Weekly Standard

WM. A. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS

New York Republican Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the New York State Republican Convention, at Saratoga, September 7, 1870, at which Convention Gen. Woodford was nominated for Governor, and Dewitt C. Littlejohn for Lietenant-Governor. The resolutions were written and reported by Senator Conklin:

RESOLUTIONS.

The Republicans of the State of New York, in Convention assembled, report to the people and present the following reso-

Resolved, That the national administration under President Grant has in all respects kept faith with the people, and fully estab-lished its title to their confidence and support by reducing the national debt; by the unparalleled financial achievement of paying in eighteen months, in addition to all accruing interest, one hundred and seventy millions of principal; by restoring the na-tional credit at home and abroad, and with rapid strides bringing near the restoration specie payment; by largely increasing the revenue of the country under diminished taxation through the honest enforcement of the laws, and at the same time greatly de-creasing the expenses of the Government, and of the collection of the revenue by providing for the relief of the people from eighty millions of existing taxation and limiting the subjects of revenue as to lighten the burdens of all classes of the people; by maintaining honorable peace with all na-tions, while carefully vindicating our own rights, and advancing the name and honor of the American people among the nations of the earth; by so dealing with the In-dian tribes as to avert the chronic wars which have hitherto drawn so deeply from the blood and treasure of the country; by providing a system for fund-ing the national debt, by which its in-terest will be largely diminished and a just portion of the burden carried over to the fast growing population of the future; by encouraging and finally securing the adoption of that constitutional amendment by which the rights and liberties of all classes of citizens, without regard to past condi-tions, are placed by the fundamental law on a footing of universal equality; by comple-ting the construction of the rebel States by measures designed to secure justice to all, permanent peace to the country; and these it has done, without display, but with a firm and quiet hand that gives promise by continued progress in the same direction of sure prosperity and happiness to the country.

Resolved, That the Republicans of the

United States of America send congratulations to the United States of Germany, and heartily join with our Germen brethren in rejoicing at the righteous victories of the fatherland, and fondly trust that the brave people who have given a republic to France may soon establish free institutions in their Resolved, That we hail with unmingled

joy a new republic in France, and the over destruction of a usurper's claim to dynast

power.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympatize with the people of Cuba in their struggle for liberty against a despotic government, in whose administration they have no share. Resolved. That the Democratic State ad-

ministration has not shown itself entitled to the confidence or support of the people of this State, because it has put itself into the hands of the close and irresponsible political corporation which has so long ruled the City of New York, and made the wealth and power of that city subserveient only to its own selfish and corrupt purposes, and is now seeking to make the State itself a wider field for the same abuses and corruptions; because it has so mismanaged the canals of the State, that while the expenses are largely increased, the revenues are nearly destroy-ed, and deficits have taken the place of the unnual surplus of more than \$2,000,000, while the tolls have been reduced with such unjust discrimination as to confer the chief benefits upon the products of the other States, while many products of our own State are unrelieved; it has burdened the canals with a host of unnecessary officers; it has permit-ted the State claims for damages to be re-vived for the benefit of its partisans, and is seeking to transfer the debt now charged upon the revenues of the State to the shoulders of the tax-payers of the State alone, while other States will reap the chief benefits of the change; and because it has up-held with all its power the acknowledged frauds and crimes upon the ballot-box through which it has been elevated to power and enabled to misgovern the State.

Resolved, That the common school system of the State must be maintained, and that we condemn all appropriations for the establishment or maintenance of sectarian schools or institutions as hostile to the spirit of the constitution and the religious liberty

and equality it secures to all.

Resolved, That so long as the people of towns, villages, and cities have the right by law to license the sale of intoxicating liquors in their several localities, they also by a majority of votes should have the right to prohibit such sales.

Resolved. That it is the duty of all honorable citizens, and the firm determination of the Republican party, to preserve the puri-ty of the ballot-box in such a form that the vote of every lawful elector shall count as it is cast, and not be nullified by fraud or crime; that we demand the enforcement of all laws, and especially such as have been enacted by Congress, and may be enacted in the Federal courts, which are designed to prevent the violation of the naturalization and election laws of the country; that, laying aside all individual preferences, the Re-publicans of New York will, with one heart and one mind, strive to redeem our State from the rule of those whose power was first obtained by fraudulent votes, and by a dishonest count of votes which were never molled.

SPRECH OF GEN. WOODFORD.

