PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

God forbid! There is not a Christ'an in the land but questions the taking off of our beloved Lincoln. Did this wiseacre of last February find in his reading of that interesting paper that, if a rebellion had broken out and lasted four years, and the Government was successful, he shadd, by virtue of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, decide who should be the citizens? We

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The Loyal League of Washington were addressed to night, at the Fair Building, by Governor Hamilton and General Logan. The building was occupied by several thousand people, at least a fourth of whom were ladies. The enthusiasm was very great, and every allusion to the President or Congress was received by the crowd with demonstrations of disrespect of the former and appreciation of the

virtue of his office as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, decide who should be the citizens? We look to Congress—they have deliberated this matter, and although I have been impatient, I am content with: their patriotism, ability, and cool judgment, believing to be such as no other Congress can lay claim to. All they have done I am content with what they have proposed is good. Three fifths of the slaves of the South now remain free, and to reuse them countenance as citizens is an outrage. They count

nance as citizens is an outrage. They count him as not worthy to be considered in the selection of legislators. But when they come to Congressional Districts he must be counted, as the force must be kept sufficiently large here in Washington to fight Yankees. As Provisional Governor of Texas I was willing that the Legislature should allow blacks to vote under property and educational restrictions, but even that

perty and educational restrictions, but even that

was scouted and rejected; and how now are you to determine that a black man shall be proscribed? We are Pharisees, holding up our hand, "We are holier than thou." But the

negro is free; can buy a home, own a house, raise a family; and although men may sneer at his being invited to a white man's house, he will have the high privilege of inviting

to or refusing bim his. Whether Congress will

do its whole duty or not, I cannot tell. A sense of public danger is abroad. It is strange, is it not? Twelve months ago, when the war ended,

all was security. But we now are constantly

being advised that such and such tends to a

revolution. Don't you discern the old days of the Dred Scott decision? It is the duty of men

upon the watch tower to remain there, and never leave their place. (Applause). I would feel easier if this Cengress would remain here, when

a minority can bring on a revolution. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. With the rights

and interests of her citizens all protected, we will leave the cause in the care and keeping of

Him who watches over all, and we will have in

the future a grand country, the land of the free

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Commencement Ex-reises Yesterday-

Interesting Speech of General Sher-

man-Ris Own Reminiscences of au

Eventful Life - Chief Justice Chase's

HANOVER, N. H., July 19 .- The Commence-

ment of Dartmouth College took place to-day.

Major-General Sherman, Chief Justice Chase,

Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, Senator

Patterson, Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, and a

large number of other discinguished guests, were

present, together with an immense audience.

The graduating class numbered 42, and the ora-

tions all indicated a high order of ability in the

speakers. An ong the degrees conterred was

that of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.) upon General

Sherman. President Smith, or the College, in

a few happy remarks conferring it, called upon

the General for a speech. On stepping forward

to comply, General Sherman was received with

SPEECH OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-It is beyond my

power or the power of any living creature to all one-halt the picture your worthy President has

just painted. I am afraid you are doing what

men far above their ability, and letting them

down pretty hard (Laughter and applause.

Nevertheless, as in former parts of my life, I

will try and discharge the duty assigned to me

humbly and to the pest of my abuity, and turn

with pleasure to the men to whom we have been

listening with so much delight. The array of

ladies and gentlemen before us, of mothers,

tathers, sisters, and brothers, attests the interest

that is felt in you and the hopes they entertain

or you, now that you are about leaving your

teachers, who have been fitted by former experiences, by the study of books, and by association

with other men, to impart knowledge to you that will fit you for the life before you. Unfor-

tunately for me, I was not so favored as you

have been, and I regret it now and shall regret it to the end of time. I was compelled to pick

up what little knowledge I possess by grasping it, as it were, through brambles, and I some-

times had my hand pretty sharply pricked, too.

You have had those around you who have gladiy

told you everything you desired to know, whose minds were well stored with the richest

learning of the past. And now, young men, you must look out for yourselves. (Applause.) Your ship is about to sail on an unknown sea. You have your charts

and your compass; see that you steer your

course properly, that you watch your compass, and do not allow your minds to be turned aside

by the scudding of the sea or the winds across

will just as surely arrive at your destination as honesty will produce a good man. (Applause.)

