

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor



CARLISLE, PA., AUGUST 17, 1865.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

In compliance with the published call, the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county met at STANLEY'S hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, July 29. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously: Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party throughout the county are requested to meet at the usual places of holding their respective townships, borough and ward elections, on Saturday, the 19th day of August, and then and there elect two delegates, to assemble in County Convention, in Carlisle, on Monday, August 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to form a County Ticket, and to attend to such other business of the party as may appear to them necessary and proper.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Chairman.

JACOB RHODES, C. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, Secretaries.

RETAILERS PLEASE NOTICE.—Wm. BLAIR & SON, Carlisle, offer best qualities Coal Oil, Paper Bags and Wrapping Papers at City prices. Save your freightings.

DEMOCRATIC WARD MEETINGS.

The Democrats of the EAST WARD will meet at HAZEL'S Hotel, on Friday, August 18, at 7 o'clock, to place in nomination Delegates to be elected to the coming County Convention.

The Democrats of the WEST WARD will meet at FURBER'S Hotel, at the same hour and for the same purpose.

The Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church for Western Pennsylvania will hold its next annual meeting in Carlisle in September.

PEACHES.—Our markets are now well supplied with this delicious fruit. The crop of this year is exceedingly large and the finest that has been produced for many years. Peaches are now selling in our markets at \$1.50 and \$2.00 the bushel.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—There are numerous bars about in this borough, frequented to a great extent by minors, and it is not an uncommon thing to see boys staggering along our streets under the influence of the Teutonic beverage. Disrespectful spectacles of this kind are witnessed daily. Saloon keepers have no right to sell to persons under age, and those who do so subject themselves to a heavy penalty. So long, however, as license is granted to any and every body who makes application, we must expect the laws to be violated.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We need money, and would be pleased to have our subscribers pay up a little more rapidly. There is a considerable amount upon our books which has been due for some time, and should have been settled long ago. Those in arrears are requested to square up as soon as possible.

RE-OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.—Our Common Schools, after a vacation of six weeks, were again reopened yesterday morning, much to the regret of some of the young lads and lasses, who have been enjoying themselves jolly during the vacation. It is, however, a matter of great relief to parents of troublesome boys and girls, who ever since the closing of the schools, have spent much of their idle time on the streets. A pleasant school-room, with a kind teacher, is the best place for all youngsters.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—"Catching the Butterfly" is the leading steel engraving of the September number of this favorite periodical—and a very pretty picture it is. It will remind many of the days of their childhood, when they roamed about catching butterflies—and some, perhaps, may think sadly that since they have grown to riper years, they have been engaged in nothing much more important than trying to catch such other butterflies as wealth and pleasure and fame. The steel fashion-plate for this number is as handsome as usual, and the sporting dress in it something a little peculiar. We suppose it is the way that the Empress Eugenie and her ladies dress when on their sporting excursions. "Looking for Father," is a pretty wood engraving. Then we have the engraving of a Lace Jacket, Mode of Dressing the Hair, a Bridal Cuff, In-door Cap, &c., &c. The music is "President Johnson's Grand March." Among the literature of this number we find Cherry Lawn, by Hattie Hammond; Love's Idolatry, Paroled, Titan Vercelli; Looking Beyond, Mrs. Melendy's Match, by Frances Lee; The Village Beauty and the City Belle, by Mrs. E. M. Russell; The Story of a Life, by Bella Z. Spencer; The Midsummer Child, by Julia Gill; Marriage by the Way, by Sophie May; Told by the Sun, by Beatrice Colonna. Editorials, Fashions, Receipts, &c.

Price, \$2.50 a year; 2 copies, \$4.00. To those desirous of making up clubs specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished at premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

New Dress.—The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury comes to us this week in a new sheet of clear type from the foundry of Messrs Collins & McClester. The Mercury is a sound Democratic leader, and deserves well of its friends.

POLITICAL PERFDIBY.

A Loyal Thief Swindles his own Partisans.—The Manner in which Office-holders were Tized to make up a Corruption Fund.—The Thieves of the Whole Country were Banded Together.—Rich Developments.

The following item of information appeared in Forney's Press recently: A SWINDLER ARRESTED.—During the late Presidential canvass a man named T. W. Fuller perpetrated a series of frauds by pretending to be an agent of the Republican Executive Committee, of which Senator Harlan was Chairman, and collecting money from various office-holders throughout the country amounting in the aggregate to \$45,000. He had previously provided himself with several hundred blank receipts signed by Mr. Harlan, which he had stolen.

