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DAILY GAZETTE.

TERMS.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE AGAINST THE BONDHOLDERS AND AGAINST THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Judge THURMAN said, at Jackson, that somebody would go away and misrepresent him, saying Judge THURMAN said so and so. If they wished to injure him, we don't see the object of lying about it, for what can be worse than his real speech? However that may be, it was thrown upon the reporters the responsibility of reporting him correctly. We take from the Commercial the following report of him at Jackson. He was speaking of the public debt:

It is a question of liberty, because the effect of the public debt is to divide the people into two classes—bondholders, who produce nothing and receive everything, and laborers, who produce everything and pay for it, that the rich bondholders receive.

If the bondholders produced nothing, we should like to know how they came by those bonds. Did they steal them, or did they pay nothing for them to the Government? How is something to be got for nothing? That is a problem poor people would like to have solved. Judge THURMAN knows that this is nonsense. All property is got by labor, and somebody has given full value for those bonds. We like to bring everything down to a practical matter of fact; and here is an example of how the bonds were got, and whom it is Mr. THURMAN is attacking as non-producers. During the war we went into a bank, and found a smart, pleasant young woman inquiring if her bonds had come. The young woman was a school-teacher of Ohio, and had laid up from her earnings three or four hundred dollars, and put it in the bonds of the United States. *That* is the way the war was carried on by the patriotic laboring people—and nowhere more than in Ohio—furnishing the men and money to carry it on. Now, suppose this young woman, when the war closed—and perhaps she was married—sold this bond to some richer person, did not he give value for it? The bonds of the Government were taken by the American people, and if they sold them they got value for them. And now, will Judge THURMAN tell that young woman, that she produced nothing when she was teaching? Or, the present holder, that he paid nothing? This talking about non-producers, in a country like ours, is sheer nonsense, disgraceful to the intellect of the utterers. Was Mr. THURMAN and Mr. RANNEY producing anything when practising law? Did they ever do their country as much service as that young woman teacher? This is no new idea with these Democratic orators. Twenty-five years ago they were preaching in the market houses of Cincinnati and Columbus a crusade against bankers, and stirring up the jealousy of workingmen against non-producers. It is an old story with them. They have made a monograph of it, as HUGH MILLER did of the old red sand stone. But what is the object of this attack on bondholders? We have it here:

Arguing this point at some length, he said: "Let bondholders do what is right and they shall have their pound of flesh, but not one drop of blood. Let them go on in this manner, and I would not give one snap of my finger for one dollar of their bonds. [A voice: "Amen."] If bondholders want their debt paid, let them return Democratic statesmen to the charge of the Government."

He wont give a snap of his finger for the bonds! A good many other people wont give a snap if Democratic statesmen are to be returned to the Government. But why wont he give a snap of his finger? Why? The bonds ... selling at 110. What is to ... worthless? Because greenbacks are ... will issue three or four hundred ... and make them worthless, and ... the public creditor in them! If that is ... radiation, we don't know what is. Here (thanks to their candor) we have in the speeches of RANNEY and THURMAN a bold and reckless scheme to depreciate the currency, destroy the value of bonds, and, as a consequence, throw the whole financial system of this country into waste and ruin. We did not think there was folly and audacity enough in the most unprincipled school of politicians to propose a scheme as immoral and ruinous as this. There are thousands of bankers, merchants, and bondholders who might not go to the polls to vote about negroes; but who, we hope, for their own sakes, will consider these Democratic utterances made by Judges THURMAN and RANNEY.

But these gentlemen are not satisfied with the negro question and the debt question, but they have taken a contract to stop the Pacific Railroad! RANNEY made a furious onslaught upon it at Mansfield; but we thought, perhaps, it was a misadventure, and was rather a blunder on his part. But we were mistaken. Out comes THURMAN, at JACKSON, and plays treble to RANNEY'S base. This is a point on which they are agreed. RANNEY says:

Quit giving away the public lands to private corporations, like the Pacific Railroad grants. Congress had given the Pacific Railroad Corporation lands enough to build the road, not one dollar of which will ever be paid.

Now, if there be any one thing American people are agreed about, it is to make the Pacific Railroad. We will thank Judges RANNEY and THURMAN to inform the people how that road was to be made without the Government bonds and Government money, too? The fact is, the road will not be made in half a century, if the Government does not make it—directly or indirectly. For twenty years the matter was discussed among all classes of people. Not a capitalist would touch it with all the land grants the Government would give Congress had then to choose between giving up the road for many years, or advancing the Government bonds, to be repaid out of future services, which services, even now, are declared by Gen. SHERMAN to be great and necessary. Moreover, the Pacific Railroad was one plank in the Democratic platform adopted by the Convention which nominated JAMES BUCHANAN. The doctrine of Messrs. RANNEY and THURMAN is, that the Democratic Convention was wrong, Congress was wrong, and the road should not be made in this generation. Well, we have no right to say what shall be the doctrines of the Democratic leaders, but will tell them an anecdote. When the first railroad was made and not very well understood, a parliamentary committee examined GEORGE STEPHENSON, the engineer, on the qualities and effects of the locomotives. At length one of the committee, who was troubled with the idea of animals getting on the track, said: "Mr. STEPHENSON, suppose a bull should get in front of the locomotive, what would be the effect?" "It would be *very bad for the bull.*"

Now, if these Democratic statesmen should be smashed by the locomotives into political atoms (as there is a strong prospect of being), we shall not be able to sympathize much with them, for they have got in the way of about as many locomotives as they conveniently could at one time.

E. D. M.

MORROW, August 10th.

Clermont County Union Convention.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BATAVIA, August 10.

The Clermont County Union Nominating Convention met at Batavaia to-day. Almost every township was fully represented. The Convention was organized by electing Major E. G. Ricker Chairman, Jackson Cramer, Vice President, W. C. Sargent, Secretary, and Captain Woodlief Assistant Secretary. The following ticket was nominated:

Representatives—General M. J. W. Holter, Geo. A. Rimsal.
Treasurer—J. R. Foster.
Auditor—J. C. Morris.
Sheriff—J. B. Wheeler.
County Surveyor—C. W. Page.
Commissioner—S. R. Hutchinson.
Infirmary Director—William Eppert.

The ticket is a good one, and will be enthusiastically supported by every Union voter in the county.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That we recognize ourselves as a portion of the great Union party of the State of Ohio, and are ready now as heretofore to support and defend the great principles of that party, and that we fully indorse the platform recently adopted at Columbus, and the ticket at the head of which is the gallant General Hayes for Governor, and the ticket we have this day put in nomination.

The Convention was then addressed by G. A. Rimsal, General M. J. W. Holter and Hon. R. W. Clarke, who discussed the issues in a very lively manner. Each one left with the determination that nothing should be left undone that might aid in the success of the ticket and the Union cause in old Clermont. Yours,

A. M. S.

Hamilton.

Butler County—What it is Noted For—Hamilton, its Hydraulic, Bridge, Manufactures, Business, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HAMILTON, O., August 12.

Butler county is especially noted for three things, viz: Rich soil, large hogs and Democratic proclivities. The principal product of its soil is corn. From 1850 to 1865 this county produced on an average 2,293,858 bushels of corn annually, the average yield per acre being 40.55 bushels. The corn crop for 1866 was estimated at 3,500,000 bushels. Two counties in the state produce larger crops of corn, in the aggregate, than Butler, but none come up with it in the number of bushels per acre. It naturally follows, therefore, that this county should also excel in hog raising, as it certainly does. The aggregate value of its hog product last year amounted to $500,000. It is to old Butler that Cincinnati is largely indebted for her reputation of the porkopolis of the country—an honor the Queen City no longer enjoys, however.

HAMILTON

The county seat of Butler county, is situated on both sides of the Great Miami river, 25 miles from Cincinnati by railroad, and twenty-two by the pike. It is one of the old towns of the State, having been laid out in 1802 by Israel Ludlow. Its growth has therefore not been rapid, though the population now numbers fully 14,000. Its proximity to Cincinnati would have prevented Hamilton from reaching even its present dimensions, had it not been favored by nature with almost unlimited water power, which has made it one of the leading manufacturing towns of the West. In 1843, a private company built a hydraulic dam a short distance above the town, and began to sell out the water power to manufacturers. One hundred and two runs are now in use, and the manufactories receiving their power from them, employ in the aggregate about 2,000 operatives. It is a fact, moreover, that even now not half is made out of this hydraulic that might be. In facilities for shipping its products, Hamilton is almost as well off as Cincinnati. The C., H. & D. railroad, with its adjuncts, passes through this place, and the new line to Indianapolis (the Junction road) connects with the C., H. & D. here. These give Hamilton easy and direct communication with all points, east and west. Special accommodation trains run between here and Cincinnati, morning and evening, making it convenient for residents of this place who are carrying on business in the latter city.

The two ports of Hamilton were, up to the time of the late flood, united by a substantial wooden bridge, which withstood the waves of the raging Miami for many years, but succumbed at last. It was a good thing for the town that the floods came and took the old bridge, for the county is now giving it a new one that will eclipse everything of the kind in the State, except the Cincinnati and Covington bridge. It is to be a wire structure, 400 feet span, with a roadway eighteen feet wide, and two footways five feet each. The abutments will be forty-five feet higher than the floor of the bridge. The grades from each end will be four feet in one hundred. The bridge will be seven feet higher in the center than at the ends, and twelve feet above high water-mark. It will be suspended on two six-inch cables. The masonry is of Dayton stone up to the floor—the rest free stone. The contractors are Messrs. Gray, Morse & Young, and the contract price is $85,000. The contractors expect to have it completed before spring.

