REDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865. UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS. FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG.

Subject to decision of the Legislative C J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford. e apt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run. Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF. Bedford.

DANIFI de will more cess and rise to higher and more responsib positions. To no one instrumentalityyou except the common schools-is American public more greatly indebtes for the universality of its knowledge than ry, newspaper press. It is one of the grand Archimidean levers that moves the unit tened world; and the farmer who neglects provide himself and family with one or m of the best papers published in the count is standing directly in the way of his oon and family's prosperity and advanceme He shuts out the light which brightens the intellect of his household, and will s find that he is outstripped by his more sa cious neighbors. Another article that is most indispensaple in home education i, good dictionary. It is a daily want in ev intelligent family, and he is "penny the and pound foolish,, who neglects to province his family with the best standard lexicorally the language! The pages of Webster's N Illustrated Edition furnish such a vast ft of of useful information that it should be diet consulted in every family. No one who aims any aspirations to culture and refiner tell can afford to dispense with it. The dollars that it costs are soon compension, for and returned tenfold. Better, far be live on plainer food, or went the old clor ina litter and the returns from the army. This cry is raised against innocent persons by those who were really guilty, in order to concea the part which they themselves took in the fraudulent action. It will be useless to no-

was east for any district candidate by any soldier, who, when at home, did not reside in the proper district. A weak effort is made to show that the Legislature, and that F. M. Kimmell this is found in the fact that this result is effected by the entire rejection of every vote east in the army, both by soldiers of Bedford and Fulton counties. The return Judges of Fulton county rejected about one half of the soldier votes cast for that county. Out of 51 soldier votes cast in that county only 25 were counted. In Bedford

tice the various falchoods contained in the

paper thus circulated. It attempts to prove

hat the returns rejected by the Prothono-

tary could not be certified by him. This

absurdity is fully answered by the Report

of the Legislative Committee whose report we publish to-day. It was clearly shown,

and is the fact, that not a voter in the army

Shannon. All the balance were counted. There is an impression in many quarter that if the action of Mr. Shannon in withholding 139 votes, and the action of the Fulton county Judges in rejecting 25 votes, should be legal and proper, that Messrs Kimmell, Meyers and Findley were elected. This, however, is all a mistake. The act of Shannon and that of the Fulton county Judges, in rejecting soldier votes, affected no candidate except those for Congress. True it diminished the majorities but did

county 139 votes were not certified by Mr

not alter the result. Admitting that the action of the Fulton county Judges and Mr. Shannon, was correct, still Kimmell, Meyers and Findley were defeated. The returns as made by the Judges of Fulton county and by Mr. Shannon himself, defeat the whole three of these men. The official returns of Somerset county, as made out, signed, and certified by every Judge in Somerset county, of both parties; by every Judge of Fulton county, of both parties, and by every Democratic Judge of Bedford county, elected Messrs. King, Ross and Armstrong, and defeated Messrs. Kimmell, Meyers and Findley.

The returns of the several counties we certified and copies duly filed with the Prothonotaries of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton counties. They are to be found in the evidence taken by the Committee of Investigation on pages 57, 58, 66, 67 and 68 of

We give the official figures and defy con tradiction:

OFFICIAL RETURNS. Bedford, (home vote).... 1741 1741 2407 2408 Bedford, (soldier vote)... 285 246 78 101 Somerset (whole vote)... 2467 2499 1586 1597 Fulton (home vote).... 516 514 892 800 Fulton (soldier vote).... 21 21 5 5 District vote,...... 5030 5021 4878 4911 Armstrong over Meyers, 152

Ross, 5021 Findley, 4911

Ross over Findley,.... 110 Now it must be remembered that these are the returns made out by the Democrats themselves and signed by every Democratic Return Judge in the District. In making these tables they had the benefit of Mr. Shannon's rejections in Bedford, the Judges in Fulton, and had thrown out every soldier's vote in the district, to which even partizan prejudice and partiality could raise an objection. It may well be asked, in view of these facts, how does it come that some of the leaders pretend to say that Kimmell, Meyers and Findley were elected. The answer is simple. They had made up the returns in the several counties to suit themselves, and after having excluded 139 solin Fulton county, when they came together they found that they had not yet elected

of these three men, under advice, deliber ately threw away the entire balance of the oldiers' vote of Bedford and Fulton counies. These men had solemnly signed the eturns at home, under oath, which they now reject, and thus every soldier in the distranchised in order that the district might was the fact that six or seven of the Bedthat was in the return, but by reason of the votes rejected by Mr. Shannon. The table of returns for President Judge exhibits the same state of facts, and the action of the Judges was the same except that the soldier vote of Fulton county was counted. Not one, however, of the Bedford county soldiers was allowed a vote in this arrangement. We may add that up to this hour, counties were not lawful voters, although 646 soldiers were disfranchised in Bedford county and 51 in Fulton.