Gen. Woodford, in accepting the nomination, spoke briefly, as follows:

FELLOW REPUBLICANS:-With grateful heart I thank you for this generous welcome. I accept the trust you offer and take the flag of the old Republican party on the canvass on which we enter. With your sympathy and help, with the votes and prayers of the honest and true men of the State, we will bear that flag to victory in November and plant it once more where it rightfully be-longs—upon the State House at Albany. So often and so long has the honest vote of the rural districts been overborne by the frauds of the two great cities of New York and Brooklyn, that our friends have naturally become discouraged. But in the name of the good men of those cities I promise you to night that we will enforce the laws,

protect the purity of the ballot boxes in November, and meet the country with a vote from the metropolis that shall redeem the State and secure an old fashioned union victory. In this contest men are nothing. We cek to crush corruption, to enforce the right of the people to honest elections, and to sus tain the administration of our pure and brave President. Let us, one and all, forget every difference, take the old touch of elbow, all heartily resolve to do our duty, and reverently commit the result to that sure Providence which rules alike among men and over States.

For the Standard. erary curiosity I MR. EDITOR :- As send you the proceeum, oners of Randolph who qual-

ified the 5th Sept., inst.

Sheriff Trogdon tendered his official bond on said day and the said commissioners refused to accept said bonds on the ground that Trogdon's term of office expired on this day and that Z. F. Rush having been elected sheriff on the 4th of August last was in law the sheriff of Randolph county. There was no objection to the penalty of the bonds or the sufficiency of the securities, an object was, however, made to the bonds on the ground that the securities qualified before the chairman of the board of the former commissiohers, but the main ground of obection was the first-that Trogdon's term expired on the 5th of September, 1870, and hat by virtue of the act of Assembly, ratified in March 1870, that Rush was elected

On the evening of the 6th September and after Trogdon's counsel leit Asheboro' there was another record made relative to the

That the office of sheriff, held by R. F. Trogdon, be declared vacant by reason of the refusal of said Trogdon to renew his official bonds in accordance with Sec. 3, Chap. 169, of the acts of the General Assembly ratified March 28th, 1870, and by reason of the failure of said Trogdon to produce the receipts of the Public Treasurer, &c. It is ordered and adjudged that Z. F. Rush be appointed to fill the vacancy created by the failure and refusal of said Trogdon to comply with the provisions of Sec. 3, Chap. 169 of the acts of the General Assembly, ratified March 28th, 1870, and Sec. 9, Chap. 105, Revised Code, in the event that the said Trogdon could hold over as claimed by

The above is not a full copy of the nonense as the record will show, but let us see : 1st. Trogdon's term expires and Rush is the sheriff by act of the General Assembly. 2nd. Trogdon's term is declared vacant and Rush is appointed sheriff. 3rd. Trogdon tendered his bonds and did

not tender his bonds. If this is Conservative rule, if this is the virtue and intelligence of the county, save us from ignorance.

Randolph is rising. I might further add that all these records were made at the instance of the lawyer, Samuel, whose dictates are a law to the pre-God save the State-CITIZEN.

> For the Standard. Letter from Robeson.

MR. EDITOR .- Had the developments o the last two weeks of August appeared dur-

party of North Caronia would have made a far different record from the one which treason and supineness have done for it. There is, however, enough, thank God, of recuperative power remaining to restore all that has been lost, and to leave a surplus of unexpended vitality sufficient, if properly managed, to build a citadel of principles which in all coming time, the murderous waves of the "Invisible Empire and White Brotherhood," will in vain strike against. The signs of the times are propitious. Straws are nothing but litter, but straws often indicate the direction of the wind. The Sentinel, with a peculiar gusto, appends to the names of its friends recently elected to the Legislature, the significant letter D, and the Sentinel is right. What else are they, if not Democrats, and therefore the very men whose unholy hands are yet red with the blood of slaughtered patriots whom they slew when defending the temple of our liberties. And yet its confere of the twinkling eastern Star having in itself more light as to the trand by which these political incendiaries engineered themselves into power, removes the obnoxious D, and inserts in its stead, the more euphonious C. The Star evidently is not prepared to raise the cur-tain and expose the farce behind, to the gaze of the public at present. Its sympathies evidently are not Democratic, and it is not therefore prepared to become one of the conspirators without some quid pro quo. The Star man has not received a public ovation. No one has as yet dragged him in a triumphant chariot from one end of Wilmington o the other, with some of the truculent darkies of that famous city harnessed to its wheels. He has not received his quota of buttermilk and other "fixins." Nor has he been purchased to sing pæns for murderers and crimicals, by a new press and palatial residence. When these things are done, it will be time enough for him to acquiesce in the Sentinel's D's. We doubt very much if he will do it even then, for he is made of better and sterner stuff than is infamous Joe. The Star is honest in believing and acting its Conservatism, so-called, and when he awakes fully to the deception which has been practiced on him and on other good line Whigs in this State, the old

present Democratic conspirators will have to stand from under. And this awakening will not be long deferred. The Whigs have lent themselves for a season as beasts of burden, to carry the Democrats into power. But even the patient ass will not tarry long before an empty crib without giving utterance to some of their sonorous solos, pecu liar to its race; accompanied by some orous indications of dissatisfaction, from the hinder pendals. The Star's emendations are at least suggestive, and we hail them as the one swallow which, if not Spring itself is the harbinger thereof. The course of its cotemporary, published in the same city, is in striking contrast to that of the Star. The Journal is the true