If better evidence is wanted of the corrupt swindling operations of the Negro-equality party, we advise those in quest of it to ingratiate themselves into the confidence of some of the members of the above committee. Let the honest man of the country reflect for a moment. \$45,000 procured from office-holders upon genuine receipts, signed by the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, and surreptitiously appropriated by Mr. Fuller, was not misused by those loyal gentlemen of the committee for months, so great was the total amount drawn from the millions of office-holders and government contractors and employees of the United States, to carry on the campaign in the North against the Democratic party. Thus by accident we come in possession of information, from an authentic source, which gives the people an imperfect idea of the millions of money placed at the disposal of unprincipled demagogues for the express purpose of swindling the people out of their votes, and by this nefarious vice, perpetrate the power of a party which filters not at the extortion of the money, the liberty or the life of the citizen—and now they have the effrontery to hold up to the gaze of the community they have robbed, this isolate individual, Mr. FULLER, and ask men to denounce him as a swindler.

Is the man who drew the money on the receipts more of a swindler than he who signed them? What right had the Chairman of the Committee to extract money from office-holders for corruption purposes. Never since the institution of human government, was such corrupt prodigality brought into requisition by any party or power to stifle public expression, to crush truth, and suppress liberty of speech and the press. We should like some legal gentlemen of the Negro-equality persuasion to answer us the following questions: 1st. Can the Republican Committee recover of FULLER, in a civil action the money he procured on their receipts? If not, they must fall from want of interest, consideration, or on account of fraud—consequently it was the committee who swindled, since it was upon the credit of their names and no representation of FULLER's that the money was paid.

2d. If the Republican Committee could not recover in a civil action, could FULLER be convicted in a criminal prosecution for not applying the money voluntarily contributed for immoral, corrupt and unlawful objects to the base purposes for which it was donated? 3d. Does not the fact of FULLER being arrested by a Colonel give the military jurisdiction—if not, cannot the President under the war power appoint a commission to try FULLER—and would it not be best for the committee that FULLER be tried by court-martial, in order that certain testimony, damaging to said committee, might be suppressed, and further, to warrant a conviction upon pretexts in case the prosecution fail in evidence?

The said Attorney will be allowed thirty days, under the 20th, to answer, and will also be permitted to use epithets (such as copperhead, sympathizer and traitor,) instead of argument. Loyal patriotic zeal may be substituted for brains and common sense. It will likewise be excused for arrogating to himself and party all the patriotism of the country.

THE FABRIC'S PROMOTING BOARD.—A new and Scientific Manufacturing System for the cultivation and increase of all kinds of Grains, Grasses, and Fodder and Pasture, upon all kinds of soil, proved by actual experiments all based on scientific basis. Designed to improve Agriculture in all its branches. Represented by upwards of one hundred and fifty engravings of the most valuable Grasses and Plants connected with the system. By Dr. C. G. RICHMOND.

The circulation and sale of this valuable work was suspended for some time prior to the commencement of the war; and the author having recently died in Williamsport, Pa., his son is now arranging to dispose of the remainder of the books on hand at a reduced price, and to continue the publication thereof, if deemed practicable. A copy, with an Essay on the subject by the author, can be examined at this office.

Farmers and all others interested in good Agricultural reading and Scientific practice, will be greatly profited by a perusal of this extraordinary work of rare merit, which has received the sanction of the most eminent agriculturists, as their letters and publications in possession of the family show.

It was first published in Pittsburg, where a copyright was secured, and extensively circulated in Western Pennsylvania and in the Western States, but no exertions have ever been made to introduce it in the Eastern and lower counties of the State until the present time.

Copies will be sent, free of charge, to any known responsible address. On being received, the price, \$5, can be remitted.

Dist. agents are appointed for the several districts of Cumberland county, to deliver the book personally, please address the subscriber, who will promptly forward all books ordered.

W. MILES, General Agt., Williamsport, Pa.

MURDERERS SENTENCED.—The attorneys for the three REPERTS, having withdrawn the motion for a new trial, they were brought before court yesterday morning to be sentenced. HENRY was sentenced 3 years, and LEWIS 6 years to the penitentiary. HOWARD, who fired the shot that killed VANASBLAN, was sentenced to death. It is generally understood that the Governor has pardoned the culprits.