In manufactures, Hamilton takes rank with the leading manufacturing cities of the West. It has six machine shops; two reaper factories; one large saw manufactory; four paper mills in the corporation, and two in the vicinity; one threshing machine manufactory; two large woolen factories that run, in the aggregate, 48 looms, make about 900 yards of cloth per day, and employ over 100 hands; six flouring mills, running 24 pairs of burrs, and capable of turning out 600 barrels of flour per day; four steam planing mills; three marble yards; one manufactory of the "Universal Extension Step Ladder," which is attracting much attention east and west, and is evidently the best thing of the kind invented; one tobacco mold factory, three foundries, four distilleries, five malt houses, and six breweries that alone bring an annual revenue to the Government of about $11,000; three weekly newspapers—two English and one German—one Republican and two Democratic. The most extensive manufacturing establishment of the place, and one of the largest in the country is the Saw Mill Engine Works of Messrs. Owens, Lane, Dyer & Co., which covers several acres of ground and can give employment to over 300 hands. The principal business is the manufacture of circular saw mills, portable and stationary engines, and flour and paper mill machinery. It is said to be the largest engine manufactory west of the mountains.

The proprietors have spared neither pains nor capital in extending and perfecting their machinery. They are just now adding to their already large facilities a large boring and turning mill, of an entirely new design, invented by a member of the firm. It is intended for turning, boring and facing large pulley-wheels, or other work of any size up to twelve feet diameter, and will, when completed, bore out, turn off and finish completely, engine cylinders up to one hundred horse power. This tool or machine alone will cost the firm not less than $10,000. The amount of Internal Revenue paid by this firm last year was $10,600 67-100.

In the malting and brewing business Hamilton is first in the West. Of malt this place makes more than any other city in the Union, and the man lives here who can drink more beer than any other man in the country. For the past fifteen years he has averaged 25 glasses of lager per day, making in the aggregate 136,875 glasses, and costing, at five cents per glass, nearly $7,000—a nice little fortune. There are about 325 drinking saloons in the city, and about 400 ornamental noses. From these facts a stranger must necessarily come to the conclusion that the morals of Hamilton are not very good, albeit there are eleven churches in the place, and some of the very best of people. The amount of revenue tax paid by the city of Hamilton last year amounts to $367,995 66-100, which, for a city of its size, shows a good business. There are two National Banks here, one of which, the First—Mr. Hughes, President, and John B. Cornell, Cashier—in amount of business, ranks all the banks in the State outside of Cincinnati and Cleveland. It has a capital of $100,000, surplus fund of $45,000, and $700,000 deposits. It annually discounts $3,500,000, and its yearly cash transactions amounts to $30,000,000.

The town has a free library, which was donated by Mr. Clark Lane, of the firm of Owens, Lane, Dyer & Co., which contains 1,900 volumes and receives 13 monthly magazines, 30 weekly and 11 daily papers. The building cost about $10,000. The library is kept up entirely at Mr. Lane's expense; and to the shame of Hamilton be it said, there is not a beer shop in town so little frequented as is this beautiful temple.

An opera house, 75 by 95, and three stories high was built here last year with surplus whisky money, like most of the opera houses in the west. The building cost about $110,000 and is an ornament to the town, though not by any means the most tasteful piece of architecture in the world. Of late years this city has been making rapid strides in the acquisition of elegant private residences. It has a few charming suburban villas, and tempting sites for many more. Several Cincinnatians are making themselves charming homes here, among whom I can name Mr. Wilson, Mr. Shaffer and Mr. Handy. The price of real estate has been going up very fast in this place within the last few years, and never faster than at present. Not less than 1,500 new building lots were sold the past two years, and buildings have been put up on fully two-thirds of them. This indicates prosperity.

Woodsdale—I almost forgot to speak of that. It is five miles up the river from Hamilton, and consists of a number of buildings, belonging to the Beckett Paper Mill Company, which only began operation last 4th of July. The main building is 60 by 70 feet, with a machine room of 110 by 30. The capital stock of the establishment is about $100,000. The machinery is all new, and the mill is one of the largest and best appointed in the West. It is intended to make book paper exclusively. The principal proprietor is Wm. Beckett, Esq., to whom Hamilton is indebted for many of its leading enterprises.

D. S.

The Thurman Waverly Meeting.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WAVERLY, August 9.

In the Statesman of yesterday is an article on the Thurman meeting of last Monday, written by "Thomas," in which he says there was 10,000 people present. The first two letters of "Thomas'" name is Thomas M. Higgins. Now, "Thomas" forgot that on the night of the day of the meeting, while in company with some Republicans, he admitted there were not more than 2,500 persons at the meeting.

He also says "the enthusiasm was unbounded." The fact is, the "enthusiasm" seeped out early in the morning. The "crowds" were quite enthusiastic when they came into town, but as soon as they heard the news from Tennessee they became as "cool as a cucumber," and remained so all day.

He further says that "a large number of Republicans were at the meeting, and took a great deal of interest in it." Such is utterly false. We admit that there were a large number of them there, but they all came away confirmed in their opinion that the Republican party is the only true loyal party in the country, and that the proposed Amendment is in accordance with the very principles of righteousness, and of right ought to be a part of the organic law of the State.

Thurman spoke in front of the Emmitt house, at night, to about 200 men, women and children. His subject was the same as in the day, the "negro." He has so much of the "negro on the brain" that I think he will hardly rise above the negro during the campaign.

The Amendment is rapidly becoming more popular here every day. Hayes will carry the full strength of the party. His opening speech is well thought of.

One thing we would not forget. The day was ushered in by firing a one pounder; the identical gun that was used to fire salutes with when Vallandigham was nominated for Governor, in 1863. As the principles of that party are the same now as then, it was very appropriate for them to use the same gun on this occasion.

The nomination of Gen. Wells S. Jones, for Senator for this district, is well received, and we believe he will be elected by 300 majority over Mr. Emmitt, his competitor.

R.

Letter from Indianapolis.

Secretary of State—Railway Controversy—Probable Result—Laying of Corner Stone of Second Universalist Church—Programme of Exercises—Railroad Surmises in Southern Indiana—Cincinnati and S. W. Pacific—Immensity of Clay County Coal Fields—Gift Concert, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 13.

A controversy of considerable interest and importance has been going on recently between the Bellefontaine Railway and the citizens of Indianapolis, or rather of the Ninth Ward. Some time since the Railway company practically vacated, by taking up their side tracks, some important streets near the business portion of the city, and removed their freight depot to a point where it would not interfere to so great an extent with the business of the city. This they did, as is alleged, with the plain understanding that when their increasing trade should require them to extend their grounds, they should be granted the privilege, by the city, of doing so, in the immediate vicinity of their new location. Recently they petitioned the City Council to vacate Biddle street for a short distance, in order that it might be occupied by them, with such additional side track as they required. That street, in its present condition, is but little used for travel, but the property holders exhibited the opposition usual in such cases, and have worked strongly against the movement. The members of the Council have formed an agreement among themselves, it seems, that in matters which concern a particular ward, the members from that ward shall have their wishes respected, and such action shall be taken as shall be satisfactory to them. Ordinarily, there can be no objection to such an arrangement, and this is a general custom elsewhere, in common practice. In this case, however, the citizens of the Ninth Ward are not the only persons interested. The Company has paid, during the past year, to its laborers who reside in this city, over $100,000, while supplies purchased here in the same time have amounted to over $60,000. The Company, too, is one whose western terminus is here, and whose interest it is to build up the local interests. It has extensive shops here, which will grow instead of diminishing, unless the city shall so cramp them that the Company will be compelled to remove them to some other point on the line. There is undoubtedly a liberal feeling, and a disposition to accommodate on the part of the city at large, the Company whose prosperity requires an extension of accommodations, and which has before this exhibited a commendable spirit in removing the freight business to a portion of the city less thronged. At the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the question of the necessity of the change asked by the Company, and whether it is of sufficient importance to the city at large to justify the members in voting upon the question independently of the mere local interests of the Ninth Ward. The impression seems to be very strong now that the wishes of the Company will be acceeded to.

To morrow afternoon is the time appointed for the laying of the corner-stone of the Second Universalist Church, which will be done with Masonic ceremonies. The following is the programme:

1. The Masonic Fraternity will assemble, under the direction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, at the Grand Masonic Hall, at half past 3 o'clock P. M., promptly.
2. The procession will form on Washington street, and, preceded by the band, will march to the building, passing along Illinois street.
3. The congregation of the church and citizens will assemble at the building, where the exercises will begin at 4 o'clock, precisely.
4. On arriving at the building the Masonic body will form in due order, and the following will be the

ORDER OF SERVICE.

1. Music by the Band.
2. Prayer by Rev. B. F. Foster.
3. Anthem by the Church Choir.
4. Laying Corner Stone by the Grand Master.
5. Address by Rev. W. Curry.
6. Music by the Band.
7. Benediction.

Hon. D. C. Branham, of Madison, was in the city yesterday, looking after some rail matters, in which, however, no progress was made, owing to the absence of other parties. He thinks it not improbable that a portion of the line which has been talked of from Fort Wayne to Jeffersonville, may yet be built. It has been recently intimated that the line from North Vernon to the river would be built by the Ohio & Mississippi Company, but on the narrow gauge. If so, it will most certainly be extended north to Greensburg, tapping the I., C. & L. Road at that point, and form with it a line to Indianapolis, but eight miles shorter than the route by the Jeffersonville Road. At the same time, a branch to Madison would be but eighteen miles in length. The dissatisfaction felt in some quarters with the Jeffersonville Road would greatly encourage this movement. All this is, as yet, chiefly surmise, but with a strong show of probability.

Mr. Branham is strongly in favor of the road down the Ohio river, from Cincinnati to New Albany, and speaks of the route as being decidedly practicable and of much importance. The grades, he states, would be easy, while the whole line would not vary more than eighteen miles from a bee-line in the whole distance. One strong point in favor of it is, as he states, that freight from Cincinnati could be placed on steamboats below the falls at less cost than the drayage at Louisville. This looks like a strong statement, but he assures me of its truthfulness. This road he would have extend to Cairo, and there connect with the road building thence through Missouri and Arkansas, which will ultimately be extended through Northern Texas and thence to the Pacific, making the shortest route to the ocean by 1,000 miles. This, if carried out, would undoubtedly place Cincinnati in an enviable position as to connection with the Southwest.