exponent of the Democratic party in this section, and it must be said in its favor, that it never emits an uncertain sound. It always has the key of the Democratic heart of North Caroline. The Sentinel is a mere parasite, the outgrowth of the putrefaction of the political bodies that died with Calhounism and secession in 1865. And true to its instincts the Journal, not long since, blew its bugle to its adherents to enter upon a war of social ostracism upor Senator Pool and Judge Settle. It takes its ground manfully and declares that it is no prepared (of course since the election) to deny to a Senator and a Judge of the Suprem Court the courtesies due to gentlemen in their native State. We cannot but admire the manly openness of this declaration. Though all the papers of his party in the State entertain the same sentiments, there is not one among them who is fearless enough to avow it as the Journal man has done We thank him for his cander, and could

wish that all "Conservative" editors in North Carolina would imitate his example. It is well, however, in view of the declar-ation alluded to, that the Republican party should scrutinize closely the events of the day and their connection with the Journal. We all know that the editor of the Journal brought out as candidate for Congress the member elect, Col. Waddell, that he backed and sustained him throughout, and that the Wilmington Journal is the home organ of Col. Waddell, necessarily speaking his sen-timents. At all events, from the intimate relations existing personally and politically between Col. Waddell and the editor, the presumption is strong, amounting almost to demonstration, that the Wilmington Journal would not utter anything to which Col. Waddell, of Wilmington, member elect of Congress on the Conservative ticket would object. Is not this fact a warning at this time to our Representatives and Senators in Congress to beware how they lavish their gifts upon those who are prepared, as they become relieved from political disabilities, to impose the most revolting of all disabilities? because they pursue a man into the social circle, and deprive him of all that makes life pleasing or desirable. Ought our people, at this time, in their official capact-ty in Congress, to allow the disabilities of Waddell, under these circumstances, to be removed? We think not. And we think, moreover, that any Republican who will favor it is digging his own political grave. Whatever may be the fate of that party in the future, the man who will vote to remove the political disabilities of the Journal man's candidate, is as dead in that party as Julius

Coesar is in Rome.

The Journal's spirit is the spirit of the Invisible Empire, and of the White Brotherhood. It prevails in this County because it is fostered by the public press. In McEach-ern's Township, in this County, the col-ored people, by the advice of their friends, their Township officers without regard to party. They were instructed by their friends to vote for those in the Conservative party in whom they had the most confidence. They did so, and elec-ted for magistrates Dr's. McDougal and McLean. The latter President of Edinboro' Medical College, and the former an eminent practicing physician of the township. Both are high toned North Carolina Scotchmen of intelligence and ability, and both are members of the Presbyterian church. They are men in whom the colored people have confidence, and never were known to have anything to do with politics, and least of all with Republican politics. They were chosen for their moderation, honesty and capability; but because they were moderate and not imbued with the persecuting spirit of the Invisible Empire, and were elected by the colored people, all the other Conservative township officers resigned and refused to act officially. Dr's, McDougal and McLean are also attacked by the Kuklux papers in all this section of country and are being charged with having sold themselves for a mess of pottage to the Republican party. They are are now being injured in their professional capacity, as well as in their social relations. It is very doubt ful whether they can reside much longer in that Township; for every effort is being made to injure and destroy them with their fellow citizens. These things are hard to bear, but they are encouraging indications to the party, the barbarism of the Democratic party will come to its rescue and save it from the results of its own blanders in the past. Let us gird on our armor afresh for the conflict. Let us quit mawkish sentiments about political disabilities, and leave these men drinking the bitter waters which they have pressed to their own lips. We can save the country if we will.

BLUE SPRINGS.

The General Assembly. We give below a list of members elect to the next General Assembly which we believe to be correct.

SENATORS. 1st. District.-Currituck, Camden, Pasque tank, Perquimans, Chowan and Gates-Rufus K. Speed, D., James C. Skinner, D.

2d. Martin, Washington and Tyrrell-L C. Latham, D. 3rd. Beaufort and Hyde-E. J. Warren

4th. Northampton-Jesse Flythe, R. 5th, Bertie and Hertford-J. W. Beasley,

6th. Halifax—Henry Eppes, col., R. 7th. Edgecombe—N. B. Bellamy, R. 8th. Pitt—Jacob McCotter, R. 9th. Nash and Wilson-Lawrence F. Bat-

10th, Craven and Carteret-W. J. Clarke, R, and R. F. Lehman, R. 11th. Jones and Lenoir-R. W. King. R. 12th. Duplin and Onslow-W. A. Allen,

13th. New Hanover and Brunswick-Charles McClammy, D., and A. H. Galloway, 14th Bladen and Columbus-J. C. Cur

rie, D. 15th. Robeson-R. M. Norment, D. 16th. Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson-W. C. Troy, D., and Dr. C. T. Mur-

phy, D. 17th, Johston-L. R. Waddell, D. 18th. Greene and Wayne-C. H. Brogden, R.
19th. Franklin and Wake-L. P. Olds, R.

and P. B. Hawkins, R. 20th, Warren-Jno. Hyman, col., R. 21st. Granville and Person-R. W. Lassier, R. and J. C. Barnett, R.