The shoddy party of Union county, through their return judges of their nomination election, have declared in favor of negro suffrage.

OPPOSED TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Gen. COX, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has at last been forced to define his position on the negro question.—The fire from the returned soldiers made it necessary that the General should change his base, and this he does in a tart letter to the committee of Republican electors who prodded certain questions to him and demanded an answer.

After snubbing the committee for running in advance of their party on the negro question, the General takes ground against negro suffrage, and in favor of a separation of the white and black races on our own soil. Some of the points made by Gen. Cox against the radical theory are forcible. In answer to the radical assertion—"I deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before," he says:

"I, starting from the same principles, and after four years of close and thoughtful observations of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to 'emancipate' their persons, but to create a rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility. The sole difference between us then is in the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and the probable permanence. You assume that the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks, leaving them intermixed with the whites, will cure all the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the decision of that outer darkness of which Milton speaks, where

"Chaos unprime sits, And by decision more embroils the fray." Yet, as I believe, with you, that the right of life and liberty is inalienable, and more than admit the danger of a permanent class at the entire mercy of those who formerly owned them as slaves, you will say I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not deny the right or incur the peril. So I am, and the only real solution which I can see is the peaceable separation of the races. But, you will reply, foreign colonization will break down hopelessly under the vastness of the labor force, even if it were not impractical enough to expel these unfortunate people from the land of their birth. I grant the full weight of the objection, and therefore say the solution is thus narrowed down to a peaceable separation of the races on the soil where they are now.

As to the social difficulties which lie in the way of carrying out the programme of the radicals, Gen. Cox remarks: "The antagonism of which I have spoken is not entirely one-sided. On the part of the former master, it takes the form of an indomitable pride, which utterly refuses to entertain the idea of political or social equality, affected with a haughty scorn by the circumstances and results of the war. The feeling is not confined to the slave-owners alone, but the poor whites share it fully, and often show it more passionately. On the part of the free men, it is manifested in an utter distrust of the dominant race, an enmity which, though mild by circumstances more passive and less openly manifested, is as real and implacable as the other. They have the mutual attraction of race among themselves, and repulsion to the whites as another people, developed to a degree which surprised me."

The daily and hourly repetition of proofs of this fact, many of them too subtle for description, but none the less convincing to the observer, has fully convinced me that never between Norman and Saxon, nor between Gaul and Frank, was there a more conscious hatred, or an antagonism more likely to prove inveterate, than between black and white on our Southern soil. The negroes will have no sense of security, nor faith in their former masters.

The effect of the war upon the opinion of the soldiers in regard to negro equality is thus stated by the General: "I have watched with deep interest the educational effect of the war upon our army. I could not but be struck by the fact that the soldiers have uniformly and quickly learned to appreciate the fact that the existence of our free government could only be preserved by the destruction of the system of slavery and by the total and thorough emancipation of the colored race. The old flag was almost equally uniform in increasing and deepening their pride of race. This fact is one which cannot be overlooked in any calculation involving their action upon the military problem before the country, and it is one in regard to which I think I can hardly be mistaken."

It is evident that negro-suffrage and negro-equality is distasteful to the majority of the Republicans of Ohio. But the radicals threaten to nominate a separate State ticket if their views are not adopted. Gen. Cox, however, repudiates their policy, and sets forth a plan of his own, which the New York Tribune predicts "will be found impracticable."

Tribute of Respect.—At a meeting of the Col. Templars, held in their Hall August 10, 1865, the following was unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, it has pleased God in His Providence to call from time to eternity our beloved Sister Mrs. E. Murray, therefore

Resolved, That by this dispensation we, as a Lodge, are admonished of shortness of life and the uncertainty of human expectations, and should feel our increased responsibility to work while the day lasts, remembering that the night cometh when no man can work.

Resolved, That in our deceased sister we have lost from the field of temperance an earnest worker, who by her purity and consistency of her principles, was an ornament to our beloved Order.

Resolved, While feeling deeply our own loss we most earnestly sympathize with the bereaved companion and friends, and trust that the God of all comfort will give them of His infinite consolation.

Resolved, That the Hall be draped in mourning and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of twenty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the town papers and a copy be furnished the bereaved husband. E. D. GUYLER, D. M. BAILEY, E. H. WEIBLY, Committee.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

What a Republican Journal Says of it.—The Military Dictation.