The people of the State had decided by an immense majority that soldiers should enjoy the right of suffrage, and had made before been known, while foreign nations, it a part of the Constitution of the State. But a few of the so-called Democratic leaders, by the aid of a Democratic Prothonota. ry, declared that Bedford county soldiers should not vote. These are now the especial friends of the soldiers, and hope to obtain their votes at the coming election.

The very men who, of late years, have been loudes; and most frequent in their protestations of love for the Constitution, are the first to disregard one of its most sacred

From the foregoing tables it must not be and Findley 110 votes in the district. It is true that Meyers kept 42 votes behind Findley. But the true and real majority was nruch larger. It must be remembered that hands of those who plotted and labored for

cording to Democratic returns.

As already seen Mr. Shannon disposed of 39 soldiers. Only part of these voted for Assembly. The part so voting gave 14 and answered at the ballot-box. Fulton county Judges threw out 25 votes. These gave some ten majority against Meyresiding outside of the county, voted for ers and Findley. Some ten returns for Conany county candidate. It was just as cleargress were brought from Harrisburg which states that "the Junior Editor of the Inshown, and is the fact, that not a vote were not certified for Assembly. These gave eight more majority against Meyers the country ought to go to the army, &c. and Findley. Then, a return from Phila- The muliciousness of this infamous falsehood delphia, part of the 186th Regt., was not is only equalled by the cowardice of its equiv-Messrs. Meyers and Findley were elected to counted for Assembly, By an oversight of ocating author. It is an old slander revived the officers holding the election, these votes and was first raised against us some two or was elected Judge. A complete answer to were not counted because two names were three years ago, it did as no harm then and contained on each ticket. There 19 majori- can do none now, The soldiers know wh against Meyers and Findley were lost. Adding these and we have-

A clear majority against Meyers of 203 Judge Kimmell did not demand a commission of election. Meyers did claim his seat. Of course he did not get it. Is it any wonder that he and his friends must stir up a dust now and then to dupe and gull his mistaken and misguided followers. This accounts for the anonymous pamphlets.

PROPHESIES FULFILLED.

"We say to the President, make not a Di-

person of John Wilkes Booth who took the leg in the Confederate service, while another foe left before him. guage above quoted.

"When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the conscription, we shall look with some anxiety, and more cu-

In speaking of this article the Bedford ed Government. Gazette of July 28, 1865, (last Friday,) uses It may be said by some that the posts of the following language:

"OLD THINGS." A couple of articles published in our paper A couple of articles published in our paper some years ago, on "provost marshals," &c., have been the texts of Abolition preachers, legislators and editors ever since we printed them. The howling and roaring of these delectable creatures, occasioned by those articles, have furnished us infinite enjoyment. To give a new impetus to their yelping, we say just now and right here, that we stand by every thing we ever said on the subject of say just now and right here, that we stand by every thing we ever said on the subject of "provost marshals," and add that what we prophesied about them has come true. Such miserable man-catchers and sellers of human flesh and blood as officiated in the capacity of township "provost marshals" in this county, in the language of the BEDFORD GAZETTE of March 13, 1863, "will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The people will brand them with shame, for to do so is their only defense against the usurpations of power. They will put a soorpi-

In this article, it is true, he varies a little -that is from the Provost Marshal of the natorial chair, or the voice of Mason or Sli-District to township Provest Marshals. dell once more heard at the bar of the Uni-But "just now and right here," he stands

by all he had said before. The peace of the life of Jacob Crouse, a courageous and faithful township procest marshal, was disturbed as often and as much by the exigencies of the time, it continues to as the spirit of rebellion and resistance to law, was able to disturb it while he lived.

The passed, and it is for President Johnson to decide when such is the case. At that time If to perish by the hands of violence, instigated by such advice, and to fall a martyr to world that the power of all opposition is dier votes in Bedford county, and 25 more devotion to duty and faithful adherence to ended, and our land in complete peace. Unthe cause of his country in the hour of her their candidates, and something more must peril, be an honorable death, then did this

THE TWO LEGACIES.