As connected with the coal and iron enterprise, in the western part of the State, the Brazil Home Weekly makes the following estimate of the coal fields in Clay county:

"There is, on an average, one ton of coal to each square yard of land in the coal field of this county, giving about 4,000 tuns to the acre. There are 84 square miles of block coal, which gives us 53,760 acres. At 15 cents a ton, this coal will net the owners $40,000,000. The bituminous field is still larger. This extends over an area of 134,400 acres, and at $7 60 per acre, it will yield the owners $100,000,000. We have calculated on an average of three feet in depth. The exact average is four feet for block and five for bituminous, but in places there is no coal, so we can safely place the average at three feet. The value of the coal, before mined, is at least $150,000,000."

Smithers, who drew the $1,000 prize at the gift concert last night, is a soldier in the regular army, now stationed in New Mexico, and Simmons, who drew the $500, lives in West Virginia. Piano, worth $800, went to No. 92,837.

Col. W. C. Wilson, an excellent man, has been appointed Postmaster at Lafayette, in place of Hon. Daniel Mace.

A special dispatch from Evansville to the Journal reports the killing of a boy and wounding of six men, by the explosion of a portable engine, near that place, yesterday morning. The barn was blown to pieces, the roof falling in.

CHRONICLE.

Reunion of the 197th O. V. I.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

The second annual reunion of the 79th O. V. I. took place at Sandusky City August 8th, at the West House.

The meeting was called to order by G. J. Day, who moved that Capt. S. P. Zehring, of Co. H, be called to the chair. Carried.

On motion, G. J. Day was chosen Secretary pro tem., after which the Association proceeded to ballot for permanent officers, resulting as follows:

President—Capt. S. P. Zehring.
Vice President—Lieut. Z. J. Wheeler.
Secretary and Treasurer—G. J. Day.

A short and appropriate address was delivered by Capt. Zehring on taking the chair.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the next reunion. Committee—Dr. Bryant, Col. Barber and Major Hill.

On motion, Capt. E. L. Quick was chosen Orator for next meeting. He being absent, the Secretary was instructed to notify him.

On motion, it was resolved that the next reunion be held August 8th, 1868, at the Phillips House, in Dayton.

After a series of short impromptu addresses from different members, setting forth reasons for preserving the existence of the Association and the importance of a more general attendance on the part of the members, the Association adjourned.

S. P. ZEHRING, President.

G. J. DAY, Secretary.

The occasion was one of uninterrupted social enjoyment to all in attendance.

Immediately after adjournment, the members of the Association went on board the elegant lake steamer Evening Star, bound on an excursion to Kelly's Island and Put-in-Bay, and after a delightful day on the lake, returned to Sandusky, from whence they separated for their respective homes, bearing with them strengthened friendships and pleasant memories of their second reunion in the Bay City.

Then and Now.

Not the least interesting feature of the following *jeu d'esprit* is the fact that it appears in the editorial columns of the New York World:

Isn't it kind o' curious to see the London Times and not a few other English journals, of kindred circulation, if not ability, doing for our country 'the amiable,' and saying express good words for us whenever they can find or frame an opportunity?

A little while ago and this was not altogether so.

A friend of ours, an American merchant, a member of an English and American firm, doing business in Manchester, England, held the following colloquy with a sort of Dundreary, red mutton-chop whiskers, fresh complexion, long, well-fed English hands, and the invariable lisp, natural or assumed; picking his fine teeth, at the same time, with a long straw:

"Well," said young John Bull, "you've began, I see, and are going a-'ead. [This was just after the first battle of Bull Run.] But 'ow are you goin' to carry on the waw? You caunt do that, ye kno'! Where you goin' to get the mennay? You caunt get mennay. We shaunt lend you a cent, ye kno'."

Well; the war was ended; the rebellion was also squelched; and what then?

Did we ask England for any *mennay*, ye kno'? Not much. But what did they do, the blasted Johnny Bulls? Got all the securities of ours which they could lay their 'ands on, and sent over to Frankfort to get what they could'nt obtain in *Lenden*, ye kno'.

"Ow you goin' to carry on the waw? where you goin' to get the *mennay*? *We* shan't lend you a cent, ye kno'?"

FRANCE.

DECREASE IN POPULATION.

Falling Off in the Birth Rate—Symptoms of the Decline of France and the Exhaustion of the Race.

By M. Leon de Fort, an Eminent French Economist.

Translated for the Gazette.

"The power of a nation consists in the number of men it can place under arms." These words, pronounced a few months ago by the Emperor, before the deputies, assembled in the "Salle des Etats," attracted universal attention to the subject which, at the present time, justly engages the attention of the whole of France, namely—the organization of the army. For it is not only in a military point of view that this question has assumed its present importance. No! Upon its solution must depend the future of the country. If during war the power of a nation is dependent upon the number of soldiers she can place in the field, its real and permanent strength must be based upon the number of sturdy arms whom it is able to employ in remunerative labor. Unfortunately we have long forgotten and still now ignore the simple truth that to have brave soldiers we must first have men.

When, in a moment of danger, when in critical periods where the honor, the true interest, or the security of the country are threatened, it is necessary to appeal to all the vital energies of a nation, our only thought may be how we can unite and concentrate these energies with the greatest efficiency for the common defense. Then we can resign ourselves to the momentary concentration of activity in arms, to its temporary withdrawal from the factory and the village, to the folded arms and arrest of productive industry; the present must be sacrificed for the sake of the future, and the whole attention of the legislator restricted to one thing: The maintenance of a weight of men, and material equal at least to the forces of the enemy.

To have for such emergencies a number of men gloriously to protect the national honor, it is not necessary that the standing army should be organized upon such a basis as even in times of peace to tend little by little to the exhaustion of the race; it must not be a drag upon the developement of the active forces of the nation, and the recent scheme of military reorganization will defeat the object it should seek to attain; it will be fatal, if in providing for an immediate increase of the army, its tendency at the same time is progressively to diminish the number of citizens.

The power of a nation is not only absolute, it is also relative. If our population, if the resources, which sustain productive industry, remain stationary, or advance but slightly while the population and resources of neighboring nations rapidly increase, our absolute power may remain the same, or even increase, but our relative power must diminish; and it is now our melancholy duty to prove that since the era of the present universe, standing armies, our relative power, based upon population, has gradually declined, and that the lately conceived scheme for the reorganization of the army, looking to the same basis, must tend to the ruin of France. One grave fact, which cannot be denied or explained away, stands at the head of the whole question; our population increases with fatal slowness; that of the great States, our neighbors, increases in a proportion consolatory to humanity, but disquieting to the future of the power of France. With the exception of Austria, Wurtemberg, the Thomagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the ancient duchies of Parma, Modena and Placentia, almost all the European States double their population much more rapidly than France; Denmark and Sweden in 63 years, Norway and Spain in 57, Russia in 66, Greece in 44. In England the period of doubling is 52 years, in Prussia 54, in France 198 years, and if this rate of increase continues, in fifty years France will have but forty-seven millions of inhabitants to oppose, to the sixty-seven millions which Prussian Germany will then possess, attributing to it a population at the present time equal to our own.

If these words of the Emperor express a social truth; if it is true, and to us the truth is incontestable, that the power of a nation is in proportion to the sum of its active, manly and productive population, France is in danger. Though the danger may be distant, it is no less real; and the duty of the legislators of 1867 is to take measures to avert it. But we do not here propose to discuss passions, preventions or plans, political rancor or political aspirations; we shall confine ourselves to the interests of the nation.

In a country like our own, where emigration plays but an insignificant part, a nation is preserved and multiplied by its own powers of reproduction. If its numbers increase, the growth of the population must be attributed to the preponderance of births over deaths; if the mortality increases or the births decrease in a marked rate, the population remains stationary, or even declines. We must, then, examine what part births and deaths have played in the movement of the population of France, and as the number of births depends upon the number or the fecundity of marriages, we must inquire whether the existence of standing armies has exerted any influence in this direction. What results attend the continual development of modern armaments, and what has been the effect among neighboring nations of institutions analogous to our own or diametrically different?

Twice only since the beginning of the century has the mortality in France been superior to the birth rate, namely, in 1854 and 1855, years fortunately exceptional, for to the Crimean war, which cost us more than 100,000 men, was added that other scourge, no less terrible than war—cholera. In 1821 France possessed 30,461,875 inhabitants; forty years afterward the population, not including of course Nice and Savoy, amounted to but 36,717,254. Speaking absolutely and considering this fact intrinsically, this was an incontestable progress; but we must pause before we congratulate ourselves upon it. For if we compare our last enumeration with those made under the restoration, we shall see that this progress has not been fully carried out, but that, contrary to the law of this class of phenomena, it has grown perceptibly weaker, that the onward march of population has been fettered by some unseen obstacle, since a greater number, instead of producing, as is natural, a more numerous offspring, has, contrary to all expectations, exerted relatively very inferior powers of reproduction. During the ten years preceeding the revolution of July, from a population averaging 31,633,345 souls, the births averaged 974,180, or one birth to every 32 souls. If this law of proportionate progression had not sustained some unseen check, the births in France in 1861 should have amounted to 1,147,760; whereas in that year, although exceptionally favorable, from a population of 37,386,-313 souls the births were but 1,005,078, leaving therefore a deficit of 142,682.

In so important a matter it is impossible to place any confidence in the statistics of the first empire. We cannot carry our investigations to that epoch; but from the decennial period above referred to the returns are better elaborated and unimpeachable in point of veracity. Now from the end of 1830 the relative decline of the birth rate has been incontestable, and, until late years, increasing. Now, this formidable phenomenon, which would appear to herald the exhaustion of our race, is not, it is true, becoming aggravated, but its tendency is to continue with the degree of intensity it reached some six years ago. Instead of the annual rate of increase prevailing toward the close of the Reformation—of one birth to thirty-two souls—the present rate is but one to thirty-seven, a fact that would make us ask, with horror, whether a sixth of our population has not been cursed with incurable sterility.