22d. Orange—Jno. W. Graham, D.

23d. Chatham—Gaston Albright, D.

24th. Caswell—Wilson Cary, col., R.

25th. Rockingham—J. T. Morehead, D. 26th. Alamance and Guilford-John A. Gilmer, D. and W. A. Smith, R.

27th. Randolph and Montgomery-Dr. J. M. Worth, D. 28th. Moore and Richmond-R. S. Ledbetter, D. 29th. Anson and Union-A. J. Dargan, D. 30th. Mecklenburg-H. C. Jones, D. 31st. Cabarrus and Stanly-Valentin

Mauney, D. 32d. Davie and Rowan-W. M. Robbins. 33d. Davidson-F. C. Robbins, D.

34th. Forsyth and Stokes- -35th. Surry and Yadkin-A. C. Cowles, D. 36th, Alexander and Iredell-Remulus Z. Linney, D.

37th. Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln-E. Crowell, D. 38th. Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford-G. M. Whitesides, D. 39th. Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes-C. L. Cook, D.

40th, Buncombe, Honderson and Tranvlvania-James Merrimon, D. 41st. Burke, Caldwell and Watauga -- W. Council, D. 42d, Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey-W. W. Fleming, D. 43d. Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon—W. L. Love, D.

REPRESENTATIVES. Alamance-Stephen White, R. Alleghany-Robert Gambrel, D.

*Dead.

Ashe-Dr. S. O. Wilcox, D. Alexander-J. M. Carson, Ind. Anson-Wm. E. Smith, D. Beaufort—Thomas Sparrow, D. Bertie—Parker D. Robbins, col. R. Bladen—A. W. Fisher, R., Brunswick—John A. Blocks, R. Buncombe.-R. D. Johnston, D. Burke.-J. C. Mills, D. Cabarras,-J. L. Henderson, D. Caldwell.-Ed. Jones, D. Camden,-John L. Chamberlain, D. Carteret .- L. W. Martin, D. Caswell .- J. E. Cook, T. J. Foster, R. Catawba .- R. R. B. Houston, D. Chatham .- R. Jas. Powell, D., Jno. A

Womack, D. Cherokee.-B. K. Dickey, D. Chowan,-John Page, col., R. Clay.-Anderson, D. Cleveland.-Lee M. McAfee, D. Columbus.-C. C. Gore, D. Craven.-Richard Tucker, col., R, E. Dudley, col., R. and Geo, B. Willis, col. Cumberland,-C. W. Preadfoot, D., J. H. Currie, D.

Currituck.—Woodhoote Davidson.—Jacob Clina Davie.—James A. Kell III.

Duplin.—Jno. D. St. Armstrong, D. Edgecombe.-R. M.

Forsyth.-Jno. P. Nistan, It. Franklin, -- Jno. Willi lames T. Harris, R. Gaston-J. G. Gulick, D. Gates-Riddick Gatling, D.
Granville-E. B. Lyon, R., T. L. Hargrove, R., W. H. Reavis, col. R.

Greene — Hardy, R. Guilford — Jonathan Harris, D., S. Rankin, D. Halifax-Charles Smith, col. R., John Bryant, col. R., John Renfrew, R. Harnett-Neill S. Stewart, D. Haywood-W. P. Welch, D. Henderson-Brownicw Morris, R. Hertford-T. R. Jernagan, D.

Hyde- - Lucas, D. Iredell-J. H. Hill, D., Thos. A. Nichol-Jackson—T. D. Bryson, D. Johnston—Jesse Hinnant, D., W. H. Joy-

er, D. Jones-Bryan, D. Lenoir B. F. Parrot, R. Lincoln-David Kincaid, D. Macon-J. L. Robinson, D. Madison-Nat. Kelsey, D. Martin-Geo. A. Gregory, D. McDowell Grayson, D.
Mecklenburg-R. P. Waring, D., J. Sol.

Mitchell Collis, R. Mitchell Colls, R.

Montgomery — Morgan, R.

Moore—Alexander Relly, D.

Nash — Woodward, D.

New Hanover — Ashe, D., George Z.

French, R., G. L. Mabson, col. R.

Northampton—Samuel N. Buxton, R.,

Buxton Jones, R. Onslow-James G. Scott, D. Orange-F. N. Stralwick, D., C. C. Atwater, D.