On the 4th of March, 1861, the adminis tration of the imbecile Buchanan yielded up American people, a divided country, with its treasury bankrupt and without a shadow two counties of Bedford and Fulton were of credit, its industrial interests prostrated, its business of every kind paralyzed, with all attain to the high honor of having Messrs. the world declaring the great republic a fail-Meyers and Findley to represent it at Har-risburg. The only pretext for this action possessed no power to put down rebellion or to preserve the national integrity. Thus, ford county Judges had not signed the re- with six states in rebellion, a provisional turns-yet it was well understood that they government established, an army organized did not refuse to sign by reason of anything a war already begun, and all the forts, arms and arsenals in the South, with a few excep fact that something was left out which tions, in possession of the rebels, the cour should have been put in: to wit, the 139 try was upon the verge of anarchy and ruin when Abraham Lincoln ascended to the pres idential chair and addressed himself to the nerculean task of restoring the national integrity, building up its credit, suppressing a gigantic rebellion, reviving the confidence of the people, opening up the channels of business and infusing new life into our industrial interests. In the short space of four years not a man has ever pretended that any of he accomplished all. When on the 14th of the soldiers who voted in Bethord or Fulton | April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln fell beneath the bloody hand of the assassin, he bequeathed to the American people, a country regenerated, her national integrity preser ved, her credit restored, her industrial in terests enjoying such prosperity as had never instead of pointing to us as an example of the tailure of republican institutions as they had done four years before, have been brought not only to honor but to respect and fear the flag of our country wherever float its starry folds. True, many gallant heroes have fallen, blood has flowed like water, and treasure has been poured out by millions but they have all been expended in putting down a rebellion, inaugurated, organized armed and nurtured into strength under the eeble rule of Buchanan and before Abraham Lincoln had entered upon his duties as preupposed that Meyers was only beaten 152 ident. With such a record before us, who can doubt as to who shall be permitted to control the country in the future? Can any and doubt as to whether it is safer in the 152 was the majority against Meyers ac- its destruction, or of those who have brought it safely and prosperously out of such imminent peril? These are questions for the people. Let them be carefully weighed,

AN OLD SLANDER REVIVED.

The Gazette of last week contains a communication signed "Snake Spring" which QUIRER has often said that the poor men of their friends are without resorting to the anonymous correspondence of the Gazette Democratic table majority against Meyers 152 for information. The original publisher are in quite as bad a predicament. Even with the bad repute attending anonymous communications, the slander was more like ly to receive credence than if the author's name had been attached.

> The Richmond Elections-The Lessons they Teach.

However grieved our people may be at the result of the recent Richmond elections. no one will be much surprised. The party lines, although somewhat disguised, were onysius of yourself, for there are yet Damons among the people of the North who will dare to resist any usurper. Your design against the liberty of the People and the society of the State is needless and wanton."

—Bedford Gazette, Feb. 27, 1863. still distinctly drawn. The candidates were A Damon by name was not found, but The candidates did not appear to make any one in character and spirit appeared in the concealment of the part they played during advice thus given and President Lincoln fell claimed the votes of his fellow-citizens on a martyr to the spirit breathed in the lan- account of the number of his sons who had died in the cause of Rebellion. In fact, an by thunders at Spanish Fort and Blakely, and the defender of national independence, open rivalry appears to have existed as to forces his way into Mobile. Wilson with a if he were he would not cede Sonora. open rivalry appears to have existed as to who could prove the greatest complicity with | cloud of horsemen, rides over Alabama and treason, and Sturdivant, the successful candi shall look with some anxiety, and more cutriosity, for the name of the wretch, who will
and scruple to disgrace himself, and the community in which he lives, by accepting this
adious office." (Provost Marshal.) "Let
that man, whoever he may be, make up his
mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor
die an honorable death.—Bedford Gazette,
March 13, 1863.

Treason, and Sturdivant, the successful candi
date, was also the winner in the contest for.
secession honors. The whole ticket choses
were lately Rebels, and are probably Rebels
still. The Union men were defeated, and
the choice of the populace fell upon those
who were traitors in the past, and are now
to be the recipients of office under the restordate, was also the winner in the contest for, captures Selma, Montgomery, and Macon to be the recipients of office under the restor-

Mayor and Sheriff are but trifles, and that ant excitements, has intervened. A draft o no injury can be done by merely local officers; that the highest repositories of the State authority are the controlling power, and that the Senators and Congressmen being secured the minor posts could go in default of exertion. To such we would quote the warning of De Tocqueville, who says that in America the whole motive power of the machinery of government is found in what he terms 'town meetings;" and that it is in the borough, and not in the capital, that the policy of our nation is decided. A careful examiner of the system of politics cannot fail to agree with our foreign friend. It is at the little gatherings in our country towns that the candidates for offices fight their battles; it is at the precinct meetings that all our civic contests are decided. We, therefore are not prepared to underrate the influence are not prepared to underrate the influence pations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of their bodies.

Men will turn from them in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of their political leprosy."