The relative deficit of births from 1841 to 1815 amounted to 92,850 yearly; for the years 1851–1855 this annual deficit reached the sum of 162,676; and from 1861 to 1864, a period of profound peace, its mean rate was 153,480. Simple addition of the yearly totals will show that in thirty-four years the total deficit amounts to 3,953,475, that is to say, to nearly four millions of children, two-thirds of whom would now have entered upon manhood. Hitherto we have only compared France with herself at different stages, but we could scarcely console ourselves for results proved by such combinations, although parallel symptoms of decline were observable in the rest of Europe; what comfort then can we gather if we take foreign nations as a point of comparison; I ask what number of offspring an equal population, placed under different circumstances should have produced during the same period? Then to balance our account we must calculate a deficit, not of 100,000, but of three or four hundred thousand for a single year.

Return of the number of births (allowance being made for the still-born) in proportion to the population:

Countries.	Year.	No. of births to each 10,000 inhabitants.
Saxony	1861	410
Austria	1857	409
Prussia	1861	374
Spain	1860	365
Scotland	1861	349
Great Britain	1861	347
Bavaria	1861	344
Hanover	1861	334
Holland	1858	322
Belgium	1861	304
France	1861	268

In the birth rate, then, France is the least forward nation. Belgium, with a civil and military organization nearly similar to our own, excels France, although its population, crowded in a narrow territory, is the densest in Europe, a fact which, speaking strictly, might be considered a check to increase. England, Prussia, Austria, Saxony [and Spain—TR.] occupy the leading ranks. If, like these nations, our birth rate had been as one to twenty-six, or twenty-seven souls, our deficit for the year 1861 would have been in comparison with England, 379,600; and in comparison with Russia, 432,857; or, in other words, our births for 1861, in place of about one million, should have been more than 1,400,000.

The fact should be recognized and proclaimed aloud, for the danger is great. The average of births in France declines in formidable proportions. The fact cannot be denied, but attempts have been made to deny its significance. What matters it, say some economists, if France gives birth to fewer children than other nations apparently more highly favored, but loses a smaller and rears a larger number to the age of adults? This argument, were it well founded, would be conclusive. Unfortunately, those who would soothe us in this delusive calm, base their theory solely upon two facts, imperfectly studied, namely, the larger number of adults in proportion to infants, and the remarkable increase of the average age of the whole population.

But which is the true analysis of these two facts; whither do they really lead us? This must be the first point of our examination.

The census, taken by most European Governments at epochs differing from one another, but generally, specially and definitely regulated by each power, enable us to divide the sum total of the populations into their proportion of infants, adults and aged. In France a census with such a schedule has been taken three times; in 1851, 1856 and 1861; but like most who have attempted the study of this question, I shall for the present confine myself to the figures furnished by the census of 1851, because the census of that year approximates most nearly to the returns we possess from other countries.

SCHEDULE OF POPULATION BY THE 10,000 SOULS.

The countries.	Infants below 20 years.	Adults from 20 to 60.	Aged 60 years and upward.
France	3,612	5,373	1,015
Belgium	4,122	4,973	895
Holland	4,266	4,964	770
Great Britain	4,534	4,732	734
Prussia	4,740	4,683	577

France, therefore, among the nations which figure in the above table, for every ten thousand souls has the smallest number of children in proportion to the number of adults, while Prussia, on the contrary, has almost as many infants as adults. France, again, has relatively, the largest proportion of the class called the aged. What deductions, then, must be drawn from such combinations and such different ranks in the schedule? Tables of an analagous character were recently employed by Prof. Broca in a disquisition before the Academy of Medicine, and from them he attempted to extract glory to France for the present and confidence for the future.

"Is it not satisfactory," said he, "to prove that France occupies the first rank in the three columns? It is France that has the greatest number of productive inhabitants, the greatest number of hands disposable for labor or the defense of the soil. Children, the delight of the family and the hope of the nation, are, in fact, in an economical point of view, a mere charge upon society, as they consume without producing. They contract a present debt, which they will no doubt repay, if their life be long enough; but if they die before having produced an equivalent to their consumption, society loses the capital it invests upon them. Provided, then, that the decline of the number of children does not sink below a certain limit, provided that it is sufficient for the maintenance and increase of the population, as is the case in France, its social influence is in an inverse ratio to its number. In this aspect of the case, France occupies the first rank, our sister Belgium the next. Spain, Ireland, Great Britain and Prussia close the list."

Putting completely aside the true principles of social economy as does this method of considering the part played by infancy, I would for the sake of the future of our country that true analysis and M. Broca were allied; but I regret to say that the deduction he has drawn from the examination of the schedule in question is completely erroneous. If we suppose two populations counting in their origin 10,000 inhabitants each, each containing the same number of adults of both sexes, the same number of aged, and giving birth each year to the same number of children, so that the birth rate was invariably the same to each, while the rate of mortality differed; and then supposing that after, for example, a quarter of a century, we should proceed again to take a census of these two populations and find in one a larger proportion of infants below twenty, in the other on the contrary a preponderance of adults above twenty, we must then necessarily conclude that the latter rears more infants to manhood than the former. Such a position would be too clear for discussion; but is that how the present question presents itself? In this hypothetical example there is an inflexible element which never occurs in reality: it is the invariable identity in the number of births in each of the groups which we have imagined, but which number is always unequal in the living realities we must study. Introduce this inequality into the hypothesis so favorable to the views of M. Broca, and the illusion vanishes at once. In fact, if the fecundity had not been the same in each group of 10,000 souls, if in one the births had increased proportionably to the number of its members, while the other had with difficulty produced a sparse offspring, it is perfectly plain that the conclusions to be deduced would have been diametrically changed. No effort would be needed to comprehend that of the two groups, that which was least adapted to reproduction would number relatively more adults than infants; it would also be perceived that all being equal as to education, hygiene, and general well being, the ever budding group which bore and cherished the greater number of infants, must from this very fact itself number a relatively smaller proportion of adults.

Well! such, unfortunately, is precisely the contrast between the populations of the two shores of the channel. Since the close of the last century England has seen her birth rate increase not only absolutely, but relatively in proportion to her population; while on the contrary, during the same period, in France, we have seen a constant and alarming decline.

How then can a small birth rate be a public blessing? Are not children born to become men and women? If we have but few children now how can we hope for many adults twenty years hence? Are our young men to have no infancy? Are they to spring at once into life with a stature and qualities fitted for conscripts? Far otherwise has England understood this important and truly democratic question; one, too, so intimately bound up with the future of the race itself. In the introduction to the census returns of 1851, a remarkable work of Mr. George Graham, England expresses her satisfaction at a result which would doubtless have thrown M. Broca into despair. She rejoices to see that the vast number of children born in the last fifty years has lowered the average age of the whole population.

England, with Prussia and Austria, is the nation in which the average age is the lowest. In Prussia it is twenty-five years, in England and Austria twenty-six, in Belgium it is twenty-nine, and in France we have the melancholy privilege of an average age of thirty-one, a figure which no neighboring nation will envy. If the position we have laid down be doubted, we trust these doubts will now be surrendered. In every living body, and a nation is a living body, the stationary period is never of long duration. When it ceases to grow, the tree soon falls. Nations, it is true, are not subject to this law as rigorously as individuals, in this sense, at least, that the former, by a wise regime, can counteract the destruction or exhaustion which menaces them. As long as they are vigorous and healthy, they preserve their native fecundity, which is in proportion to the rapidity of their increase. Their population must double in a period varying in a precise ratio to their greater or less vitality. Now, it is a fact worthy of remark, that the period required for doubling is in an almost exact ratio with the average age of the population; this average age is raised in direct proportion to the number of years required for doubling. And, consequently, statistics prove that France, where the average age is the highest is of all the great European nations, that which requires the greatest number of years to double its population (Note A), consequently, instead of drawing from the inequality of infants and adults a conclusion favorable to the future of France, a conclusion unfortunately false, instead of so rashly attributing that alarming inequality to the pure conjecture that we in France rear a larger proportion of infants to manhood than is the case elsewhere, it would perhaps be prudent to ascertain how far facts support so pleasant a theory. Is it true that the number of children who live to the age of twenty is larger in France than elsewhere? This is what we must ascertain, and England offers us materials for the examination.

Let us open the official tables in which the census of the British population is arranged in schedules by age. The adults from 20 to 30 years of age represent, with sufficient accuracy, the number of infants born from 20 to 30 years previously; and as for each of these earlier epochs we possess the tables of births, we can easily calculate how many children have become men, and consequently establish the degree of vitality of this portion of the population.

In 1861 there were, in England and Wales, 3,398,657 souls between 20 and 30 years of age; in France, excepting again Nice and Savoy, there were 5,887,641; all this class, then, dated from the period of 1831 to 1840. Now if we examine, in the countries we are comparing, the number of births during this period and contrast the sum of adults in 1861, we shall find that in England of 1,000 births 857 passed the age of twenty, while from the same number of births France was able to rear to the same age but 608. But we must recollect that England has no other civil registers for births than the parish baptismal registers, so that the omission of the non-baptized would increase the number of survivors above the actual truth. If we rectify the enumeration by the data furnished by the Statistical Bureau of England it will be seen that those who reach the age of sixty years are, as is the case in France, 608 souls to 1,000 births.

In fact, certain economists have maintained that the increase in the number of births must, at length, become a cause of national pauperism, the land always remaining the same, and unable, in its narrow extent, to support a constantly increasing population. This is not the time to investigate such a theory. False, everywhere, it is particularly so in our own country. Without speaking of the means of subsistance, which now-a-days it is so easy to seek abroad, and confining ourselves within our own frontiers, how many level acres can we count imperfectly tilled, or absolutely without cultivation; how many sources of wealth unexplored? From the products of her soil alone France could maintain in ease and plenty more than 60,000,000 of souls. Her population in comparison to her natural resources is to-day, in one sense, sparse. While Belgium reckons no less than 160 inhabitants to the square kilometre, [about 1,050 square yards—TR.], Saxony, 148, England, 132, Holland, 101, France, in all respects one of the most favored countries under the sun, has but 68. In America, doubtless, in Spain, Russia, Sweden, Norway and elsewhere, the population is still more sparse; but France is neither an exhausted and demoralized country like Spain, nor a new country like America. Is she full of lakes, marshes and perpetual shows like Scandinavia? or of vast uninhabitable steppes like Russia? With a temperate climate she offers for the activity of her sons a territory relatively twice as extensive as that where English energy is displayed with such vast effect. We can fearlessly then obey the injunction of the Bible to increase and multiply, for in France, and for many years it will be the case, the soil wants the laborer, not the laborer the soil.