My young friends, I rememoer that twenty-six

years ago I stood as you now stand, about to go forth to do whatever might fall to my share, and

I now had myself here in the presence of men

who were graduates of this College before I was born. It appears to me almost like sacrilege

for me to stand up in their presence and artempt

to give advice or instruction, and I would not

presume to say one word had not your honored President asked me to do it; probably for some

reason unknown to me. (Applause.) When I graduated, I was told, in plain English—not in Latin—(laughter) that I had finished, and was qualitied in natural

philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, and so for h. To prove that I was so qualified, I was

sent down to Florida to catch Indians. I did not see the logic of it then, nor do I no *; but I

had to go. I went from place to place in that

country, and finally I brought up in Charleston;

and whether I had a foresight of what was

coming, if that could be, or whether it was by the directing band of Providence, who rules all

things, I certainly was a wanderer in those days.

and Lunted through the marshes of the Santés

the Edisto, and the Savannah rivers, obtaining

knowledge which has since been of value to the nation. (Cheers.) Again, by what seemed a Providential accident, I was sent to take testi-

bridles—value, nothing; but nevertheless those lost saddles and bridles took me into a region of country, the knowledge of which afterwards proved to be of the greatest

importance to the people of New Hampshire and the civilized world. I went to Marietta and Chattanooga and stayed six weeks, and in that

short time gained knowledge which has since, I think, repaid the mileage paid me at ten cents per mile. (Applause.) Shortly afterwards, just

nonv about some lost saddles

your sails, but follow your compass, and you

was done in the early part of the war, elevating

the wildest expressions of delight.

General Sherman said:-

Address at the Alumni Dinner.

General Schenck was chosen Chairman, and saving briefly eulogized the soldiers and sailors their efforts for our country, and lauded the rand results achieved through the Loyal segues in encouraging to a successful ending the late Rebellion, introduced Governor Hamilton, of Texas, who in substance spoke as follows: GOVERNOR HAMILTON'S ADDRESS.

If some years hence any of us shall remember the late struggle, tear aside the veil of the past and look back upon this occasion when we met to confer what was to be done with traitors, we shall wonder that we ever had any misgivings as to the results of the Rebellion, and that there had been those who had doubted that its props and been those who had doubted that its props and influences of the past would have to give way. Four years of war, anxiety, and suffering seem not to have brought the people of this country to the conclusion that all the points of the controversy had been settled. Slavery, which we admitted as a legal institution, is no more. But let us not suppose we can stop where we are, and believe it does not exist. The Constitutional amendment you revert The Constitutional amendment you revert to the Sorth, and throw us back upon that doctrinized idea of State Rights which we had thought a question settled. We hear it now opposed that the Government shall sur-round and protect the American citizen. The Congress representing the loyal sentiments of the people of the country have said it is not enough that simple protection be guaranteed, but it is best that the Executive give the Southern people a chance to decide whether the late rebellious States are loyal or not. was one sent South to invite the people back to loyalty. I did not think the Executive had the authority to decide alone what was necessary; but I held that Congress had the power to de-termine what was essential to be a republican form of government. It was giving an oppor-tunity to allow the people the chance to illus-trate which of the lessens of the past they pro-perly appreciated. The Executive is but the servant of the law-making people. He has no more power to say what shall be done than you or I. (Applaus.) Where was derived the power to decide by any one man what was ne-cessary to return these States? It is not at all with the Executive, but with the political department of the Government to say what shall be done with any enemy of the Government, whether native or foreign. I wonder why it is that this Government has so little power over local enemies, while over foreign it is despotic. It seems to be an idea that our Government has less power than other Governments. It is a mistake; we have as much, if not more, but the idea is to locate where these differences are. I was directed to perform the duties of Governor. for the reason they had overthrown the r laws, Texas was not in a corporate capacity; and so they told the Texans, however much they might resuse, the Government had the right

to take all their property under any cir-comstances when it could be turned to the account of the enemy. The slaves of the South could not league themselves with either side, but we know they were in sympathy with When the war ended the Provisional Governors were directed to go and call con-ventions of citizens, but the negroes were citizens when the war ended, and yet were not recognized. I rejoice that the Civil Rights bill did pass, though I contend that the regro was a citizen. He was willing to fight, to die, to stand up for his country. Whence came the power of the President to state that any one class of citizens known to have been loyal should have been kept out of their rights and privileges, while Rebels were cordially admitted? But we never shall go through this trouble without going back. We shall have to get without going back. We shall have to g bravely over the feeling of negro worshippers lovers. The backneyed phrase that is a "white man's government" is a lie. It's a tree man's government, for those of every clime and hue who would offer their lives in its behalf. be a white man's government, why is the black man of New York enjoying the elective tranchise, subject to drat, taxation, and public responsibilities? What is he? It may not be your taste to be his equal. Are you willing to take the start and run the race with him and be his superior? If you were to attempt to drive them from you you would starve to death. It was a problem whether they would work, but that had been settled; and in the South it was a matter of dispute whether the white man would work or not. Some months ago the Southerners were asking, "What