It looks very much as if the military authorities in Kentucky, in the conduct of the recent election, had "made the office a little too strong" for their own friends. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 8th inst., remarks editorially:

The indignant zeal of some of the friends of the Constitutional Amendment and their efforts to use military power to intimidate their opponents, spoiled everything. General Palmer has not, if we are correctly informed, "embittered" their feelings, but he has made the laws were executed. If he had remained at his headquarters and attended to his business quietly, we have no doubt the result of the election would have been much more favorable."

The well known correspondent of the Commercial, "Mauck," telegraphs from Lexington as follows: LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 7. The most flagrant attempts were made here this morning to carry the election by aid of the military power. A list of pro-secession persons had been made out by some self-constituted Committee of the Public Safety, and was placed in the hands of a military officer, whose name appears in the list, it was arrested if he appeared near the polls. There was no appeal from the list, and a willingness to take the test out of Gov. Bramlette did not save the proscribed. Private notices, in many cases, were the only instigators of the proscription.

The following telegraphic correspondence between the Sheriff of this county and Gov. Bramlette shows the situation: To Gov. T. E. BRAMLETTE, Aug. 7, 1865. A military force occupies both voting places in this city, and have arrested three men, one for voting and two for being in the Court House, intending to vote. Thereupon the officers of the election in one precinct declined to go on with the election under military dictation. The Sheriff at one precinct was arrested and taken to headquarters, while in discharge of his duties. The citizens stand in front of the polls and refuse to admit any one whose name appears in the list, and all such pointed out are not allowed to present themselves to the judges. What shall I do? W. W. DODDERS, Sheriff Fayette County.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7, 1865. To W. W. DODDERS: The officers of elections should be entirely free from any military dictation or menace. The military should be ordered to retire unless when called upon to support the authority and decision of the officers of election. Any attempt to control the action of the officers of election by the military, is in violation of law. No one whose name appears in the list, by the act of Congress, with the arrest of individuals neither the officers of election nor myself have anything to do. What the Constitution and laws of Kentucky require is that the election be conducted in accordance with the laws, and that the only rule to be observed. If prevented from observing these rules I would not proceed with the election. It should be free and according to law, or not at all. W. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

The indignant zeal of the amendment party has alienated many of its best friends and inflicted a Waterloo defeat upon the cause of freedom in Kentucky, from which no speedy recovery may be expected. The conservative ticket has carried everything in this region, notwithstanding the polls in some of their strongest precincts were closed because the judges refused to qualify under military dictation. The conservatives will have a large majority in the next legislature.

The Cincinnati Enquirer remarks as follows on the election opposite that city: "The majorities returned for the Abolition candidates in the counties of Kenton and Campbell, oppose the war by at least a great extent, the result of direct military interference. Democratic citizens were arrested and sent to prison. A large number of old and prominent citizens and voters were not allowed to appear at the polls. The idlers were frightened away by threats. Voting was only done at great personal risk and hazard, and through a crowd of bayonets. "The instances of outrage and oppression were so numerous and so gross, that we have heard of no man who has not been intimidated or awoken the most violent feelings of indignation. The elective franchise is ended—a bitter mockery and fraud—as much contended by the bayonet as Louis Napoleon's election to the Empire of France by the sword."

A gentleman, residing in Covington, yesterday, assured us upon offering his vote, it was challenged, when he made the affidavit required in due form. Upon this he was required to put a cross on the ballot. It struck some as a novel expedient, the payment of five cents for the privilege of voting. It is quite in accordance, however, with the way things are done in Kentucky, where they have military ideas of a free election.

It appears soldiers were stationed at the polls to arrest all suspected persons, and prevent their taking the oath required by the State laws. Robert H. Ball, of Covington, a voter in Kentucky for over forty years, communicates his experience to the Enquirer, which we quote as a sample: GOVERNOR, KY., Aug. 7, 1865. To the Editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer: I have been requested to give a statement of my attempt to vote this morning at City Hall in Covington (that being my precinct). I went without anticipating any refusal, having been a voter for over forty years, about thirty-five of them in Kentucky in this (Kenton) county. I have always been a law-abiding man, and an ardent supporter of the Union in any way. I could see no reason for an objection to my voting. As I proceeded toward the polls I met the other on my left and an officer in my rear, whom the soldier on my right told me that I could not vote here, and I must go away. I told him I would submit my vote to the judges and let them decide on it. They said no, I couldn't. I then went before the judges. I told them I knew of nothing I had done to prevent my voting, when one of them said my family had rejoiced at President Lincoln's death. I told him it was not so, and I was willing to be sworn and answer any questions on the subject. I wanted to go to the judges and let them swear and question me. The officer then said he would not do so, and I was accordingly I do so. I have been told of many cases of the same kind, which you will hear about in due time. Yours, &c., ROBERT T. H. BALL.