They will put a scorpion are not prepared to underrate the influence to be exerted by the local Southern elections. In them we see but the precursor of other and "more directally insolent deeds about to follow. We would not be surprised was follow. We would not be surprised was Brown once more placed in Georgia's guberted States Senate claiming admission as members. If, therefore, we would save ourselves from this indignity, let us deduce some lessons from the example of Richmond. The war power is still in force. Created be exercised until those exigencies have

til that is done, the President, in securing

to "each State a republican form of govern-

shirked the burdens of the war return there to enjoy the blessings of peace." The internal revenue tax for this year in be done. The district was represented by township Provost Marshal "die an honorable actions demanded by necessity. Let such Huntingdon, and Mifflin counties, amounts the district composed of Cambria, Blair, a test oath then be applied, and let such an to \$103,652 80.

FROM MEXICO.

examination be made of the records of the

candidates, as will effectually preclude any

who might be elected by Rebel votes from

coming into office. In his recent message

Governor Pierpont made use of a sound

argument, when he favored the application

of the tests of government, not so much to

the people as to the candidates. If they

are all loyal, truly loyal, the evil-disposed

will have no means of mischief. Let care

be then taken as to who are sworn into offi-

cial position. If they be kept purged of

treason, the bitterness of the people will

have no vent. Until after some time be past

it is necessary to keep an iron grasp on the throat of the scarcely dead carcass of treason.

Unless our authorities awake from their

seeming confidence in rebel honor, we will

lose all the fruits of victory, and once more

become the servants to a slave aristocracy.

The Grand March of Events-A Six

Months' Retrospect. Once during the issue of Lord Macaulay

But, if such were the oppressive richness

of the vein which Macaulay opened and

worked till his own life was spent, long be

fore the historic mine was exhausted, wha

will be the embarrassment of the future his-

To merely catalogue the striking military

events of the war since the first shot of the rebellion flew across the bow of the Star of

the West, would occupy every column of the

New York Times, from margin to margin. Then add all the details in the realms of ti-

nance, of politics, of internal administration

of foreign affairs. Let all these be illustra

ted from the millions of printed pages and

nanuscripts which are to be called and stud-

ied. Consider the time, patience, intelli-gence, genius, required for the elaboration of

details, for description, elucidation, argu-ment, inference, and it will be seen what the

historiographers of the rebellion have before

them. Such an epoch has never been known

To sweep in with one rapid glance

chievements of the republic, and its mingled

experience, within the last six months alone,

start with the old battle-grounds in Tennes

Franklin and Nashville, Hood's army of in-

Within the same period Shermans's double

linas, and added Branchville, Columbia, Che-

Schofield's advance on the line of the Neuse

his two battles at Kinston, and his penetration

of Goldsboro, are next in order, while She

Johnston at Bentonville and Averysboro.

Grant now once more absorbs all attention

turning the compliment "from his left,"

carries the rebel capital, pursues the the rebel

Pari passu with these grand events, three

grand expeditions start from the West. Can-

Georgia, scatters the cavalry of Forrest, and

Stoneman breaks through Eastern Tenness

and North Carolina, riding at will, and driv

ing all before him. Lee's surrender ensues

then Johnston's, Taylor's, Kirby Smith's and

But the real complexity of this wonderful

story is only half indicated. A Presidential

election and inauguration, with all its attend-

300,000 men has been ordered and executed.

There have been changes in cabinets and rev-

gold has tumbled from 228 to 128. The

peace negotiations; the action of Congress

bor; the threatening aspect of Maxamiljan's

As if the strain on the popular mind were

President-that great murder-plot of the cen-

tury; the pursuit and death of Booth; the

funeral of Lincoln; the capture of Davis; the

military trials at Washington; the impeach-

ment of Davis for treason: the grand review:

the honors to our greatest soldiers; have driv-

joy again, as if it were the sport of fortune.

of nations .- N. Y. Times.

en the nation from mirth to tears, from tears to

Such an era is unparalleled in the history

A Wisconsin paper says: "We hear that

at Orford, Rock county, the other day, a

Copperhead, formerly postmaster under Bu-

chanan, who has run away at every call for

men and prospect of a draft, returned home,

when the neighbors in large force assembled:

and gave him notice to leave within twenty-

four hours. At the end of that time he was

still in town, whereupon preparations were

made to tar and feather him, alarmed by

which he skedaddled. The people of that

town don't propose to have those who have

oncerning slavery; the affair in Lisbon Har-

olutions in finance. The government credit

the rebellion is over.

o America; few such to the world.

torian of our times?

-Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Santa Anna Redivivus, -- His Proclama-

Santa Anna Redivivus, --His Proclamation to the Mexicans.

From the Phila. Inquirer:

We have received a manifesto in Spanish, by the Mexican General, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, dated at the island of St.