This compulsory limitation of the number of inhabitants to the presumed resources of the soil would imply at bottom the necessity to restrict the number of births. Malthus, who for his punishment has associated his name with this abominable doctrine, Malthus, although a profound thinker, has forgotten one thing; it is that the production of a country depends not only upon the number, but also upon the energy and intelligence of its inhabitants. "If after harvest," exclaims Mr. Graham, with just pride, "we were to replace the population of England by 22,000,000 of souls of no matter what other nation in Europe, can any one imagine that at the end of ten years the production would be the same. The population of England, too numerous for the soil, as Malthus asserted when it reached but 9,000,000, has refuted these doctrines, and a people of 28,000,000 covers to-day (1851) the soil of the United Kingdom; toward the west it has pushed off a long line of colonies of independent States speaking its own language, where the purity of the domestic life of England is preserved, and where the inhabitants, losing none of the energy in toil, of the courage and intelligence of the race, furnish the mother country, in exchange for the products of her factories, food for her citizens and aliment for her industry."

Such are the considerations to which we should call the attention of those ingenious economists who, according to their calculations upon the average of life, persuade themselves that all in France is for the best.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

A Kentucky View of Its Significance.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

The State election of Monday last has resulted, as was anticipated, in a large majority for Helm and those associated with him on the Democratic ticket. The persons chosen in the counties for Representatives are also, with but comparatively few exceptions, identified with the Democracy of strictest sect. It may be well for careful and prudent men to reflect upon this demonstration of Kentucky politics, and consider dispassionately what is its exact meaning.

We imagine that we will not be suspected of rancor when we make the following assertions. They are so widely known, that it would be "painting the lily" to accumulate proofs:

1st. John L. Helm, Governor-elect, was, during the entire war of rebellion, an undisguised sympathizer with the Confederates. He was more than once arrested by Sherman and Rousseau; and more than once engaged in open or covert schemes, which looked solely to the benefit of the rebel Confederacy. He has not, during all the long and weary years of war, breathed one patriotic aspiration for the national triumph.

2d. John W. Stevenson, Lieutenant Governor-elect, has uniformly adhered to the Calhoun school of politics. He has been a true believer in the doctrine of State rights, in their broadest and most dangerous interpretation, and an undeviating adherent of John C. Breckinridge. His fealty to the lost cause is beyond question.

3d. John Rodman, Attorney General-elect, raised a regiment for service in the Confederate army, and left Kentucky with Bragg, in 1862. We have not at hand the details of his military service; but it will not be denied that his heart and soul were in the Confederate cause.

4th. D. Howard Smith, Auditor of State-elect, was Colonel of a regiment of Confederate cavalry, and served in the rebel army during the entire war.

5th. James W. Tate, Treasurer-elect, was, during the entire war, a partisan of the rebellion. The fact is known to every citizen of this place, and needs no elaboration.

6th. Z. N. Smith, Superintendent Public Instruction-elect, has always and notoriously held kindly and hopeful views for the Southern Confederacy.

7. James A. Dawson, Register of the State Land Office-elect, was for a brief space an acting Lieutenant in the Union army. His entire term of Union military duty did not aggregate the number of days employed in the late canvass. Mr. Dawson has been charged with having expressed regret that he ever wore the blue. We have never heard him use the expression—in fact, he has denied it; but his most active energies have, for two years, been used in league with those whom Mr Dawson knew to be unblushing traitors. We think we might safely state that Mr. Dawson would have preferred seeing the South succeed, to witnessing the incidental overthrow of slavery in the triumph of the Nation.

Such is a list of candidates which a majority of the people of Kentucky have, at a free poll, elevated to office. The people of the nation are authorized to judge of the populace by their representative men. It is a fair inference, that these gentlemen, strung on the cord of a common sympathy for the rebellion, are to be considered the rosary of the Democratic church in Kentucky. Such is our honest belief. Such will be the judgment of all calm minded men.

What then is the practical inference? It is that the "Lost Cause" is found again in Kentucky. That the majority that flinched from shot and shell, are now bold in mere treasonable indorsement. The hands that feared to assault the armed Republic, are swift (the danger of life and money past) to become accessories after the fact. The pith of the moral is, that Kentucky would to-morrow hail with applause, (not by any means with material aid), a counter revolution, which would eject Congress from its power and transfer the Federal rule to John C. Breckinridge, Jesse D. Bright and Isham G. Harris.

The election of Monday last is a demonstration. Practically, it indorses rebellion. Politically, it insures a Republican triumph in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, by greatly increased majorities.

THE CHICAGO ROW.

THE RAID ON 'CHANGE.

From the Chicago Republican.

It is well known that "an act regulating warehousemen," &c., was passed by the Legislature, and approved February 16, 1867. Part of this act reads as follows:

"SEC. 17. All contracts for the sale of grain for future delivery, except in cases where the seller is owner, or agent of the owner, of such grain at the time of making the contract, and in actual possession thereof, are hereby declared void and *gambling* contracts, and all money paid in settlement of differences on any such contract may be recovered back in the same manner as other money lost in gambling."

This section had been lately talked of somewhat, but until Saturday no effort was made to carry it into effect, or to test it.

At 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, the members of the Board of Trade thronged in the hall as usual, and were soon busy, buying, selling and talking. Soon there entered a constable, who began asking to have certain of the members pointed out to him. The first he saw was Mr. B. P. Hutchinson, and to that astounded gentleman he read a summons to appear before Justice Dresser, to answer to the charge of making a gambling contract.

Mr. Hutchinson smiled weakly, and suggested that it was a busy part of the day.

The constable, smiling still more, agreed with the suggestion, and added that therefore it would be well to come at once.

This had been done on one side, and very few saw it. In order to expedite matters, Mr. Hutchinson went around the room with the constable, and pointed out those for whom there were summonses. As these persons began to be notified, the crowd gathered thick and fast. As each person's name was called, the others would make funny commercial remarks regarding him, and would laugh heartily.

As Charley Pope's name was called, Mr. Howard Priestly, standing by him, laughed, and said "the Pope has gone up at last."

Then the Constable read the name, "Howard Priestly,' and the smiling face of that gentleman became sad and gloomy.

"If I am gone up, I shall still have something Priestly with me," remarked Mr. Chas. Pope.

Amid laughter and curses, Howard Priestly, Wm. J. Shick, B. P. Hutchinson, A. Eichold, J. J. Richards, D. C. Scranton, and Chas. B. Pope were gathered together on the steps leading down from the hall. Summonses had also been issued for E. K. Bruce and C. B. Goodyear, but they did not appear.

On the steps questions arose as to what they should do. "Go to the Justice's," said one, "Shoot the man," said another. Finally, however, they marched from the building. The balcony of the Hall was crowded by members of the Board, and they waved their handkerchiefs and gave cheers for the noble little band.

At a quarter of twelve they appeared in the office of Justice Dresser, at No. 7 North Clark street. The Justice was there waiting for them.

The Justice called the name of Mr. Charles B. Pope. The substance of the complaint made in his case is as follows:

"That Charles B. Pope, of Chicago, in the said county, on the — day of —, makes a contract with Culver & Co. for the purchase of 5,000 bushels of corn for future delivery, not being at the time of said sale either the owner or the agent of the owner of the said corn, or in actual possession thereof, against the peace of the State, and contrary to the statute in such case made and provided."

The complaints relating to the others were the same, except that the contracts were made with other parties.

After a consultation among themselves, the defendants decided to waive examination and give bonds for their appearance before the Recorder's Court at the next term. Bail was fixed at $3,000 each, and the one became security for the other, and the matter was thus ended for the present.

The penalty for entering into a gambling contract is a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year. One-half of the fine goes to the informer. Mr. Goodrich, the informer, was formerly of the firm of Goodrich & Moulton, commission merchants, and is now practicing law, his office being in Reynolds' block.

The Boilers' Convention.

From the Pittsburg Commercial August 12.

The National Convention of the Sons of Vulcan, which commenced its sessions in this city on Wednesday last, and adjourned on Saturday, was, perhaps, one of the most important meetings that this organization has ever held, and the reports of the proceedings possess a positive interest to all working men and the community in general. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy, and only matters of a general character have been made public. It would seem from the general tone of the meeting that the organization, although unquestionably strong, has had in its working machinery many imperfections. The Grand Forge has heretofore been supreme, and each subordinate Forge has, in nearly all its actions, been controlled by it. The prices paid for iron, the difference of wages and other causes have produced a clashing of interests in various sections of the country, and one of the chief objects of the recent meeting seems to have been to unite upon a platform where all could agree. Hereafter, therefore, the various subordinate Forges are to have the privilege of making arrangements suited to their respective localities, observing only such general rules as are necessary to the welfare of the chief body. This movement will undoubtedly tend to promote harmony among the Forges, and each will feel that it will have the privilege of making rules adapted to its peculiar interests. The delegates from the various portions of the country advised such measures as will prevent another suspension of labor in this locality and favored the arrangement which has been entered into by the iron manufacturers and iron workers of Pittsburg.

An Amboy correspondent of the Monmouth N. J. Inquirer says: "I have it from a good source that one of our oldest Democrats went to Trenton, not long ago, to recover the pensions of two uncles killed during the revolution. After a long search the names were found among the list of killed—but on the wrong side. They were Hessians."

CITY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS by HENRY WARE, Optician, Nos. 5 and 7 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.:

TUESDAY, August 13, 1867.

O'clock.	Barometer.	Thermometer.
7 A. M.	29 30	80
12 M.	29 28	92
6 P. M.	29 28	81

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Statistics Prepared by the Health Officer.

The Board of Health held no meeting yesterday afternoon, but by the kindness of Dr. Clendenin, the efficient Health officer, we are permitted to publish the following report, which would have been presented had there been a meeting:

HEALTH OFFICE, CINCINNATI, August 13, 1867.