The Henderson (Ky.) News has been suppressed by the officer commanding the federal troops at that place. He also ordered the arrest, prior to the election, of Hiram McElroy, the anti-Constitutional Amendment candidate for the Legislature in the adjoining county of Union.

Mr. Robert T. Glass, who was the anti-Constitutional Amendment candidate for the Legislature in Henderson county, issued a card before the election declining the canvass, because he has, as he says, "been warned by the military authorities that he would be arrested and imprisoned if he persisted in his candidacy, and that he will not be allowed, under any circumstances, to finish the race."

We don't care to burden our columns with the telegraphic reports of the Kentucky election. It's not worth while. We will announce the result when the military authorities have fixed matters to suit themselves. Hail! Columbia!

A COUNCIL OF INDIAN TRIBES is to assemble at Fort Gibson, in the Indian country west of Arkansas, early in September, at which the future relations of the Red Men of that region with our government will be determined. It is expected that this will be the largest and most important Indian Council ever held. Thirty tribes will be represented, and the whole number will count upwards of seventy-five thousand strong. Among the most important of the Indian organizations to be present at that time are the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Camanches, Camanches of Prairies, Osages, Senecas, Shawnees, Pawpaws and Cherokees—all of which are representative tribes of undisturbed bravery and strength, and are well equipped for war, and are in the late rebellion of the South. The representatives of the government who will confer with them upon the forthcoming occasion, and dictate the status they will be called upon to assume towards the United States, are Commissioner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau; Commissioner Edmonds, of the Land Office; Superintendent Sells, of the Southern Agency; Colonel Parker, military secretary on General Grant's staff; General Harney, General T. F. Herron and Col. Bent. These gentlemen will start upon their mission about the 20th of August.

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S BROTHER.—The Cairo Democrat says: "We recently had quite an interesting interview with the President's brother, Mr. William P. Johnson, of Buzaria county, Texas, who was on his way home from a visit to his brother in Washington, and his two sons in Nashville. Mr. Johnson is over sixty years of age, and is a carpenter by trade. During the war he remained quietly at his home with his wife, and a son, aged 15. His sons, now at Nashville, have both been soldiers in the Federal service, and are at present filling positions which have been kindly furnished them by the President. Mr. Johnson represents the cotton crop in Texas as fine; sugar an average crop, and corn fair, but not first rate. He says the State has not suffered by the war, but that he anticipates great trouble in the future. For the last two years labor in Texas has been plenty and very cheap, from the fact that many of the planters of Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, and other States, have sent in their great trunks of clothing, and other articles of population, &c. Mr. Johnson thinks the negro, victuals of Texas will be a great curse to the State. Many of them have already become homesick and want to return to their former homes. Others have become very idle and lounge around, unwilling to work. Mr. Johnson says these negroes believe that freedom means idleness, and that they will not set to school by the Government, and finally become preachers, lawyers, doctors, &c. He is opposed to giving them the ballot."

THE SIAMENS TWINS.—A Correspondent of the New York Herald writes from Fortress Monroe, under date of the 5th inst.: "Chang and Eng, the celebrated Siamese twins, came down to City Point from Richmond, en route for the Northern cities for exhibition. It is five years since they were separated. During the war they remained at their home, Mount Airy, Surrey county, North Carolina. Like most of Southern residents during the war, they have suffered loss of property from the depredations of soldiers and Southern conscription, and have entered on their present tour to recuperate their shattered fortunes. They are now in their fifty-fifth year, and in good health. Increasing age has told on them somewhat, making more gray their hair, and adding to the wrinkles on their faces. From a conversation with me I learn that each has nine children—one six sons and three daughters, and the other six daughters and three sons. All the children are perfectly formed. Each has distributed a son to the rebel army; one of them was wounded, and the other was taken prisoner. Both say they loved the old Stars and Stripes; but when their State seceded they considered it their duty to go with it. They left together on the James V. Brady, Captain Landis, of the new Richmond and Baltimore line."