Thomas, and addressed to his unhappy countrymen in Mexico, which we translate for The Lucirce, as follows:—

trymen in Mexico, which we translate for The Inquirer, as follows:—
Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, well deserving citizen of the country, and General of Division of the National Armies of Mexico, to his countrymen:
Mexicans! He who has always addressed

you on solemn occasions, whether to explain to you his political conduct, or to give you advice, or to offer you his sword, is the same who now claims from you the greatest calm-ness and attention, in order that you may listen to him once more. I speak to you from the heart. I have never deceived you because truth has always been my rule.

The respect which in all times and under

all circumstances I have paid the majority of the people, imposes upon me the duty to impress upon you that which you have already read in my manifesto, issued at Vera Cruz on the 27th of February, 1864.

I adhered to the system of government which appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority in obedience to the principles which I professed, based upon submission to the National will, under the conviction that the Mexicans were those who, exercising their civil omnipotence, had given themselves new institutions and were retired. History of England, the interval of time be tween the publication of two contiguous volumes was actually greater than the historic space spanned by the long-expected treatise. such had been the suffocating wealth of material disclosed to the gifted writer, so much themselves new institutions, and were tr to find the way to concillate order with in the realms of fact and opinion offered itself on every hand for him to examine and to find the way to conculiate order with fib-erty. But what a painful error! From this hospitable island I contemplate with in-creasing indignation the scaffold which the tyranny of an usurping people are raising in our beloved country to stain it with the blood of our brothers, and for the destrucdigest, such were the number and magnitude of events to be recorded, that he seemed, in a certain sort, to have slipped backward in his appointed task; or, as an appreciative critic said the leaves of history turned over tion of our people.

From this island I have contemplated also faster than Macaulay could illuminate the

with pride, your struggle for life with the with pride, your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the intervention, and the trumpet of the free has made my heart palpitate with joy, as in the happy days in which we combated together in defence of our firesides and our outraged rights. The hopes of those who sought in monarchy the repose which the Republic denied them have been disappointed; the National dignity has been contenued; justice derided; our holy rights trodden under foot; thought enslaved; prostitution elevated and virtue villified; the sanctuary draped in mourning, and the the sanctuary draped in mourning, and the Church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated upon the scaffold, brandishing over the patriots the knife of extermination. War to the invaders! Liberty or death should be the cry of every generous bosom in which honor has her home, independence her altar, and liberty her rites.

We thought that the Archduke Maximil-

ian, of Austria, would restore to us peace, and he has been the new element of discord; that with wise laws he would enrich our treasury, and he has impoverished it in an incredible manner; that he would bring us happiness, and the misfortunes are innumerally which is so short a time he has happiness, and the misfortunes are innumerable which in so short a time he has heaped upon the ruins of ensanguined Mexico: that, in fine, he would be consistent in his principles and promises, and he accepted the views of President Juarez in all that related to reform, at the same time that he see, where, in the two grand engagements of persecutes him and gives him war to the Franklin and Nashville, Hood's army of in.

European adventurers formed his guard of vasion was dashed into fragments against the honor. The French bayonets are the foun-dation of his throne, and in the meantime so many see themselves condemned to oblivion, to the contempt of the veterans of indepenveteran legions of Thomas. Then comes Sherman's daring plunge from Atlanta, through Georgia; the co-operative at ack of dence once the glory of our nation, and now objects of derision and mockery for the foreign soldiery. Such insults cannot be tolerated any longer. The hour has come in which we should exterminate from the same of the free the first and insult profane the land with their feet, and insult Foster on Grahamsville and the Charleston Railroad; the storming of Fort McAllister; the siege and surrender of Savannah, with its great armament and wealth. Terry's gallant assault on Fort Fisher next claims attention, to which succeeds the surrender of Wilming-

profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence.

Liberals and conservatives! forget our fratricidal contentions and advance to the rescue! Let us unite together against the common enemy! One banner covers us, the flag of liberty. One thought alone animates us, that of war and death to the invaders who destroy our towns and cities and behead our brothers. Eternal exceration to the tyrants of our country! columned army has swept across to the Caroraw and Charleston to its list of triumphs.

the tyrants of our country!
Compatriots! if, on reading my manifesto man is still marching on Raleigh, and defeats of last year your attention should be arrested by the expression that "the last word of my easily wards the terrific blow his adversary conscience and convictions is constitutional the same occasion, "I am not an enemy democracy, but of its excesses," and about all do not forget that I was the founder breaks down the whole fabric of rebellion at Quaker Road, Five Forks and Petersburgh, the Republic. A people is free whatever be their form of government, when the head of the nation forgets that he is human. Let The candidates did not appear to make any concealment of the part they played during the war. One boasts in a card that he lost a third blow should annihilate the wreck of a the lost a third blow should annihilate the wreck of a

But we have been mistaken. The Prince whom you chose is not the organ of the law, but the usurper of our rights. He is not is not the sovereign of the nation, but the humble vassal of a foreign potentate.