will you do with us? Let us remain here. Do not drive us off." They pleaded for bare existence. I assured them the Government would protect and aid them, but they must take the Well, after they took the oath, and found nebody was hurt nor in at y way interfered with, and that the courts were doing nothing, and in seizing property they were getting pardons, and from abject humility they to the coolest arrogance, asking what it were best to They proclaim the radicals worse than Abo itionists, and declared "Andy just the man, for he is going to put his toct upon the neck of them d—d Yankees. Down with the radicals! He will protect us." And Johnson, instead of putting the Government upon the rock of eferaal justice to all, is returning it back to these treason-plotters of the past and national haters of the present. The Pre ident claims himself as the judge of the character of the new Governments, and in this arose all cur evil. Congress s the power derived direct from the people, but the President is only the Executive. I envy not the man who could render such a verdict as has Mr. Johnson. Let those who are to meet in the splendid function of petty prodigals, covered all over with bread and butter, rollic with their

feast. They propose, if they succeed, to pay the debt of the Government, provided the South is allowed a due portion to pay her debt. dall, as clever a man as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship, is in charge of the crew. He is to settle that little debt you know contracted by the family trouble. Of course the orphans North are to be taken care of, but those of the South shall not be neglected. A mutual benefit is less expense. Those who lost their all in the dear Confederacy must have Government patronage

Confederacy must have to vertiment patronage to regain their feet. Poor Jeff, Davis, his mighty mind and intellect should not be lost to the States, and, of course, he would not be punished more than any of us. What has he done that's a more than any of us. What has he done that's a crime? Expel that Yankee Congress with bavo-

nets, and take us back into our seats. We never went out of the Union. That's the programme, I read something on the 22d of February about somebody saying around this city that "the Constitution had been stuck in a pigeon-hole; when I came into office I took it out, and have undertaken to carry out the letter of that document." Did that incoherent man purpose

per mile. (Applause.) Shortly afterwards, just about twenty years ago, I remember sitting with many young officers—Braxton Brazg was one—at the dining table of the Hon. James Pottigrew. I believe the best Union man present will not doubt the loyalty of Mr. Pettigrew, for he was loyal in 1831. He was the only loyal intelligent man in Charleston during the Rebeltion, and he is loyal now. Mr. Pettigrew listened to our complaints that our future looked poor, and that the only promise held out to us was a brevet major commission and command of some brevet major commission and command of some little post on the New England coats. He told us: "Gentlemen, do not be alarmed: there is a Providence guides this world, and you young men will yet have to weat men will yet have to await an opportunity to put your talents to use." His language gave us to liber a martyred President, in the imputation he had not been guided by that instrument? out, and I was sent to California, where in my

war derings I saw the first pieces of gold discovered, and watched its magical effect upon the while world. The discovery of that gold gave mil kins to America, and I doubt much whether, it is a gold had not been discovered, the nation would have managed to work out the problem of inance which the war of Rebellion had raised, and preserved its present glorious polition. That gold gave us wealth and credit abread, and a strength and durability which survived the war. After some years I again went South, and all at once I paused to see and feel in the very air that we were upon

and feel in the very air that we were upon the verge of a sectional war. I had heard it spoken of in Charleston. We had laughed and joked over it at the mess table. I had heard it discussed by politicians; I had

heard General Scott say we were upon the eve

of war; but my mind never realized it until the

of war; but my mind never realized it until the spring or summer of 1860, when I was in New Orleans and Eaton Rouge. Then, for the first time, I saw that it was not all talk. That cry of wolf, wolf, meant something, and that civil war was upon us sure enough; and what has been the usue? You all know it has been a short war to the world at large, but long enough to us during those dark days which formed the early part of it. All I will say is that in that war

part of it. All I will say is that in that war arose men, one by one, equal to the emergency, until the war closed and the nation was saved. (Applause.) And now, young gentiemen, I ask you to look at these men and your future. They

are like yourselves. Look at General Grant, a modest, plain, bold, brave, unchanging gentle-man, with the simple idea to do what is right,

and nothing will turn him aside from that. A more modest man than George H. Thomas exists

not on earth. If he were present, you could not begin to get him to stand up here; and Phil. Sheridan would infinitely rather, with sabre in hand, ride down the Rebei line than

enter this room and stand in my place. (Cheers.)