Portrait of a Reverend Governor.—It is an unprecedented thing almost, if not quite, for a clergyman to be made Governor of a State. Parson Brownlow, however, has been made Governor of Tennessee, and a correspondent of the N. Y. Mercury, who is personally acquainted with his Excellency, draws his pen and ink portrait thus: "A sturdy, sallow man—all gall and blister. He is Scotch-Irish by birth, and a shouting Methodist preacher by profession; fierce rather than strong, an uncomfortable friend and an angry enemy. He is a tall and awkward man, with large hands and shuffling feet. His provincialism is shocking, and his consciousness repulsive. The most unchristian of preachers, he makes it a cardinal sin to forgive an enemy. His personalities are disgustingly original. He has some virtues—never drinks or smokes. His son, John, has the same style of temperament, but once killed a fellow collegian."

LL. D.—Simon Cameron, the great Winnebago Chief, has been dubbed a Doctor of Laws (D. D.) by some one horse creature of a college up the Susquehanna river. With as much propriety might the degree of D. D. be conferred upon him. The compliment or honor would have been about as appropos in the one case as in the other. Simon Cameron an LL. D. Shades of Marshal Vaney, hide your diminished heads! Verily, truly, the race of intellectual giants in the legal profession must be perished forever, when such intellectual pigmies run away with the honors.

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Portrait of a Reverend Governor.—It is an unprecedented thing almost, if not quite, for a clergyman to be made Governor of a State. Parson Brownlow, however, has been made Governor of Tennessee, and a correspondent of the N. Y. Mercury, who is personally acquainted with his Excellency, draws his pen and ink portrait thus: "A sturdy, sallow man—all gall and blister. He is Scotch-Irish by birth, and a shouting Methodist preacher by profession; fierce rather than strong, an uncomfortable friend and an angry enemy. He is a tall and awkward man, with large hands and shuffling feet. His provincialism is shocking, and his consciousness repulsive. The most unchristian of preachers, he makes it a cardinal sin to forgive an enemy. His personalities are disgustingly original. He has some virtues—never drinks or smokes. His son, John, has the same style of temperament, but once killed a fellow collegian."

LL. D.—Simon Cameron, the great Winnebago Chief, has been dubbed a Doctor of Laws (D. D.) by some one horse creature of a college up the Susquehanna river. With as much propriety might the degree of D. D. be conferred upon him. The compliment or honor would have been about as appropos in the one case as in the other. Simon Cameron an LL. D. Shades of Marshal Vaney, hide your diminished heads! Verily, truly, the race of intellectual giants in the legal profession must be perished forever, when such intellectual pigmies run away with the honors.

New Fashion.—About the latest touch in the fashion of hats—or flats—or straw-colored dishes—on the heads of the ladies, is something in the shape of an immense pot-lid, with just enough camp in the centre to admit of a very small bump of veneration. Two holes are punched through the brim, a broad ribbon is run over the top and through these holes, and the thing is complete. It is not quite as big as an umbrella, but it is of about the same shape, and is said to answer the same purpose. The proprietors of these institutions will have to be provided with pretty strong rigging, or the wind may blow them into the next township.

The Harrisburg Post-Office is kept in a tavern, and it requires several provost guards to preserve order and keep the passage open. A Postoffice and a ramshod constitute an admirable combination for a place like Harrisburg! Lincoln was assassinated in a theatre, but what if Bergaar should be assassinated in a ram-ho!

Gen. Custer, at Alexandria, La., has issued an order forbidding negroes to leave the plantations to live in idleness in the towns. Exchange.

Now, where is your negro freedom. In fact the colored population cannot be allowed perfect liberty. They are not fit for freedom. Yet, the negro-worshipping party, wish to elevate them to the position of voters and law-makers.

Another "Loyal Thief" in Trouble.—A letter dated Cincinnati, Aug. 14, says: "A quartermaster's clerk, named Russell, was arrested here yesterday, charged with absconding with \$20,000 in government funds whilst stationed at Louisville."

A beautiful girl in Michigan has eloped with and married her father's negro cookman.

Market price of Gold, 142.

THE ENEMIES OF PEACE.