To the Honorable The Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present the following statement, showing the mortality of the city during the first twelve days of the present month:

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER DAY.

	Deaths.		Deaths.
August 1	9	August 8	15
do 2	12	do 9	9
do 3	8	do 10	15
do 4	11	do 11	10
do 5	16	do 12	14
do 6	12		
do 7	7	Total	138

These death rates are very low, as compared with other cities, and as compared with our own city during the corresponding period of last year. I am very happy to be able to state that the city is entirely exempt from the "Asiatic scourge"—the cholera—not one death, and not one case having been reported during the month.

The city is equally free from epidemic disease of every name and character. This is true of all parts of the city.

During the first twelve days of last year the mortality was six hundred and fourteen, three hundred and fifty-six of which were from Asiatic cholera alone.

In order that the present state of health may be continued, I would again urge the necessity of the most scrupulous cleanliness of the person and dwellings of all; also, prudence, temperance and regularity in diet, and in the mode of living. Sleeping rooms and dwellings should be freely ventilated, both night and day.

In reference to the use of vegetables and fruits, the only suggestion I would make is this: See that they are *sound, fully ripe*, and that they are *fresh*. Vegetables, when fully matured, properly cooked, and moderately eaten as a part of each regular meal, are conducive to health. While on the other hand, unripe or stale fruits and vegetables may not produce Asiatic cholera, but they are very likely to cause diarrhea, cholera morbus, dysentery, and other diseases. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

W. C. CLENDENIN, Health Officer.

HONOR TO VON SCHROEDER AND BONAFFON.

Proceedings of a Meeting by their Old Comrades of the Army of the Cumberland.

The many acquaintances and friends of Gen. Von Schroeder and Col. Bonaffon, in this city, will read with interest the following account of the proceedings of a meeting held in Nashville, Tennessee, by their old comrades of the Army of the Cumberland, to do some honor to their memory. We copy from the Press and Times of Monday:

In pursuance of a call, published in the daily papers of this city this morning, the following named officers and ex-officers of the "Army of the Cumberland," met at the office of Brevet Major George W. Marshall, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of expressing their sorrow occasioned by the death of two of their late comrades in arms, Brevet Maj. Gen. A. Von Schroeder, and Lieut. A. B. Bonaffon, late Colonel 78th Penn. Vol. Infantry.

Brevet Maj. Gen. W. P. Carlin, 34th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Col. George A. Woodward, commanding 45th U. S. Infantry; Generals Z. R. Dawson, W. P. Innis, H. H. Thomas; Colonels Chamberlain, J. N. Walker, Henry Stone, W. F. Prosser, J. W. Paramore, J. B. Yates, C. H. Irvin; Lieut. Col. C. H. Pickering; Majors J. D. Walker, E. J. Brooks, Geo. W. Marshal, Geo. B. Hibbard, John Baler; Chaplain Wm. Earnshaw; Captains Geo. R. Campbell, J. L. Yaryan, W. Mills, J. B. Vandyne, M. Walsh, Thatcher, F. E. Trotter (45th U. S. Infantry); Lieutenants S. W. Groesbeck, Booker, John Ruhm.

The meeting being called to order, Brevet Maj. Gen. W. P. Carlin was chosen Chairman, and Brevet Major George W. Marshall, Secretary.

The following named officers were appointed by the Chairman as a committee to present resolutions expressive of of the feelings of the meeting:

Brevet Brig. Gen. Z. R. Dawson, Capt. W. W. Mills, and Lieut. John Ruhm.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The mournful intelligence has reached us that two of our late comrades, both gallant, brave and patriotic soldiers, true and faithful friends, and genial and generous companions, have, after being spared the dangers of the field, fallen victims to the sickness of the camp; and

WHEREAS, It is becoming that their recent comrades in arms should cherish their memories and commemorate their many manly qualities and virtues; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and ex-officers of the Army of the Cumberland have heard, with inexpressible sadness of the death of our recent comrades and fellow soldiers, General A. Von Schroeder, late Inspector General of the Army of the Cumberland, and Colonel A. B. Bonaffon, late commanding officer of the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Von Schroeder, whose career as a soldier was marked by skill, bravery and high soldierly character, we have lost a friend whose patriotism was only equaled by his modesty, and whose life was distinguished by devotion to his profession, his adopted country and his friends; to whose energy and devotion to his varied duties, alike in camp and field, a very large share of the discipline and success of the army with which his service was identified was due; and whose selection as an officer of the United States, at the close of the rebellion, every soldier felt was a just, though slight recognition of the invaluable services he so cheerfully and ably rendered to his chosen country in the time of its greatest trial.

Resolved, That in the sudden removal by death of Colonel A. B. Bonaffon, just at the outset of re-entering a profession which he had so long adorned by his bravery, his unfailing activity, and his capacity for command, we mourn the loss of a cherished friend, a gallant soldier, and a true patriot; a man whose many charming and brilliant qualities gave promise of distinguished success, and to whose career, now cut short by death, we had looked forward with the certain hope of eminent distinction.

Resolved, That we review with mournful satisfaction the eminent services and glorious deeds of our departed comrades, as we recall the days when we served together in the noble cause of our country; and that we lament the loss to the Union of such worthy sons.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest sympathies to the mourning friends and relatives of the deceased, and mingle our tears with theirs over the graves of the departed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of this meeting, and transmitted to the friends and families of these our deceased comrades in arms, and that copies of these resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and that the German papers in these cities also publish these resolutions.

W. P. CARLIN, Brevet Major Gen. U. S. A., Chairman.

G. W. MARSHALL, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, August 10, 1867.

MOUNT AUBURN STREET RAILROAD.

Complaints of a Correspondent Considered.

A correspondent writes us somewhat angrily that the Mount Auburn Street Railroad is not properly accommodating the inhabitants of that beautiful locality. Now, we are very sure that the company are not unwilling to do all they reasonably can for the public accommodation, and as we think the object our friend has in view may be better brought about through the use of mild representation than of severe remonstrance, we shall present what he considers his grievances, unaccompanied by his angry words.

His principal complaint is that the cars from the foot of the hill do not run to a sufficiently late hour. The last one starts up at 9:15 P. M. This, he says, cuts off all who attend places of amusement during the week, as well as worshipers who go to preaching or prayer meeting on Sunday evenings. He declares that this is no improvement on the old hacks, which he says "always commenced running into the city before anybody wanted to go, and left off running before any one wanted to come back." We do not remember the running time of the hacks, but certainly that of the cars is not so bad as our correspondent represents; for commencing at 6:15 in the morning, and continuing until 9:15 at night, it certainly *does* accommodate effectually the business community of Mount Auburn. The only discommoded classes, (and their wants and wishes should certainly be consulted, and acceded to if practicable), are the amusement seekers and the Sunday evening church goers. These classes are variable, embracing at different periods perhaps nearly all the members of any community. Our correspondent suggests that if the company do not wish to continue regular running beyond 9:15, that they have an extra car ready to start up the hill at 10:30. This would accommodate the church goers, but not the amusement seekers. Scarcely any evening performance closes before 10:30, and it takes a considerable length of time to go from the theaters to the foot of the hill. We ask to amend the suggestion by substituting 11 or 11:15 for 10:30, and in that form respectfully call to it the attention of the railroad company.

THE POLICE COURT.

Notes from Yesterday's Docket.

Among the ninety-two cases which appeared on the docket of the Police Court yesterday, we notice the following: Henry Darenbush, drunk and disorderly, fined $10 and costs; John Pliner, same, fined a similar amount; Thos. O'Brien, Mike Carroll and James Conners, disorderly, fined $5 and costs; John Burns drunk, fined $5 and costs; James Cunningham, disorderly, fined $10 and costs; John Carroll, assault and battery, fined $5 and costs; H. Herling, drunk and disorderly, fined $10 and costs; John Naylon, same, fined $5 and costs; Hugh Ryan, carrying concealed weapons, fined $10 and costs; N. Carlin, disorderly, fined $10 and costs; M. Herman, same, fined $5 and costs; August Rosenacker, assault and battery, fined $10 and costs; Jacob Denick, drunk, fined $5 and costs; Frank Brucker, drunk, fined $10 and costs; John Evans, grand larceny, held to bail to answer before the Court of Common Pleas; Wm. Housche, assault and battery, waived an examination, and was held to answer before a higher court; Frank Miller and Wm. Lint, disorderly, fined $5 and costs each; Sarah Chrisop, vagrancy, fined $50 and costs, and sent to the Work House for 30 days; James Mallen, carrying concealed weapons, and Edward Hart and James Mullen, for assault and battery, were each fined $50 and costs; Edmund Dwyer, assault and battery, fined $10 and costs; Robert Morrissey, assault and battery, forfeited bail of $15, as did also Andy Baker, for disorderly conduct; Mary Lestrman, petit larceny, forfeited bail of $25; Charles Davis and James McKinney, disorderly conduct, Nich. Chambers, abusing family, and Thos. Burke, drunkenness, were each fined $5 and costs; Pat Riley carrying concealed weapons, fined $10 and costs; John Keaton, resisting officers, fined $10 and costs; Wm. Keaton, same, fined $5 and costs; Thos. Goody, attempt to pick pockets, and Henry Harron, for vagrancy, were each fined $50 and costs and sent to the Work House for thirty days; Thos. Dooley, burglary, committed to the House of Refuge.

The following cases were dismissed: Timothy Gleason, assault and battery; Thomas Goody, resisting officers; James McHugh, petit larceny; Pat Flanagan, Dennis Lynch and Mat McCarthy, disorderly conduct; James Gaffney, same; George Papper, burglary; Sophie Housche, assault and battery; Joseph Laury, provocation; Frank Brucker, carrying concealed weapons; Joseph Stevens and Ezekiel Crain, vagrancy; Wendel List, petit larceny; Martin Shatta, same; Jacob Pruss, assault and battery; James Cunningham, carrying concealed weapons; Mrs. Martin, grand larceny; John Reid, and William Dunn, assault and battery; Henry Darienbuch, carrying concealed weapons; Edward Hart and James Mullen, assault and battery.