General Meade is an accomplished gentleman and scholar, and would hit this place far better

than I. (Cheers.) Thus you see that during the war men have risen to the highest positions, and stand there now, not one of whom pretends to be above you; and this teaches the simple lesson that with honesty of purpose you

can master every problem it you go at it with

a good purpose and a determination to do so. There is no doubt of that, in my judgment.

It requires, of course, a great intellect to become a renowned judge or lawyer or man

of science, but for a man of business, for the

thousand and one employments that give tone and temper to the country, any young man

with a good, honest heart can master them. For the art of war, in which renown seems thrus:

upon us, all that is required is nerve, honor, courage, and faith in the flag that wins, and wins

always. I will not occupy more of your time, for I

have seen ladies and gentlemen standing here for

tive long hours patiently, and you must be fired. I know you will say amen to the words I have

spoken to these young men, and give them a parting and cheerful word as they leave your

little village of Hanover, and start out into that

world which is not so dark and full of bad people

as has been represented. There are a great many

good people in the world. You will find them wherever you go, and you will find people alike wherever you go, for they are all pretty much as God Almighty designed them. Therefore, young gentlemen, wishing you a happy passage through the sea of life, I bid you farewell.

The commencement exercises terminated with a prayer from the Rev. Dr. McConch, of Queen's

SPEECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AT THE ALUMNI

DINNER.

The Alumni Jinner was held at Dartmouth Hotel, and was presided over by Chief Justice

Chase. When the cloth was removed he said:-

We meet under auspicious circumstances, The heavens smile benignantly upon us, and

the day appears to be made expressly for our

gratification. Our country, if not absolutely at

peace, is yet approaching peace, and that, we hope, rapidly; and we trust the time is not far

d stant when all the States will again be gathered

around the common table of Uncle Sam to partake of his richest bounties (cheers),

parisking of them under the old Stars and Stripes, which now float, thanks to our brave

generals, over the length and breadth of the

land, dallying with every breeze under the

Judge Chase then introduced GovernorSmith.

of New Hampshire, who culogized the College, after which General Sherman was called upon

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

several purposes, especially around a dinner table. Hel thought that Congress would do a

great deal better if the members would take s

hearty dinner together once a week. He had asked his friend the Chief Justice whether he

relieved any member had ever changed his vote

on any material question by reason of any de-bate, and he had answered "No." Congress

debated a great deal, and talked a great deal, but it was all for the ear of the public, and made

no impression on those present. When men me together severally and exchanged views, they

were more likely to agree than when in public

with reporters and listeners around them. On such occasions consistency required them to maintain the position they had taken; he there-

tore beld that there was too much public speak

ing in the country, and that our social and

friendly gatherings were too few. In conclusion, General Sherman spoke of the

pleasure his visit afforded him, of his meeting

old iriends, and talking with them of those near and dear to them who had been in the war. He named several who had particularly distin-guished themselves, and these reminiscences

The Rev. Dr. McTosu followed in an eloquent

appeal for unity between England and America.

and was followed by Mayor Lincoln and others.

Some 400 guests enjoyed the entertainment,-

gave great pleasure to his audience.

New York Tribune.

The General said he believed in gatherings for

College, Beliast, Ireland.

whole heavens. (Cneers.)

by the Chief Justice.

The Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee on the Crisis

New York, July 12 .- I have the honor to vention is called meet with my most hearty citizen, but of every lover of free institutions throughout the world. The Union, in all its power and majesty, is restored; the proud flag of our country floats trumphantly and undisturbed from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean, and yet eleven sove-reign States, forming almost one-third of the brilliant constellation of our Union, are denied the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; their Representatives and Senators, elected in strict accordance with the law of the land, have been refused admittance to their seats in the legislative halls of the nation, and their citizens are there treated by a sectional majority like conquered subjects, and not like tree citizens of our common country. Such a state of things cannot and must not last; it is traught with the most imminent danger to our liberties. It is for the Democratic party to rise once more in its might and save the country from the hands of those who would not he sitate to distract and desiroy it, in order to accomplish their own wicked and selfish ends, Jackson, the father of the Democratic party, said these words, ever dear to the American heart: "The Union must and shall be preserved;" and the last admonition of the late lamented Douglas, given on his death-bed to his bereaved sons, were, "Stand by the Union." With such guides before us, our way is clear and easy. Let a stand by the Union, therefore, and the President, in the struggle which he is carrying on so manfully against a factious opposition in both Houses of Congress. In order to do so, we must send good and sound men as our repre sentatives to Congress, in order that they may take the place of those untaithful agents who betray their trust, and disgrace the gene rous and enlightened sourit of the American people. How can this be effected? how can the forlorn hope of conservative men, so long overwhelmed and crushed by a radical majority, be reenforced sufficiently to give to it the control of the next Congress.