The war is over. The effort to establish a Southern Confederacy has failed. The people of the South, with a unanimity that is most creditable to their character, express themselves willing to return to their allegiance to the Constitution. But, through money "Peace" "Peace" there is no peace. In the South newspapers are suppressed for making the most trivial criticisms upon the conduct of federal officers; Mayors of cities are removed for sending a vagrant negro to the lock-up; elections are declared null and void, because those elected to office once avoided (though they are not now) rebels; and, finally, Union men like Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, are incarcerated in dungeons for the expression of their political opinions. Oh, Freedom, thy lovely form has vanished from our midst! and Reason, thou art fled to British boasts? "Russian serfdom is the doom of men born the heirs of liberty, and the judgment day of a worse than Austrian despotism, crushes out the life from the noble, the brave and good among the American people. The spirit of the time when John Adams' Alien and Sedition Laws were enacted, has returned, but more intense, more placid and strange than when it fell in battle with the immortal Jefferson. The party which is now in power is the same that rose and fell with John Adams. It was then the enemy of the public peace and of Republican liberty, as it is now the enemy of the peace and the honor of the Union. The agitator and reviver of the dying feud between the sections, and the tyrant that strikes down freedom of conscience and freedom of speech, the dearest rights inherent in man. Is this not true? Aye, it is the God's truth. Who can deny it? Who has the hardihood to say that the people are now free and restrained only by laws of their own making? For four years we have published this journal and maintained our political integrity, at the peril of life and property. We have been threatened with mobs, at least a dozen times, for the expression of our opinions, and only last week the blood hounds were on our track, trying to buy up a riot for the destruction of our office. We have been the guests of Bedford county, that the enemies of peace are the leading Abolitionists; that they will not permit the people of the two parties to live in harmony; and that if we are ever again to come together as Christian neighbors, the only way is to have a peace conference. We have been threatened with mobs, at least a dozen times, for the expression of our opinions, and only last week the blood hounds were on our track, trying to buy up a riot for the destruction of our office. We have been the guests of Bedford county, that the enemies of peace are the leading Abolitionists; that they will not permit the people of the two parties to live in harmony; and that if we are ever again to come together as Christian neighbors, the only way is to have a peace conference. We have been threatened with mobs, at least a dozen times, for the expression of our opinions, and only last week the blood hounds were on our track, trying to buy up a riot for the destruction of our office. We have been the guests of Bedford county, that the enemies of peace are the leading Abolitionists; that they will not permit the people of the two parties to live in harmony; and that if we are ever again to come together as Christian neighbors, the only way is to have a peace conference.

Important Bank Defalcation. \$50,000 Abstracted from the Phoenix Bank—Arrest of the Laying Teller. (From the N. Y. Express of Friday.) Henry B. Jenkins, a genteelly dressed man, forty five years of age, for many years the paying teller in the sum of \$50,000 in the Phoenix Bank, was arrested this morning at half-past-two o'clock by officer McCarty, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, on complaint of Mr. John Parker, the Cashier of the Bank, who charges him with being a defaulter in the sum of \$50,000. Mr. Parker, in his affidavit made before Justice Ledwith, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, states that the accused admitted his guilt, but offered no excuse. Jenkins was committed for an examination, which will take place this afternoon.

New York, Aug. 11.—Additional developments of the Phoenix Bank defalcation have transpired since the arrest of Jenkins. Jas. H. Earle, book-keeper of the Bank, has been arrested as an accomplice, and confessed to having received \$100,000 from Jenkins, which he lost in stock operations. He was taken to a station house last night and put in a cell. This morning it was found that he had cut an artery in his neck with a pen-knife and bled to death. He was a widower, thirty-one years of age, and lived in Newark, N. J. Genevieve Lyons, alias Genevieve Brewer, a young woman, and one of her intimate friends, known as Charles Brewer, alias Samuel Davis, a butcher, were also arrested. It is said Jenkins became acquainted with Genevieve in a concert saloon, and was lavishing large amounts of money upon her, enabling her to live in magnificent style.

Earle, at the time of his arrest, was not employed in the Bank. He occupied the position of clerk with Smith, Martin & Co., bankers, in Wall street. He has not been employed at the Phoenix Bank for some months. The Cashier today believes the defalcation will cost the bank \$275,000. The Bank has a surplus fund of \$270,000, besides the earnings of the past six months, which, apart from the July dividends, are considerable.