In order to inspire greater confidence in

the new form of government which you have just adopted, and to carry to the throne for your benefit the advice of experience, I went to Vera Cruz to meet the proclaimed Emperor, disposed to give him, without reserve all my support; but his arbitrariness and discourtesy closed the doors of my country apon me. The decree of my expulsion was written in a language which our forefathers

has been doubled at home and abroad, and Confederate navy has been swept from the ocean. A thousand lesser events have added fuel to the popular excitement—the burning of Northern hotels; the Canada raids; the not yet intense enough, the murder of the

All this proves that the intervention could

called invincible legions now under the yoke of democracy.

My friends, in addressing you to-day, I am only inspired with the desire for your happiness and the glory of Mexico. No unworthy sentiments dictate my words. I have shed some drops of my blood in your defense and I would shed it all, were it necessary, fighting in your armies, if not as your chief, then as a private soldier. In the meantime, while circumstances prevent me from jointhen as a private soldier. In the meantime, while circumstances prevent me from joining your ranks, I wish you to know the sentiments with which I am animated. Compatriots! on the memorable second of December, 1822. I adopted as my motto these words—"Abajo el Imperul Viva la Republica! [Down with the Empire! Live the Republic!"] And now, from the foreign soil upon which I am exiled, I repeat that motto with the same enthusiasm.

that motto with the same enthusiasm.
A. L. De Sta, Anna.
St. Thomas, July 8, 1805.

Probable Speedy Abdication of Maximilian.

Immediately upon the receipt by Maximilian, at the end of the month of April last, of the news of the death of Mr. Lincoln, the surrender of General Lee, and the coin, the surrender of General Lee, and the complete termination of our war, he despatched at once to Europe his especial friend and adviser. M. Floin, his Chief of Cabinet to advise with Louis Napoleon, King Leopold of Belgium, and the Emperer of Austria, as to what should be done under this change of affairs, the Empire in Mexico having been undertaken under the conviction that the United States were permanently disrupted and that our civil war would continue for many years.

disrupted and that our civil war would continue for many years.

M. Eloin left Vera Cruz on this mission on the 2nd of May last, passing by way of this city, and now returns by the same route. It was then reported that while here he had an interview with President Johnson, and that that interview was of a very satisfactory character. This report was, however, entirely without foundation, as M. Eloin only arrived here by the steamer from Havana on Friday, and left at noon of the aext day (Saturday) for Europe, and his time was principally spent in an unavailing search for a person whom he called "the Consul-General of the Empire," but whom he found no-body knew or recognized here.

ral of the Empire," but whom he found no-body knew or recognized here.

We have reason to believe that the mission of M. Eloin to Europe has been fruitful of important results. To Louis Napoleon he was instructed by Maximilian to state that the empire could only be established in tran-quility and Mexico thoroughly pacified by the aid of a largely increased force of foreign troops, and the outlay of much larger sums of money, which must also be furnished from abroad, as it was idle to place any reliance upon a revenue in Mexico for some years to come; that these reinforcements of troops come; that these reinforcements of troops and the necessary funds must be furnished by France, for they could be obtained now-where else; and further, that in view of the where ease; and further, that in view of the changed state of affairs in the United States, France and the other interested European powers must guarantee his throne against any attacks from without; that unless these conditions could be complied with, he (Maximus)

imilian) did not choose to stay in Mexico. From his father-in-law, King Leopold, From his father-in-law, King Leopold, Maximilian instructed his agent to ask nothing more than his general advice and good influence, as after the difficulties which had been raised about the last recruitments of the Belgian legion, and the sad fate these troops had met with in Mexico, it was idle to expect any further material aid. Besides, the fast declining health of the old monarch prevented the investment of any further was prevented the intrusion of any further vex-atious cares beyond those of his own king-

From the Emperor of Austria, Maximilthis afternoon at 5 o clock, when, by the diways been opposed to the idea of attempting to set up a throne in Mexico in opposition to the United States, and M. Eloin was there instructed to confine his mission to Vienna, to the single purpose of procuring a restoration to Maximilian of his rights of succession to the Austrian throne in the event of his returning from Mexico. This is the only part of the mission of M. Eloin which has been attended with any success, and in this his success has been complete. Maximilian can now return to Austria and regain his rights of succession there at any moment by simply giving up his rickety and tottering throne in Mexico.

We have reason, also, for the belief that the mission of M. Eloin has been productive of a further result—namely, that he carries back with him to Mexico, as the advice of Louis Napoleon and of King Leopold, that, under all the circumstances, and, seeing that it is now evident that the people of Mexico do not desire to have an emperor to rule over them, the best plan for Maximilian will be to abdicate at as early a moment as possible, and return to Europe. That then the French troops, having nothing further to do there, will also retire: and so the whole of this disagreeable and unfortunate Mexican business will be ended without any further trouble.