The balance of the cases were continued to future days.

The whole amount of fines assessed, was $490, of this $252 were paid.

THE STREET RAILROAD EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Case of Conductor Hall.

Startling Developments of Fraud.

In the Police Court yesterday, the case of Horatio Hall, Conductor on the Seventh, or Cincinnati Street Railroad, who, together with G. A. Brenner, Charles Beall and Wm. H. Carson, is charged with embezzling certain moneys and tickets from the company by which he was employed, was brought up for final disposition.

There being no further testimony to offer, the argument was opened by Judge Saffin, who had been retained by the Railroad Company to assist Prosecuting Attorney Blackburn. Judge Saffin's remarks were brief, and consisted mainly in a recital, in part, of the testimony adduced on Friday last (which has already been published in the GAZETTE), and of the great outrage which for years past had been perpetrated on the railroad companies by the conductors in their employ.

Judge Pruden, counsel for Hall, followed. He took the ground that the State had utterly failed to make out a case against his client. He said that in the examination in chief, the detectives who had been employed to watch the conductors stated that Hall, on the 1st of August, had received a large number of cash fares which he had failed to turn over to the railroad company; but upon the cross examination they were unable to swear positively that they saw Hall receive more than two or three cash fares during the entire ten and a half trips. Then, in regard to the tickets which he is charged with having embezzled, the testimony, he said, did not show whether they were tickets issued by the company and of value to it, or whether they were soup, or bridge, or ferry-boat tickets. And, besides, he considered it utterly impossible for any detectives, no matter how smart they might be, to keep track of the exact amount of fares and tickets collected. That is alone known to the conductor. Judge Pruden repeated that in his opinion the prosecution had clearly failed to make a case, and he therefore asked for the discharge of the defendant.

Prosecuting Attorney Blackburn followed in the closing argument, and spoke for over an hour and a half. He commenced by citing the law and statutes covering the crime of embezzlement, and the interpretation of the same by the standard authorities, and then applied it with great force to the case in question. He entirely disagreed with the gentleman on the other side of the table in his statement that the State had signally failed to make out a case, although he said it himself, and while he had great sympathy for the young man charged with the grave offense of embezzlement, he considered that a stronger or plainer case had never been made out against any prisoner.

Mr. Blackburn then went on to review the testimony adduced at the examination on Friday last. Mr. McLaughlin had sworn positively that on Sunday, August 1st, he made five trips on the car of which Hall was conductor. On trip No. 1 the conductor received seven cash fares and five tickets; on trip No. 4 he received four cash fares and eleven tickets; on trip No. 5, five fares and twenty-four tickets; on trip No. 8, five fares and thirteen tickets; and trip No. 9, five fares and ten tickets.

Mr. Van Sant testified that on one trip on the same car, he saw Hall receive eight tickets and three cash fares; on another, nine tickets and two cash fares; another, three tickets and six cash fares; another, ten tickets and five cash fares; another, eight tickets and two cash fares, and so on.

Messrs. Jacob Hirst and Patrick Brown, the other detectives, had also testified positively that Hall did not return all the fares and tickets collected by him on that day, and in this connection Mr. Blackburn asked permission to read a statement, prepared by himself, showing the discrepancy between the reports made by the officers, and by Hall, while the latter was acting as conductor of car No. 14, on the 1st of August, and also giving an idea of the amount of money embezzled during a day, month, or year on the Seventh Street road.

From the statement we select the following figures:

	Officer's Report.	Hall's Report.
1st Trip.		
Cash	10	5
Tickets	13	13
Total	23	18
2d Trip.		
Cash	16	13
Tickets	13	10
Total	29	23
3d Trip.		
Cash	6	5
Tickets	22	18
Total	28	23
4th Trip.		
Cash	10	7
Tickets	39	27
Total	49	34
5th Trip.		
Cash	14	10
Tickets	28	24
Total	42	34
6th Trip.		
Cash	12	7
Tickets	16	16
Total	28	23
7th Trip.		
Cash	8	5
Tickets	14	12
Total	22	17
8th Trip.		
Cash	8	7
Tickets	19	12
Total	27	19
9th Trip.		
Cash	7	7
Tickets	26	23
Total	33	30
10th Trip.		
Cash	13	9
Tickets	27	20
Total	40	29
10½th Trip.		
Cash	2	4
Tickets	8	5
Total	10	9
Total cash fares, per officers' report		111
Total cash fares, per Hall's report		79
Difference		32
Amounting, at 6 cents each, to		$1 92
Ticket fares, as per Officer's Report		233
Ticket fares, as per Hall's Report		185
Difference		48
At 4 3-25c each, amounting to $1 97 19-25.		
Net cash fares not accounted for		$1 92
Net ticket fares not accounted for		1 97
Total		$3 89

If this amount should be lost to the Company on each car during each day, it would amount in one month, there being 20 cars, to $2,334, or in one year to $28,008.

Having concluded the reading of the above statement, Mr. Blackburn asked if any one would wonder that the railroad company had come to the conclusion to endeavor to break the practice up.

At the conclusion of the argument, Judge Warren said that the only question for him to determine was whether the testimony was sufficient to enable him to hold Hall to answer before a higher Court. As to the fact that money had been embezzled there was no doubt in his mind. The evidence adduced was, he considered, plain as to the guilt of the defendant, and he would therefore hold him in three hundred dollars bail for his appearance before the Court of Common Pleas. Beall, another of the conductors, will be tried to-day.

BOARD OF CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Proceedings Yesterday Morning.

The Board met at the regular hour yesterday morning, Mayor Wilstach in the chair, and all the members present.

The following bills were presented and allowed:

Bowldered accepted streets, Northern District	$521 00
Bowldered accepted streets, Eastern District	1,213 25
Bowldered accepted streets, Western District	1,408 50
Macadamized streets and roads, Eastern District	197 00
James Morgan, repairing tools, Eastern District	128 30
Henry Bores, repairing sewers, Eastern District	271 25
Henry Horn, repairing sewers, Northern District	26 50
T. J. Peters, on account of Eggleston avenue sewer	5,000 00
Henry Bores, on account of Ludlow street sewer	1,000 00
Henry Smith, services	45 00
Whately, on account of lumber furnished	100 00
W. H. Bristol, wooden pavement on Front street	3,189 88
W. H. Bristol, wooden pavement on Third street	14,318 81
A. Caldwell, balance due on Pearl street bridge	561 90
R. M. Moore, lamp posts	500 00

The following application was received for tapping sewers:

H. V. Ward, on the northeast corner of Front and Lawrence.

The following applications were taken from the table and granted on the usual conditions:

D. Kinkle, on Spinning alley; A. H. Lewis, do; and H. F. Bandy, on Fourth, between Vine and Race streets.

A communication from Decatur Wylie, in regard to the amount of labor furnished in taking up the old sewer in Columbia street, was referred to the Commissioner of the District and City Civil Engineer.

A communication was received from L. C. Kemper in regard to the sidewalks on Park avenue. Filed.

Mr. Wirth offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the Eastern District be authorized to extend the lateral sewer on Pearl street, forty feet eastwardly from Butler street. Agreed to.

Mr. Boyce offered the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the Eastern District be authorized to raise the well hole at the corner of Court street and Deercreek sewer, at a cost not to exceed $100. Adopted.

The Clerk was directed to advertise for sealed proposals, to grade and pave with brick, the unpaved sidewalk, six feet wide, on Park avenue, from McMillan to Windsor street.

On motion of Mr. Jenny, the Clerk was directed to advertise for sealed proposals to grade Fox street, from the terminus of the present pavement to about 500 feet northwardly; also, to grade and pave, with bowlder stone, Russ alley, *from* Vine to Bremen street.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner of the Western District was authorized to put a partition and doorway under the stairway in the hall of the City Building, at a cost not to exceed $25.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Thursday evening next.

Base Ball.—A match game of base ball, between the Crescent and the Ironsides clubs, was played last Saturday afternoon at the Crescent's grounds, near Cumminsville, which resulted as follows:

CRESCENT.	O.	R.	IRONSIDES.	O.	R.
Dencke, H, c	3	6	Hauser, D., c f	2	3
Wieman, G., p	1	9	Stanley, W., c	3	2
Wieman, A., 1st b	1	9	Leary, C., s s	3	2
Bush, H., 2d b	1	9	Stanley, A., 3d b	2	3
Rauil, Ed., 3d b	1	8	Heyer, H., 1st b	0	3
Pohlman, L., l f	6	4	Stanley, C., r f	3	1
Kestner, A., s s	1	7	Meyers, C., l f	3	2
Arens, H., r f	5	4	Picket, J., 2d b	3	2
Hoffman, J. r f	2	7	Traner, O., p	2	2
Totals	21	65	Totals	21	29

P. Mack, Umpire.

THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' INTERNATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Proceedings Yesterday.

This body convened at No. 95 West Fifth street, yesterday morning, but owing to the absence of some of the delegates and officers, adjourned till two o'clock.

The annual report of the Treasurer shows that $1,247 70 was received during the year, and $1,188 50 expended; leaving a balance of $59 20.

The Committee on the President's Address submitted a partial report.

They said that the action of the President in permitting the publication of his address in one of the newspapers of this city, before it had been submitted to the committee, was highly censurable.

The President, Mr. Cushman, explained that he gave the manuscript of his address to the reporter with the express understanding that the portions of it relating to the charges against a member, and which were the portions whose publication was objected to, should be omitted. But, contrary to this agreement, the entire address was published.

Nevertheless the report of the Committee concerning the President, was adopted.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Tucker, Guerin and McCarthy, to prepare resolutions to be submitted to the mass meeting to be held to-night.

The resignation of James Byrnes, the Recording Secretary, was read. On motion, no action was taken on it until he could be heard from by telegraph from Philadelphia.

Adjourned till 8 A. M. to-day.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 13.