Pasquotank—Thomas Sykes, col. R.
Perquimans—T. Y. Darden, doubtful.
Person—H. T. Jordan, D.
Pitt———Atkinson, D., Joyner, D. Polk—John Gartien, R. Randolph—Jonath, Lass Tomlingon, D.

Robeson-Thum McNeill, D., H. B. Regan, D. Rockingham tle, D. Rowan-W. H. Crawford, D., F. N. Luckey, D.

Rutherford-J. M. Justice, R Sampson-J. R. Maxwell, D. Stanley-John Furr, D. Stokes-J. G. H. Mitchell, D. Surry.—H. C. Hampton, D. Transylvania. J. C. Duckworth, R. Tyrrell.—T. J. Jarvis, D. Union .- C. M. J. McCauley, D.

Wake.—Henderson A. Hodge, R., T. W. Young, R., Willis Morgan, col., R., Stewart Ellison, col., R. Warren,-Wm. Cawthorne, col., R., Richard Faulkner, col., R.

Washington.—D. C. Guyther, R. Watauga.—W. F. Shull, D. Wayne .- D. E. Smith, D., Edwin G. Copeand R.

Wilkes .- Tyre York, D. Wilson.-J. W. Dunham, D. Yadkin,-J. G. Marler, D. Yancey -- Young, D.

[From the Philadelphia Free Press.] An Important Movement.

A petition is now in circulation in Canala, and a similar one will probably be prepared and circulated in the Lower Provinces, sking the Sovereign of England to appoint eleven commissioners in England to represent her interests; eleven commissioners in Canada to represent the interest of the Dominion, to meet in convention in November next, in New York or Montreal, with eleven commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States. The topics for discussion by the Commission will be the relations between England and her colonies in America: between the Colonies and the United States; between England and the United States; and, lastly, as between the three countries, "the question of the future of North America." The aim of the convention will be " to obtain the sense of the three peoples as to, first, the retention or modification of the present system; or, second, the establishment of an independent dominion, with or without British alliance, or under the protectorate of Great Britain, or that of Great Britian and ! de United States; or, third, the union of British America with the

United States, England consenting."

It is proposed that the commission shall be paid only their actual expenses; that the deliberations shall be public, and that no general report be adopted, "unless by a maority of every delegation, but each delegation to report upon the entire subjection to the government of its country, such reports coming thus the ground work of future

action. These are the general objects of the pe-tition now in circulation in Canada, to which it is proposed to secure the signatures of at least one hundred thousand of the people of that country before it is carried to England and presented to the Sov ereign and British Parliament.

Marshal McMahon.

Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Duke of Ma genta, and Marshal McMahon, whose death in the heroic defense of a falling empire may well have been envied by the Emperor himself, was of Irish descent, but was born at Autun in 1808. Educated at the military school of St. Cvr. he entered the army at an early age, and won his first laurels in the Algerian wars. In 1832 he participated in the siege of Antwerp, on the staff of Gen. Achard. Subsequently, in the African cam-paign, he signalized himself at the storming of the gate of Constantine, a scene of carnage which has been brilliantly put on canvas by Horace Vernet. Rising successively in grade, he became a brigadier-general in

1848. Upon the return of Canrobert from the Crimean war disabled, McMahon was appointed to succeed him as general of disvision, and had the great glory of carrying the Malakoff by storm, for which service he was decorated with the Legion of Honor and made an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath. His title of Duke of Magenta was derived from the battle of that name in the war in Italy, where he showed conspicuous gallantry in command of the Second Corps. He was personally known to Ring William of Prussia, having represented France at his coronation at Berlin in No-

vember, 1861. His ill-starred but gallant career in the conduct of the Third French Army Corps, during the disastrous chances of the past six weeks, is too fresh in the mind of the reader to be retraced. What might have been the result of the campaign had he been unembarrassed by his incompetent master, it were idle to speculate. He was fortunate at all events, in the time of his death, and as to a soldier he would probably have desired not to survive the annihilation of his army.

The raw French Mousers.— The telegraph reports that M. Bedru Rolin has been appointed to represent the French Republic at Washington. The new Minister is both a profound lawyer and a brilliant journalist. He has been at the bar since 1880, and at one time edited two papers cotemporaneously, the Journal du Palais and Le Droit, the latter a daily law newspaper. Alraneously, the Journal du Palais and Le Droit, the latter a daily law newspaper. Always anxious to enter political life, he succeeded in 1841 in being chosen deputy for Sauthe in the legislative assembly under Louis Phillippe, There his open and extreme republicanism at once gave him notoriety, and led him into difficulty. He was fined 3,000 francs and sentenced to imprisonment on the charge of exciting sedition. onment on the charge of exciting sedition but on a new trial obtained an acquittal.