Napoleon and Maximilian will both have paid a noble tribute to the great doctrine of ian expected no aid, as his brother has al-

Napoleon and Maximilian will both have paid a noble tribute to the great doctrine of satisfied nationalities, and have very mate-rially strengthened by such an act of wisdom and abnegation their present and future po-sitions in Europe, and, above all things, will have avoided any difficulty with the United

States.

Such, we have reason to believe, is the advice which Maximilian's Chief of Cabinet is carrying back from Europe, and which we have still further reason to believe will be speedily followed.—N. Y. Herald.

REORGANIZATION GOING BACKWARDS. Louisiana, Virginia and North Carolina. - Major-General Butler ordered to Washington. Washington, July 28.

Washington, July 28.

General B. F. Butler has been sent for by the President, and will have an important duty assigned to him at once. The conduct of the amuestical, and the determination of the late open rebels to seize the reins of power in all parts of the South, show that the spirit of the Rebellion still lives, and is fast assuming a shape of great danger in the furuming a shape of great danger in the fu-

ernor Wells, of Louisiana, shows that out of two hundred and fifty appointments made by him, there is not a single Union man; and of the most important positions five are conferred upon men who inaugurated seces-

sion, and signed the ordinance.

Field, who assailed Judge Kelley last winter with murderous intent, has been made ter with murderous of Louisiana. To have Attorney-General of Louisiana. To have served with "valor and credit" in the Rebel

did not speak.

I owe you an explanation. The public journals of the capital published my recognition of the French intervention. This act of mine did not originate from my own will, but was imposed upon me by the force of circumstances.

Scarcely did the steamer that conducted me anchor in the port ere a French commander presented himself before me on board of the public presented with "valor and credit" in the Rebel army is the main requisite for position.

Governor Wells refuses to carry out the acts of the new Constitution whenever it conflicts with the old regime.

In Virginia matters are much worse. Governor Pierpont has attempted to conciliate the secessionists by conferring positions upon them of honor and provide for presented with "valor and credit" in the Rebel army is the main requisite for position.

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with reference to the colored race, then slavery is virtually re-established with a tenfold stronger hold than ever before. A ponot be supported without mistrust of the presence of the soldier who had always defended with energy the rights of his country who will act with Northern traitors in Conhumbling on various occasions the flag of the haughty potentates, and making their so-called invincible legions bow under the yoke of democracy.

My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing you to day I am My friends in addressing your to day I am My friends in addressing your to day I am My friends in addressing your to day I am My friends in addressing your to day I am My friends in addressing your to day I am My friends in Continuous in Continuous Young Young

Parties are now at work buying up Rebel bonds and certificates, and who openly express their confidence that they will one day be paid off. The apathy and listlessness of the North is surprising under threatened dangers which are more alarming than the warlike movements of the South the south. warlike movements of the South, to combat which millions of brave men sprang to arms. Now that the Rebels intend to adopt, with serpent-like cunning, less bloody but surer means to cement their power over the Government, and re-establish a system of boundage on a firmer basis nothing is beard but

continued reduction of the aggregate amount of certificates of indebtedness, the number redeemed being much larger than those new-

The Postmaster General is gradually re The Postmaster General is gradually restoring postal service all over the South. This morning the mails left the Washington Post Office to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburg. Contracts have just been made for service by railroad from New Orleans to Canton, Miss., and from Canton to Jackson, Tenn.

Other heads of departments are engaged restoring the civil machinery, in accordance with the proclamations of the President appointing provisional governors.

ointing provisional governors.

The Richmond Election. WASHINGTON, July 28

General Terry to-day issued an order de-laring the late municipal election in Rich-nond null and void, and prohibiting the candidates elected from assuming their office. Richmond papers received here to-night are silent on the subject, except the *Times*, which in a short article, states that such a step as ieral Terry took to-day was evidently under discussion yesterday in Richmond, al-though the Times tries to console its readers that no interference would be attempted by the military authorities. It says:— The question of objections of the military authorities of this city to certain officers e-lected on Tuesday, and of their intended in-