Laura, John and Will Pool, per guardian, to Wheeler, Lacey & Co., all their interest in a lot 25 by 95 feet, on the south side of Third street, 173 feet west of Plum street...$2,625

George Snyder and wife to B. H. Carpenter, lot 15 by 94 feet, on the east side of Mound street, 82 feet north of Chestnut street...$4,000

W. M. Patterson and wife to Wm. Stoms, lot 22½ by 95 feet, on the north side of Eighth street, 41½ feet east of Linn street...$14,000

Susan B. Palmer to M. E. Reeves, lot on the southwest corner of Longworth and Park streets, 20 by 85 feet...$15,000

Samuel Brownrigg and wife to John Irwin, lot on the northwest corner of Vanhorn and Cutter streets, 16 by 56 feet...$4,600

Christopher Vollmer and wife to John Kollstedt, a tract of eight acres, in section 21, Colerain township...$700

U. C. Tandrop and wife to Ann B. Brater, a tract of 3 6-10 acres, in section 13, Green township...$5,000

Johann Schoenling and wife to Peter Weber, lot on the south side of the plank road, in section 6, Delhi township, 50 by 250 feet...$500

Ann B. Bradenstein et al., per Sheriff, to T. A. Varelman, lot on the southeast corner of Vine and Fifth streets, in Lockland, lot 59 feet 7 inches by 69 feet 9 inches...$2,090

T. A. Farelman and wife to M. B. Bradenstein, same property...$2,000

August Frey and wife to Wm. Girth, lot on the northwest side of the Lower River road, near the Two-mile House, in Storrs township, 25 feet front...$3,000

Same to Anton Helms, lot on the northwest side of the Lower River road, 50 feet front, of a triangular shape...$1,350

A boy fourteen years old, named Patrick Mulligan, was drowned in the river near Columbia, day before yesterday afternoon. His body has not yet been recovered.

NEWPORT.

The Case of Dr. Beck.

In our hurried report of the result of the investigation of the case of Dr. John C. Beck, which appeared in the Gazette of Monday last, we omitted to detail the facts as they were adduced in the evidence. As these facts possess much of interest, especially to the insurance men, we now proceed to give them in a narrative form, from the notes of Mayor Buchanan, and the counsel employed in the case.

It appeared that in the winter of 1865-6, Dr. Beck obtained from the Legislature of Kentucky a charter for the "Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company," with a capital authorized in any sum not exceeding $2,000,000, divided into shares of ten dollars each. He, as the incorporator named in the charter, proceeded to organize the company, and in the spring of 1866 procured subscriptions of, in all six shares, paid up in cash, from as many gentlemen, consisting of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Hon. A. H. Ward, General Bazil W. Duke, F. C. Heller, H. C. Hunt and Hon. Thomas L. Jones. With these, and some lands which he assumed he owned in Missouri, and which he estimated at $78,000 in value, and which he also put in as stock to that extent, for himself and wife, he proceeded to business, managing afterward to increase his genuine cash subscriptions of stock from outside sources to one hundred and nine shares. He paid a visit to Eastern Kentucky, and by his means further subscriptions, based on deeds and mortgages, were obtained, which, if they had ever been approved of by the Board of Directors, as the charter requires, would have made, including the shares of himself and wife, an entire paid up stock of 26,100 shares, or $261,000.

Dr. Beck then proceeded to business, having located the office at No. 87 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio, to do business under a Kentucky charter. In order to make the assets of the Company look large, he procured, as he asserts, writings from different persons, in substance binding themselves, "whenever it should be the interest of the policy holders," to subscribe stock to the extent, in all, of $1,500,000, and pay one per cent. thereon. On the investigation before Mayor Buchanan, but three papers of the kind (one of which was the paper of Beck himself), amounting in the aggregate to about $210,000, were produced. The evidence shows that the signers of these three papers were men of no means whatever; according to the only witness who professed to know them, they were perhaps "able to pay expenses," and no more. The Doctor also placed in the concern, as he says, a certificate in favor of himself for 25,000 shares of five dollars each, "paid up" stock in the Oil Spring Kentucky Petroleum Company, and assigned by him to the Insurance Company by indorsement on the back. The Petroleum Company appears to have been chartered by an act approved March 4, 1865, and the incorporators named in the act were Col. Sidney B. Jones, William N. Thompson and John C. Beck, M. D., but no evidence of its organization was adduced.

In the books of the Insurance Company no entry or memoranda whatever appears in regard to either the papers, which Beck calls "guaranty bonds," nor the petroleum stock, nor was there evidence that anybody save Beck himself had control of them. There was evidence that they were kept in a pigeon-hole in a desk in Beck's doctor's office in Cincinnati, 87 Broadway, which he also claimed was the Company's office.

During the winter of 1866-7, Dr. Benjamin D. Lay, of Paducah, Kentucky, was appointed General Agent of the Company, and was induced, from certain newspaper articles and certain correspondence with Dr. Beck, and others connected with the Company, to come up and investigate its condition. He learned from Beck, on his arrival here, that the "guaranty bonds" had been withdrawn because the Auditor of State had taxed them, and receiving the appointment of Secretary, by order of the Board, posted up the books, and made such an expose of affairs as induced the Board of Directors to insist that Dr. Beck should resign his Presidency and withdraw from the Company. Charges were preferred against him, and pending their investigation he agreed, in writing, that Colonel W. G. Terrell should, as his agent, settle his affairs with the Board, and that he would be bound by that gentleman's action, provided the charges against him were withdrawn and expunged.

Colonel Terrell made the necessary investigation. Matters were settled apparently satisfactorily, and Beck's card of withdrawal from all connection with the Company was published in the Cincinnati GAZETTE May 17, 1867.

The Company reorganized with Hon. Thomas L. Jones as President, Col. W. G. Terrell, Secretary, *pro tem.*, and F. P. Heller, Treasurer, and was proceeding to so arrange its affairs as to either do business or to go into liquidation, when the Board were surprised to learn that Beck and one A. C. Dunlap were doing business in its name in an office claimed to be in Covington, and that Beck was traveling in Indiana establishing agencies.

Just about that time the Board received from Dr. Lay, information that he had in his possession a sworn statement of Beck and Dunlap, made before the Clerk of the Campbell County Court, on the 20th of February last, to be filed with the Auditor of the State of Mississippi, in which they assumed to set forth the condition of the Company at that time.

Among other things the statement set forth that the location of the Company was "Newport, Kentucky," that its capital stock was $2,000,000, that its paid up capital was over $87,000, that it held bonds to the amount of $1,500,000, and other securities to the amount of $126,000, with sundry other assets, all of which the Board claimed to be untrue, and they directed their attorney to cause his arrest on the charge of false swearing.

Upon hearing the evidence, Mayor Buchanan was of opinion that there had been a crime committed by Beck which required investigation—either false swearing or embezzlement, and he held him to bail as we have before stated. We understand that the Board of Directors of the Insurance Company are preparing for publication a full statement of the condition of the Company.

A FIGHT IN THE MAYOR'S COURT.—Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, during the trial of a civil suit in the Mayor's Court, in which the sum of $10 was involved, the two attorneys employed in the case got to talking pretty angrily to each other, and finally one of them struck the other in the face with his fist. They then clinched, and an old fashioned "rough, roll and tumble" Kentucky fight would probably have ensued, but for the interference of bystanders, who promptly separated the parties. The gentleman who struck the first blow was fined $3 and costs by the Mayor.

EXCURSION OF BASE BALL PLAYERS.—The Holt Base Ball Club, of Newport, having challenged the Portsmouth (Ohio) Club to play a match game, left for that city yesterday, on the steamer Edinburg. They play in Portsmouth at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, and on their return will probably stop at Ripley and Maysville, and play the clubs of those cities.

COVINGTON.

MATRIMONIAL.—During the month ending yesterday, the Clerk of the Kenton County Court issued twenty-eight marriage licenses, as follows:

Michael Mulholland to Bridget McDonald; Silas Gohagan to Missouri Alice Oliver; John D. Saunders to Rochsinda Wall; Wm. H. Gedge to Annie L. Baker; Joseph Naber to Justina Hafner; George W. Bowen to Emma Oliver; Nicholas Braun to Catherine Botz; Moses Helvey to Emma Jackson; Henry Harzog to Mary Dieckman; J. W. Board to Mary R. Baer; John Shafer to Frederica Heller; John Kruse to Josephine Craig; Charles Moser to Frances Walker; J. H. Brackon to Sophia Sherren; John Alexander to Jane Young; Robert Brown to Louisa Colliers; David Rector to Fannie Ragan; Joseph Freyheight to Mary Lowery; George A. Gowdy to Mollie C. Garland; Wm. Riley to Mrs. Harriet Harrison; Clements Welbus to Annie Taylor; A. E. Hume to Sallie Batcheller; Christian Park to Mary E. Tiebren; James Jackson to Eliza A. Dulaney; Fleming Morgan to Lucy Jones; Lawrence Moran to Eulie Rochelier; John A. Relger to Mary Cotts; Michael Hulsbolt to Mary Clinker.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—Owing to the long continued drouth, there is a great scarcity of water in this city. Half the cisterns are empty, and many families have to obtain a supply for washing and culinary purposes from the Ohio river, at a cost of seventy-five cents per barrel.

MASONIC.—Perhaps it is not generally known among the fraternity that a liberal charter was granted by the last session of our Legislature for a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary for the State of Kentucky, under which the present Board of Directors was elected, and entered upon their duties on the 15th of May last. They appointed two of their number—Thomas Sadler, P. G. M., and J. V. Cowling, P. M.—as solicitors for the State at large, to get subscriptions to this truly landable and charitable purpose. These gentlemen are now canvassing for the above purpose, and expect to visit every lodge in the State, as it is intended to be truly a State enterprise, and one worthy of the name of Masonry.

The Board of Directors are as follows: J. D. Guthrie, President; Chas. G. Davison, Theo. Schwartz, L. B. Porch, D. L. Beattie, George W. Wicks, Thos. Sadler, T. L. Jefferson, John L. Wheat, Wm. Croney, C. H. Finck, John V. Cowling, E. Richardson, John G. Gano, S. J. Hare.