This can be accomplished if the Democracy will place in nomination men of conservative and tatesmanlike views-men who, through the darkest hour of our nation's trials, never eavered in their devotion to the Union and the Constitution. Only to such men will the American people give their suffrages; and it is only by their election that we can hope to avert dangers of centralization and sectional despottsm, fully as inimical to our greatness and our liberties as seces-sion and disintegration. I hope that the efforts of your Convention will tend toward such a result; and trust also that in its proceed ings there will be a decided expression in favor of the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of next month. The grest Democratic party, without in any way abandoning its State and national organization, can well afford to lend its countenance to every fort made by good and conservative men towards the perpetuation of the blessings of free institutions in every section of our common country. In a letter written to me by Senator Douglas t few months before his premature death, at the when the Peace Conference was sitting in Washington, and when the fate of the nation trembled in the scale, that true patriot said, "I hall act with any man, irrespective of party. and I shall vote for any measure, without refe rence to what I may heretofore have written or uttered in debate, if by so doing I can help to avert the direful calamity of a disruption of this Union." Such, I hope and trust, will be the feeling of every Democrat throughout the land, and then we are sure to succeed against the anatics and radicals in and out of Congress.

A National Labor Congress. A National Labor Congress, representing the

various trade societies in the United States, will convene in Baltimore on the 20th of next month Many things pertaining to the interests of labor. and which should demand the earnest and care ful considerat on of workingmen, will coubtless be brought before this important and, we'think necessary Congress. The chief difficulty which the workingmen now experience in the advancement of labor reform, is the want of proper combination and unity of purpose. The un-settled condition of wages, arising from the constant fluctuation of general prices, has, within the last year, caused considerable injury to the interests of labor. Disputes have arisen be tween employers and workingmen, which, in several instances, have led to strikes, not only onsuccessful in their object, but rumous to hose who engaged in them. These and other matters should come before the Congress, and some measures be adopted to rectify the cylls of their recurrence. Let the various trade societies send honest, practical workingmen to the Congress, in whom they can teel confident that no stufster designs will be hidden, and there can be little doubt of the benefit resulting to the

A PANIC IN A THEATRE. -On the 27th ult. o light gas accident caused some alarm among the audience at the Lyceum Theatre, Sunder land, England. During the representation of Der Freischutz by the opera company, when the before the incantation sorne, a small sheet of fre flamed up from one end of the footlights, and thinking the stage was on fire, the greater part of the andience started to their feet and began to rush from the pit and boxes. The flames were immediately extinguished, however, before any damage was done, and the people at once resumed their places.

A DEMOCRAT ON THE POLITI-CAL SITUATION. LETTER OF AUGUST BELMONT, ESQ.

