cheer Ben Wade and John A. Logan; while upon the same ground democratic speakers inveighing against the financial system of the government and negro suffrage have had audiences by the thousand. That there is a large republican vote balancing between the two tickets, even the shrewdest calculator among them will not venture upon a prediction that the State is not in imminent danger of being lost to them, despite their overwhelming majority of thirty-eight thousand a year ago. Were we to touch upon the probabilities we would say that the radicals in Ohio will elect their candidate for Governor, General Hayes, upon his personal and military record; that they will lose their majority in the legislature, which has the election of a United States Senator in the place of Ben Wade; and that they will possibly fail to elect their candidates for Congress in the second district to fill the seat vacated by General Hayes. Should they succeed, however, it will be by a reduced majority, tantamount to a defeat, which may be regarded as the precursor of a total discomfiture in the next election.

In Pennsylvania, where the election takes place on the same day, there are no more prominent offices to be filled than that of Judge of the Supreme Court and the county officers. There is, therefore, some indifference as to the result; but it is significant of the weakness of the radical party that in framing their platform at the State Convention the shirked negro suffrage altogether. For this they are denounced as mean and cowardly by the ultra portion of their own party and scoffed at by their opponents. If it was good and wise to enfranchise the black men in the ten Southern States where they exist to the number of nearly four millions, why was it not so in Pennsylvania, where they number but a few thousands, and can exercise no controlling influence? It was because the radical platform in Pennsylvania was so shaky that they dare not put the rotten plank of negro suffrage into it. Looking over these battle fields, then, with their wavering hosts of combatants, we see through the clouds and mists of political conflicts, a great re-action going on—greater, in fact, than in Maine and California—a re-action that in ten days from now may assume the form of a revolution, may affix the handwriting upon the wall that justify radicalism with all its offensive aggression, its limitless corruption, its Punitarian, sumptuary laws, cant and demoralization, to eternal perdition.—N. Y. Herald.

Reported Visit of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln to New York under an Assumed Name. It has been currently reported in the city during the past few days that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, wife of the late President, has been stopping since Saturday last at an upstairs hotel under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke. Her visit to the city, it is alleged, is for the purpose of disposing of a large quantity of female wearing apparel and jewelry in order to replenish a nearly exhausted purse, her present income only amounting to about \$700. These articles cost at least \$7,000, but the Broadway firm to

whom they are consigned do not expect to realize more than about \$4,000, which invested in the State of Illinois, where Mrs. Lincoln now resides, will yield her an additional income of \$400. Conspicuous among these trappings late of semi-royalty are a set of fine Russian sables. Several lace and India shawls, a point lace dress, and parasol cover, and a solitary diamond ring. Mrs. Clarke, or Mrs. Lincoln, seemed anxious to preserve her incognito, judging from the direction given to her agents, and evidently abridged from the inevitable notoriety in this publically parading with the souvenirs of her White House days.—World of Friday.

Under Radical policy, the South can never be settled up; it may only become the scene of a miserable conflict between the two races. Instead of immigration all who can get away will go away.—They will not risk themselves or their families in a land where Radical political leaders proudly boast they have "organized a hell." The door to all that broad fertile country is now closed.—Indeed, the black man does not want the free laborer of the North as a competitor.—The latter is hardy, thrifty, and industrious, not seeking a farm by confiscation, but by honest toil, and when he enters the South the empire of the African must give way; and this the latter knows, even by instinct. It is for the freemen of the North, bargened with taxes, to say how long they will allow the Radical policy and the negro to shut them out from the South. It is for them to say in the coming election whether the South shall be opened to white immigration or remain closed by anarchy and negro rule. They have much at stake in this business, for never was there a land more fertile, more inviting, nearer to market, or more calculated to reward industry and capital than the land which it is deliberately proposed to give over to the negro.—Nat. Intel.

A Word for Newspapers.—We clip the following article from an exchange: "Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay newspapers for advertising, etc., as so much given in charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in their neighborhoods, and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meagre sum which they pay for their support. Besides, every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper which he is not ashamed of, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington. A good looking thriving sheet helps to sell property, gives character to the locality; in all respects is a desirable public convenience. If, from any cause, the matter in the local or editorial columns should not be quite up to your standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it of no account, until you are satisfied that there has not been no more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good, readable sheet, it must be supported.—And it must not be supported in a spirit of charity either, but because you feel a necessity to support it."

Confession.—The Rev. Mr. Howe, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Stetson, Me., accused of the seduction of a member of his flock, a young fatherless girl, has verbally confessed his guilt to very many citizens in that vicinity. He also made a written confession over his own signature which was publicly read at the meeting of the church and is now on its files. The church promptly expelled him.

A number of gentlemen of former intemperate habits have formed an association the object of which is to guard and watch over each other in their efforts to lead a temperate life, and in case one of them should fall, the others are to rally to his aid, and take charge of, and guard him until he is entirely sober and capable of listening to reason. The officers of the new association are: President, John S. Hollingshead, Esq.; vice-president, Thomas H. Ford, Esq.; secretary, Ros. A. Fish, Esq. Washington Chronicle.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "We believe that the mortality among the children from the prevailing epidemic is wholly unprecedented. Some days a third or more of the deaths from yellow fever are among children of from four to ten years of age. Those from the latter to fifteen or sixteen seem proof against the fever."

Stokes County.—The full registration for Stokes, as reported by both Boards, is 1,246 whites, and 396 colored. We are glad to learn that both Boards of Registration gave general satisfaction to the citizens of the country.—Winston Sentinel.

It is announced that the next national republican convention for the nomination of a President and Vice-President will be held at Chicago.

Trade is said to be reviving in all the large towns along the Ohio. The Louisville papers of the 28th speak of the revival extending to all branches of business.

Mr. Walter Morrill, of Reels Mills, in Maine, in whistling, whittled an artery in his leg and bled to death.