In 1845 he issued a violent socialist manifesto, and thenceforward led the ranks of the daily increasing republicans, and when, in 1848, Louis Phillippe sought safety in exile, he became a leading membe of the provisional government, and secured the adhesion of Lamartine. The reddist of republicans, his extreme views caused much difficulty to his associates. At the first presi-

poll, the vote standing: Louis Napolean, 5,000,000; Gen. Cavaignac, 1,500,000; M. Ledru Rollia, 370,119. He opposed the Roman expedition with great vigor, and, after the coup d' etat, he attempted to oppose force by force, but failed, and escaped to England, where he remained until the past week. He was noted there as the conferre of Mazzini and other red republican leaders, and was accused of being concerned in an attempt against the life of the Emperor. He steadfastly refused all amnesties, and returned to France when Napoleon had left it. He will doubtless re ceive a warm welcome here as the represen tative of a people anxious to follow the example of the great Republic.—National Re-

dential election under the national constitu

tion he was the presidential candidate of the

red republicans, but did not make a heavy

The official figures of the cotton crop for the year ending September 1, 1870, as com-piled by the Chronicle, are very interesting. The total crop reaches 3,154,946 bales, while the experts have been 2,178,917 bales, and the home consumption 907,369 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 59,747 bales. The stock of cotton at the nterior towns, not included in the receipts was 14,629 bales, against 718 bales last sea The total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 2,811,121 bales, against 2,100,423 bales fast year. It we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:

Year ending Sept. 1.— 1868-69. 1869-70. 1868-69. Bales. Bales. Receipts at the shipping ports

2,100,428 2,911,121 hipments from Ten nessee, &c., direct

258,611 153 32 to manufacturers 2,359,039 3,069464. Total Manufactured South,

not included in above..... 80.000 90.000 year 100 ,860 bales. The exports during the year were 1,178,917 bales, against 1,448,020

Long Branch Correspondence Springfield Republican.

pales in 1868-69 .- N. Y. Herald.

How to Make a Blonde out of a Brunette. I have learned some interesting details of blonde manufacture. I heard much this summer of manufactured blondes, and one was pointed out to me as unquestionably a manufactured article. I believed it vaguely, but my interest in the matter was arous one day recently, when I called on a friend in the city and saw a most wonderful change in her. Her hair, a week ago a light brown was almost light, with a decided tinge o red in it. I asked explanations, and they were frankly given: she was undergoing the process of being changed into a blonde. She old me something of the process. The hair is first shampooned to cleane it thor oughly of all grease and dirt, and then the liquid is applied to a few strands of hair at a time. The liquid is colorless and warranted harmless, of course. The hair first turns red, and then gradually grows lighter. My friend logically and good-humoredly replies to remonstrances, that her hair is her own; her husband likes light hair; that she is assured by the highest authority among hair dressers that the application is not in jurious to hair or health. The process costs, where a long, thick suit of hair is to be colored, one hundred and fifty dollars.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE -PRESENT AND TO COME .- In view of the certain result of the war, it becomes of interest to know the extent of the domain which it is proposed to increase by the addition of Alsace and

The North German Oonfederation embraces Prussia, Saxony, Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Stre litz, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen-Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Souderhausen, Waldeck, Reyss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Demi ild, Lubec, Hamburg, Bremen, and the upper province of Hesse-Darmstadt, with a total opulation in 1864 of 20,318,722, of which aggregate Prussia is credited with 23,580,-701. The area of the Confederation em-braces 489,940 square miles. If to this we add the South German Confederation, viz: Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Litchenstein and Hesse-Darmstadt, excepting its upper province, which comprise a population of

These, with Belgium and Holland and German Austria would complete German few minutes, one of them said: "Jim, unity. The United Germany would have a go to another house; this hotel leaks."

population of 81,176,796 souls, and would exceed in territorial extent all the powers of the world, except the United States, Russia, Turkey and Brazil. The only European country which could at all approach it in population would be Russia, but even that populous empire would fall 6,000,000 in the rear of new Germany. Under such circumstances it is not likely that the neutral powers will consent to a very large addition to the territory of North Germany. -Nat. Republican.

English Peace Proposals. Telegrams from London state that there good reason to believe that the English Government, in conjunction with the other neutral Powers of the Old World, is about to make an earnest appeal to Prussia, asking the King to conclude a peace with

France. The following is given as the basis of terms recommended by England for a peace treaty: ly-That the national territory of

Fourthly—The destruction of all the forts of France which threaten the German fron-

Fifthly-The surrender of the territory Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

It is believed in London that these terms are acceptable to France.

Josh Billings' Prayer.

From tu many friends, and from things at uce ends, good Lord deliver us! From a wife who doant luv us, and from children who doant look like us, good Lord

deliver us!

From snaix in the grass, from snaix in our butes, from torch-lite processions, and from all the rum, good Lord deliver us! From pack pedlers, from yung tokes in luv; from old aunts without money, from kolera morbus, good Lord deliver us!