and the Philadelphia Convention. arknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., wishing me to attend a mass convenrion of the Democracy of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, to be held in your city on the 18th instant, for which please accept my cordial thanks. The resolutions under which your convention is called meet with my most hearty approval and concurrence, embodying as they do the time-honored principles of the great Democratic party—that only true national party, which at all times, in weal or woe, has never known any other watchword but that of the Constitution and the Union. When designing politicians and reckless fanatics had sown the seed of discord between North and South when received in the constitution of the constitution and the Union. between North and South—when secession first raised its treasonable voice, it was the Demo-cratic party which, through its press and its leaders, counselled moderation and mutual con-cessions, and sought to avert the learful calamity of civil war. These efforts failed; passion ruled the hour; and the tratricidal hand of our misguided brethren of the South was raise against guided brethren of the South was raised against our flag and our Union. Then, again, the Democratic masses, forgetting all former party divisions, rushed to the defense of the Constitution and the Union, and poured out their blood and treasure in support of the Government and the laws. They stood with unwavering unaninary and devotion by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, though they had no affiliation with the party or the doctrines which had placed him power. History cannot point to a nother instance of enlightened and self-sacrificing pairiotism than that evinced by the Democratic party during the fearful trials Democratic party during the fearful trials through which we have passed. Now, again, when, after a struggle of four years, such as the world has never witnessed before, the bravery of our people has vindicated the supremacy of the law-when we have asserted for all time to come that the Union of these States can never be severed, and that no State can ever hereafter break the Federal compact, except with the consent of all—now, when nearly eighteen months' peace and prosperity reign by the blessing of God over the broad extent of our beoved country, a set of unprincipled radicals in Congress, unmindful of the wishes of their Union-loving constituencies, are determined to destroy the work done by our brave army and navy, and to prevent the re-establishment of the Union for which they have bied on many a hard-fought battle-field. These wicked men have thus far been able, by a factious opposition, to frustrate the work of reconstruction and the patriotic designs of our President, whose course, dictated as it has been by statesmanship and enlightened humanity, has met manship and enlightened humanity, has met with the hearty approval not only of every good

Mr. Secretary Seward, in a letter re-cently addressed by him to the Tammany Society of this city, called that ancient Democratic organization a true Union I claim this title for the whole

Democratic party; we are the great National Union League of the United States, leagued to ther, for all time to come, against the foes of Inton and the Constitution, I regret extremely that my engagements will not permit me to leave home at present, and that I shall not, therefore, be able to meet my Democratic friends of the old Keystone State.
(Signed) A. Belmont.

(Signed) A. Balmont. Chairman National Democratic Committee. To the Honorable J. D. Davis, Chairman Democratic Standing Committee, Berks county.
Honorable WILLIAM ROSENTHAL, President Democratic City Club of Reading.

MANCHESTER. - The first directory of Manches

ter, England, was a thin octavo pamphlet, pub-

lished in the spring of the year 1772, and con-

taining 1150 names.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 20.

The New Attorney-General. Judge Stansbury, of Kentucky, the newly appointed Attorney-General, has arrived in town, and is stopping at Willard's,

Personal. Agricultural Commissioner Newton is confined to his bed with lumbago. E. S. Barrett, brother of the Pension Commissioner, died quite saddenly on Wednesday. The clerks of the Department attended his funeral yesterday in a body. The remains will be taken to Cavendish, Vt., for

Affairs in Mississippi.

General Wood, Military Commander of Mississippi, forwards a communication of Governor Humphrey's, which states that the difficulties between planters and negroes as to the settlement of contracts and payment of wages, and the suppression of outrages in Yazoo county, are being adjusted by the County Clerk under the regulations of the Civil Rights bill, and that the Sheriff of the county is organizing a posse comitatus to bring the marauders to justice. Judge R. A. Hill, of Jackson, Miss., in acknowledging the rece pt of copies of the Civil Rights bill, states his desire to serve the Commanding General at all times.

Members Leavin for their Homes. Quite a number of members of Congress are leaving for their homes. Senators Hendricks and Saulsbury left yesterday. Several members of the House also took their departure.

The Political Assessment Clerks. A list of the clerks in the departments is being made out preparatory to the regular political assessment, which is to be five per cent, on their salaries, collected in July, August, and September. Those who may refuse to pay this tax have the authority of the President in the case of the New Hampshire Treasury clerk, who was promoted last fall for peremptorily and publicly branding the scheme as an outrage, tor which act Mr. Johnson complimented him in a special order, and directed his promotion.

The Philadelphia Convention.

We have authority for stating that at the Philadelphia Convention, on its organizing, a resolution will be offered "that no one shall be admitted as a delegate who may have borne arms against the Government," and that James Brooks and Fernando Wood expect to commit the New York delegation against the resolution.