terference to prevent such officers from as-suming their respective duties, is set at rest stuffing their respective duties, is set at rest by a declaration made yesterday by the Gen-eral commanding the Department, that he had no objection to make to any of the per-sons elected, and unless the Governor chose to raise some objection, there would be no difficulty nor any opposition to a final and peaceful settlement of the matter, as indica-ted by the elections. The promised interfer-rence of the military authorities was based rence of the military authorities was based upon the interpretation which we were told they would place upon the election; but the sound judgment of these gentlemen and their just appreciation of the motives of our beople, have caused this promise to fail.—
We have no hesitation in venturing the opinion, based indeed upon indirect information as to his sentiments, that the Governor, tion as to his sentiments, that the Governor, who has had abundant opportunity to consider and understand the public statements, will not be behind the other authorities in justice and judgment. The Republic states that the Commissioners of election having completed the examination of the books, reported to Governor Pierpont on Thursday. In response to an interrogatory, the Governor stated that the members of the Council need not await instructions from him, but that they could organize whenever they saw that they could organize whenever they saw fit. A meeting of Council has been called this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when, by the di-rection of the Governor the commissioners

staves—the colored race have at last a chance to work for themselves, and to show whether they are fit for civil franchises. In the North no such chances are offered to them. There the necessity for aid from them to

put downtreason is not imminent, and there their numbers are not so large as to demand from Government the duty of vigilant guar-dianship. Thousands who would oppose the elevation of the negro to civil rights in the North, would sanction it in the South, first from their hatred of the traitors, and second, from their inability to deny protec-tion and political equality to men who are essential to the production of the necessaries of life for all, and ready to offer the lives as a defence against treason. - The Press

Enforcement of the Franchise Law in

The proclamation of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, on the franchise law, issued on the 19th instant, requires a rigid enforce ments of the legal enactment which disfranchises and expatriates every citizen of Kentucky who refuses to take the oath of allegiance. The proclamation concludes as fol-

'Loyal men throughout the State are requested to report to the Governor any disre-gard of the expatriation law, either upon the part of officers or citizens, giving the names of the offenders, that they may be proceeded against for such violation. The officer who shall fail to discharge his duty, as prescribed by law, or the citizen who, not being entited to vote, shall do so in violation should be promptly reported, that the proper steps may be taken for his punishment. These plain words are spoken that none may act upon the supposition that they will be permitted with impunity to disregard the laws made to guard and protect the purity of the elective franchise or over-ride the law-fully established sovereignty of the people.

"The military authorities will assist the civil officers in the enforcement of these instructions, if any attempt be made to violate them, upon application to the officer near-

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor. Look Out For Them.

der presented himself before me on board of the vessel, as the Chief Superior of Vera Cruz, and made known to me that I would not be allowed to land, but, on the contrary, he should oblige me to return in the same vessel if I did not immediately comply with the conditions which he presented to me, written in French. These conditions required me to recognize the intervention and the monarch elect, and not to address the people.

Such great insolence could only excite my indignation. But the sufferings of my wife caused by the painful journey by the sea, and the advice of some friends who came to meet me, inclined me to subscribe to these conditions, which, however, did not liberate me from the annoyance to which I was exposed.

All the recently elected officers are secessionists of the wilest brand; most of them have been in the Rebel army. There is not a spark of loyalty manifest; no evidence of regret for the past; an hope of any support for the Administration in the future.

In North Carolina matters are somewhat better, but still bad enough. Governor Holden seems desirous of favor from the amnestied, and being himself a pardoned Rebel, selects men of that stamp for office. Should these men succeed in grasping political control all over the South, in keeping out Northern men and capital, and make laws to re-establish the old status of affairs with reference to the colored race, then slaw turns of the move made their appearance in Harrisburg.

The new fifty cent notes are already counterfeited, and some of the bogus "halves have made their appearance in Harrisburg.

The new fifty cent notes are already counterfeited, and some of the counterfeited, and some of the bogus "halves have made their appearance in the minority.

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In North Carolina matters are somewhat better, but still bad enough. Governor Holden seems desirous of favor stars on the genuine are in green. The reading in black on the face of the genuine note is clear and distinct, while on the counterfeit the bronze is printed on the black, the words "fifty cents" being almost oblite rated. These defects can be easily remedied however, and when the notes because worn however, and when the notes become worn and dirty, will no doubt defy detection. —Harrisburgh Telegraph.

There is a general arrival throughout the State of skedaddlers who have been residing for some time in Canada. It is well to re-mind them that by President Lancoln's Proclamation, made in pursuance of an act of Congress, all deserters who failed to report before may 1st, 1865, are forever distran-chised as American citizens.

Randall Jaggard, of Pittston, Laze ne county, is a successful snake hunter. He has already sent sixty rattlesnakes to the different cities of the State, this season, and has at his home a large eagefilled with hving reptiles. After catching the pets, he actuality their fangs and renders them harmless.

ernment, and re-establish a system of bondage on a firmer basis, nothing is heard but gentle tones of mercy and forgiveness, which we will do the Southerners the credit to say, fall upon deaf ears and defiant hearts.

The President has recognized Adolph Rosenthal as consul of the Principality of Reuss for the State of Wisconsin.

It is ascertained in inquiry that there is a