From welth without charitee, from pride without sence, pedigree worn out, and from all rich relations, good Lord deliver us! From neuspaper sels, and from pils that ain't fisik, from females that faint, and from men who flatter, good Lord deliver us!

From virtue without fragrance, from but-ter that smells, and from cats that are coarting, good Lord deliver us!

From old fokes' sekrets, and from our own, from megiums and women kommit-tees, good Lord deliver us!

From pollyticians who pray, and from saints who tipple, from rye koffi, red herring, and all grass widders, good Lord deliver us! From fokes who wont laff, and from them who giggle, from tite butes, easy vertue, subskribers who doant pay, and ram mutton. good Lord deliver us!

JOLLY ELOPEMENT.-The wife of a farmer residing near Buffalo recently became so o attend to her husband's cattle, that she proposed to elope with him to a distant State. He informed the husband about the matter, and, much to his surprise, the latter told him to gratify her little whim. It was then arranged that he should meet her on the outskirts of the farm on Monday last In the meantime the husband persuaded bim to exchange clothes, and when the time arrived for the elopement, he (the husband was promptly on hand. (In the darkness she mistook him for her lover, and the "joke" was not discovered until their arrival at one of the Buffalo hotels. The cow-doctor was on hand with his own wife and between the four of them they managed to do justice to an excellent supper and make away with several bottles of wine. If elopements were usually to have such a jolly termination, the divorce market would soon be obliged to close from lack of business.

Many a poor horse gets well nigh used up while he is alive, but when he is dead the process is completed, surely, judging from the account of his end given in the columns of an exchange. To say nothing of edible purposes which horses are made to serve in Paris, all sorts of dispositions are made of the different parts of his carcass in the interests of mechanics, the arts, and the various wants of humanity. His blood goes to the albumen manufacturers, the sugar re finers, and the burners of lampblack; his mane and tail to the weavers of hair-cloth and makers of sieves and brushes; his skin to the tanners and curriers; his hoofs to the comb factories; his flesh to the rendering vat for its oil; his stamach and intestines to the makers of strings for musical instruments, and his bones to the button makers. Even his teeth find their way to the ivory shops. In fact nothing is left of him but his old iron shoes, and even these are nailed up over our doors for good luck. Alas! poor Dobbin! Much as you were worth in the traces, on the road, sensitive to lash and spur, you are worth no less in the sheds and shops of manufacture and trade.

Is SUMAC COMBUSTIBLE ?-As sumac is a very important article of commerce with us, and a number of our citizens are largely engaged in preparing it for market, the ques-tion whether it is liable to "spontaneous combustion" or not is an interesting one. A week or so ago a large lot was burned a Tappahannock, and the impression there, as already stated in the Whig, is that the fire was occasioned by the combustion of the sumac. The Fredericksburg Herald says that some years ago Mr. Hurkamp, the pio-neer in that business in this State, lost a quantity in this way, and had in consequence his storehouses so constructed as to give the sumoc free ventilation. Knox & Brother and another party of the same town found that this was the case with some they had stored away before it was properly cured. If the sumac be properly cured before stored in bulk there is no danger, it is said, of combustion .- Richmond Whig

GRAMMAR IN THE BACKWOODS,-"Class in grammar may come on the floor now. John you commence. 'All the world is in debt. Parse world."

"World is a general noun, common metro objective case, and governs Miller. Very well. Sam, parse debt.'4 "Debt is a common noun, oppressive moo

and dreadful case." "That'll do. Read the next sentence." "Boys and girls must have their play." "Phillip, parse boys." "Boys am a particular noun, single number, uncertain mood, laughable case and

agrees with girls." "The next." "Boys is a musical noun, inferior number, conjunctive mood, and belong to the girls, with which it agrees." "School is dismissed."

A couple of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with bad whiskey, got into the gutter. After floundering about for a few minutes, one of them said: "Jim, let's

who do the territory is a second of the seco

Springfield, Ill.—Population 17,370.
Dubuque, Iona.—Population 18,422.
Wisconsin.—Population will

Pittsburg, Pa.-Population 86,284. Maine.-Population about 700,000. A gain of 71,400 since 1880.

Massachusetts.—Gain in population 30,000.

A Michigan census taker found a colored family named Jones, which had christened the children "White Eagle," "Polly," "Jay Cooke," "Tempest," and "Glad Tidings," It occurred in this way: They were fugi-tives from the South early in the rebellion, and estitled in one of the transfer. and settled in one of the towns on Lake Erie. Whenever a child was born, they would give it the name of the first steamboat, propeller, or vessel that arrived in port

New York City will probably have less than 950,000 inhabitants.

THE summer of 1870 will long be remem bered for its extreme and prolonged heat.