Buoys for the Southern Harbors. A contract was closed to-day by the Light-House Board with a New York firm for the construction of 300 light iron buoys, at from \$100 to \$550 each. They are to replace those taken up by the Rebels in Southern harbors during the war.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 20, 1866.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are freely offered at 5@3 per cent.; good mercantile paper ranges from 6 @8 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. In Government bonds there is very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 105, a slight decline; 98% was bid for 10-40s; 109% for 6s of 1881; 1062 for old 5-20s; and 1032 for 7-30s. City loans are without change; the new issue sold

at 97. Railroad shares are firmly held at full prices. Reading sold at 551@551, no change; Lehigh Valley at 624, an advance of 2; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 36. 37 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; 374 for North Pennsylvania; 554 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 314 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 444 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue du'l. Hestonville sold at 191@191, an advance of 1; 21 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 53 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 54 was bid for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 654 for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal shares are rather firmer. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35%@36, an advance of 2; and common do, at 274, a slight advance; 120 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Divi-

Quotations of Gold-10 A. M., 150#; 11 A. M. 1504; 12 M., 1504; 1 P. M., 1504. The following is the Funding bill, as it passed

the Senate:—

Be it enacted, etc., That in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the flith section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, A D. 1832 there shall be annually applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt the sum of one hundred and eighty milions of dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated for that jurpose out of any money not otherwise appropriated; and so much of said sum as is not required to pay the accruing inferest on said debt shall be applied to the purchase or payment of such of the public debt as the Secretary of the freasury shall from time to time direct.

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Freasury the Senate:-

purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Preasury to prepare for the funding or payment of the our standing Preasury notes bearing interest at the rate or seven three-tenths per centum per annum, holdors of such notes are hereby required to account the Secretary of the Treasury, in such manner as he shall prescribe, at least four montas before the maturity of such notes, whether they shall e ect that such notes shall be paid at maturity, or the same be converted into bonds of the United S ates, common y designates as they be the same be converted into bonds of the United S ates.

veried into bonds of the United S ates, common y designated as five-twenty bonds, and the eight on the part of such bolders of converting such Treasury notes into bonds shall be deemed and taken to be waived as to each and every note, in relation to which notice shall not be given as above described, and the same shall be paid at maturity in lawful money of the United States.

Section 3. And be if further enacted, That a'l money received into the Freasury of the United States for duties on imported soods shall be specially set about and applied to the purposes, following, to wit:—First, to the payment of so much of the interest of the public debt as is payable in compasseond, to the payment as it matures of the principal of the sublic debt; third, to the payment of such appropriations by Congress as are required to be paid in coin, when the amount of coin in the Treasury exceeds affly millions of dollars, the excess shall be sold in

open market, in the city of New York for United States notes, under rules to be prescribed by the hecretary of the Treasury, and the notes received

Secretary of the Treasury, and the notes received therefor shall be canceled.

Section 4 And be it further enacted Frat from and after the first day of January. A D 1867, the lawful money required to be held on hand by National Banking associations under the thirty-first rection of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3 1864" shall not consist in whole or in part of interest-bearing notes or bonds.

The stockholders of the Circulant, Hamily

-The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, on the 8th, agreed to increase the capital stock of the Company five hundred thousand dollars.

-Reports received at the Treasury Department state that the Southern States are at present flooded with counterfeit United States notes, National Bank notes, and fractional currency of every denomination.

-The Illinois Central Railroad will pay August 1, a cash dividend at 5 per cent, free of Government tax, to holders of full-paid stock. -The New Jersey Railroad and Transporta tion Company will pay, August 1, a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax.

pay, 20th inst., a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax. -The Washington Insurance Company has declared an interest dividend of 5 per cent, free ot tax, payable August 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-The Fulton Fire Insurance Comeany will

Reported by De Haven & bro. No. 40 S, Third street, \$\text{SIRST BOARD}\$
\$1000 Phil 6s new... 97 | 100 so Read \$5\text{int 55}\$
\$1000 do....... 97 | 200 sh do...\text{loss 55}\$
\$6500 U \$6s \$^5\$ coupl05 | 100 sh do...\text{b30 55}\$
\$8 sh Leh Val..\text{lots 64}\$
\$25 sh Penna R.... 56

-Messrs. Deliaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of

| | the rates of | exchan | ge to-day | at 1 P. 1 | 1. :- | OLLO OL |
|----|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | American Go American Silv Compound In | ld | nd fa | Bu | 1507 | Selling. |
| -1 | Compound II | 11 | June. | 1864 | 13 | 184 |
| - | 44 | 66 | | 1884 | | 12 |
| | ** | 44 | | 1864 | | 121 |
| | - 44 | 198.1 | | 1884 | | |
| | 84 | 144 | Dec. | 1864 | 10 | 107 |
| П | 44 | ** | May. August, | 1885 | 78 | 84 |
| | 3.6 | 10 | August, | 1865 | 68 | 64 |
| | ** | ** | Sept., | 1866 | 52 | 61 |
| | 64 | 44 | October | 1845 | 51 | 54 |
| | -The Coal tonnage on the Schuyikiii Navigation for the week ending Tons. Cust. July 19, 1806 was: — 87,590 00 Corresponding week last year | | | | | |
| | Increase for the week 1.844 10 | | | | | |
| | Tournage for the season to date | | | | | |
| | Increase | for the s | eason of 1 | 836 | 362 | 294 18 |

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 20 .- The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and prices have a gownward tendency. The receipts are small, and the stock is very light. There has been no inquiry for shipment, and not much demand for nome consumption. A few hundred barrels sold at \$7@8 P bol. for superfine; \$8@9 for extra; \$10@11 for Northwestern extra tamily; \$11@12 for Penusy vanta and Ohio do do.; and \$13@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or orn Meal have been re-ported; we quote the former at \$6.25 and the latter at \$4.25.

at \$4.25.

The inactivity which has characterized the Wheat Market for some time past still continues and prices are dicoping. Sales of 300 bushels old red at \$2.50, and new Delaware at \$2.65. There is no white effective the sales of 300 bushels old red at \$2.50. gring. Rye is quiet; 1900 bushe s Western soid at \$1. In Corn there is not much doing; sales of 1000 bushels veilow, affoat, at 9ic, and 6500 bushels mixed Western at 90291c. Ons are dull and lower; sales of 1000 bushels Western at 500. We quote Pennsylvania at 550060c. The new crop will shortly make its appearance. make its appearance.

The market for Provisions continues very qu'et

but prices are firmly held New M ss Pork sells at \$52.75@33; Bacon Hams range from \$21 to \$25 for plain and caavassed; pickled Hams are selling at

Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 28@2 24, and Onto at \$2 29.

RAID ON COUNTERFEITERS.

Four More Parties Under Arrest-Two Other Factories Discovered and Broken Up-Seizure of Presson, Stool Plates, Etc., to the Value of Fifty Thousand Dellars.

The efforts of the Government towards the suppression of counterfeiting the national securities continue with unabated vigor. On Wednesday night the Secret Service Agents, acting under W. P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division, assisted by United States Marshal Murray, succeeded in arresting a young man by the name of Thomas Wilson, whom they sus-pected of being concerned in printing the bogus fractional corrency and other Govern-ment securities. Wilson denied all knowledge of the business, but upon being informed by Chief Wood that his entire operations had been watched for a month past, he made a full confession of his guilt, and stated that he was ready to turn over everything in his possession to the Government authorities,

The capture in this case consisted of nine finely executed steel plates for printing fractional cur-rency and ten dollar greenback notes, ave steel plates for manufacturing the long fifty cent Goddess of Liberty stamps, a large quantity of dies and rolls, and a portion of a press for printing the spurious currency. The remaining portion of the press will be recovered by to morrow.

ANOTHER MILL BROKEN UP.

The operations of the Secret Service men had led them to suspect that an establishment for the manufacture of the counterfeit money was located a short distance out of the city, in the direction of Long Branch, and they at once set about its capture. Some adroit plans were laid, out none were crowned with success until yesterday, when a descent was made upon the suspected spot, and a finer printing press than any yet taken was seized. In addition to this an elegantly executed steel plate for printing the backs of the Spinner head fit y cent notes was captured; also a large quantity of paper, ink, rells, and dies. The stuff was all boxed up, and arrived in this city last evening. A trunk nearly filled with bogus money, just ready for distribution, was also seized and brought to this They were all placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, and the prisoners committed to the County Jail.

The arrests in the city still continue. Yester-day William Wall, alias Wal Crosby, and William (alias Charlie) Bartlett, were taken into custody on warrants issued the day previous, on charge of dealing in United States counterfeit national currency. They were committed to jail for examination, which will be held on Saturday.

The consternation among the counterfelters is intense. Knowing themseives to be guilty, they are not certain of security for one moment, and they find all their efforts to "square the job," or buy off the officers under Mr. Wood, to be most unsuccessful. Thus far eleven of the most noted manufacturers of counterfeit national securities have been taken into custody, and the amount of plates, presses, dies, roles, and printing apparatus seized could not be replaced by the counterfeiters for fifty thousand dollars.—N. Y.

INDIGNANT CORBLERS. - The cobblers of Nantes recently struck because the name of their patron saint, Crispin, was not inscribed on the Amanach Nantais. The almanac has been corrected to their satisfaction, and the cobblers are de-lighted at having stuck to their saint like wax.