Jacob M. Ellis of Philadelphia has furnished for the Philadelphia American a statistical exhibit of much interest which shows the philadelphia american a statistical exhibit of much interest which shows the have been "the hottest summer on record." It has occasion? The have been the hottest summer on record. ing everywhere. Among others by whom its effects will still continue to be severely felt, are the new farmers among the Indians of the Agencies under the care of Friends. From Friend Ellis' weather article we quote

the following : "A private letter received just after our review of Seventh month was closed, and bearing date Santes Indian Agency, Nebraska, Seventh month, 20th, contained the follow-

ing paragraph:
"We have had a great deal of hot, dry weather. Yesterday the mercury rose to 112 degrees in the shade, and at half past six o'clock in the evening, when the sun got around to shine on it, it rose to 123 degrees. To-day it is quite cool-the mercury did not

reach 90 degrees. This Agency is one of those under the care of Friends. It is streed that the effect of this heat on the crops is and will be such that, were the Indians who have been fondly looking forward to the result of their agricultural labors left to depend for subsistence on these, without outside aid, they would positively starve."

THE CHINESE:-In teaching the Orientals shoemaking at North A ams one of the in structors, getting poor nails, broke off three in succession in driving them. Of course he put other nails in immediately beside the stumps. Some time after what was his sur-prise to find that his pupil had followed his example literally, and broken off three nails in the heel of each shoc. This story is vouched for as literally true. About fifty of the seventy five Chinese are said to attend meeting regularly on the Sabbath, the number being divided among the Congregational, the Methodist, and the Baptist churches.

A letter in the Traveller from Hong Kong, confirms a recent statement by one of our own contributors, that the families left behind, by Chinese who come to this country, are sometimes actually sold, to cancel the debt incurred by the father and husband in securing money to pay his passage to

Out on the Pacific Railroad, the other day, a Kickapoo Indian saw a locomotive coming down the track toward him at the rate of forty-miles an hour. He thought it was an imported breed or buffalo, and he was anxious to secure it so as to take the prize at the annual exhibition of the Kickapoo Agricultural Society. So he fastened one end of his lasso to his waist-belt, and when the engine got near enough he threw the noose nicely over the smoke stack. Perhaps it is not necessary, but we may as well relate that the locomotive did not stop. The engineer and fireman witnessed the most successful attempt to do the flying trapeze made by any Kickapoo Indian upon the plains since the first of last January. There was an abo-riginal funeral at the next station when the engine arrived. The grave was not large, for they only buried a small piece of coppercolored meat tied to a string and encl in a sardine box.

The police of London are cautioned "not to use irritating language, even to those offending the law." They are not to interfere unnecessarily, but when it is their duty to act, they are to do so with decision and boldness. "The police," says the order, "are not to use language to ward persons in their custody, calculated to provoke them; such conduct often creates a resistance in in the prisoner, and a hostile feeling among the persons present toward the police." And again; "The more respectful and civil the police are on all occasions, the more they will be respected and supported, by the pub-lic in the proper execution of their duty."

Paris.—The population of Paris, according to a census taken in 1867, amounted to 2,150,916 souls, of whom 2,028736 were been in France; that is, 733,478 in the department of the Seine, and 1,295,258 in other departments. Of the 122,180 remaining persons 3,053 were naturalized citizens, 34, 273 Germans, 33,088 Belgians, 10,687 Swiss, 9,106 English, 7,902 Italians, 6,254 Hollandcrs, 4,400 Americans, 4,294 Poles, 2,536 Spaniards, 1,356 Russians, 541 Scandina-vians, 329 Moldo-Wallachians, 313 Turks, 200 Greeks, and 3,766 foreigners of all other nations

They have been having a railroad fight in New Hampshire, in which a bill was jammed through the House at midnight under gag, but stuck fast in the Senate. Ex-Governor Smyth, of Manchester, had labored for its defeat, and when that was secured telegraphed the good news to a sympathizing riend in Boston, and in the sublime inspira tion of the moment phrased it: "The Lord Jehovah reigns." Imagine his friend's terror as he received the despatch and read :-MANCHESTER, June 30. 'The Lord Jehovah resigns,' "

DISTANCES FROM PARIS.—The Crown Prince is now advancing on Paris by the way of Soissons. The following table of distances will enable the reader to determine the progress of his forces from hour to hour. The distance from Paris to Soissons is 65 miles; to Berzy, 62; to Longpoint 55; to Villers, 481; to Vaumoise, 421; to Grepen-Valois, 37½; to Ormoy, 34½; to Nanteuil, 30; to Plessis-Belleville, 26½; to Dammartin, 211; to Mitry, 174; to Sevran, 111; to

The directors of the fair which is to take place at San Antonio, Texas, on the 5th of October have made a proposal that every handsome lady in the State shall send a photograph of herself to the fair and a committee will select the most beauttiful and have a picture painted of the lady, according to the photograph, and present it to her as a prize. The ladies who expect to compete are requested to assume a standing position, dressed in a flowing robe, in order to give better effect to the painting, which is to be