WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865. "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature; or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities; or where the matter published is proper for public information; the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

Reorganization of the Democratic Party. The Republican party is dead. Or ganized on a narrow and illiberal basis mere sectional party from the beginning, it attained power, through dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy, at an election which showed it to be in a minority of nearly a million of votes. Should an election for President take place this fall, it would be seen that it is relatively as far in the minority now as it was when Mr. Lincoln was first elected as a minority President. The restoration of the Union is political death and burial to the Republican party. By no possibility can it survive that event. This its leaders know as well as they can know any one thing. The time is coming, and that very speedily, when the true, national, conagain by the votes of a very large majority of the American people. It cannot, in the nature of passing events, be long before the Democratic party, the only really compact and vital political organization in this country, will be reinstated in power, to commence a wise and judicious rule which will last for

many years to come. This, sagacious men of all parties are necessarily constrained to admit. Some who would be on the strong side, but who do not like the idea of turning in atonce with a political organization to which they have stood opposed, are just now talking very loudly about what they are pleased to call, a re-construction of the Democratic party. This is not needed, nor can it be accomplished. The party stands to-day compact, well-organized, and having such a hold upon the hearts of the masses as no other political organization has ever been able to obtain. It is stronger to-day than any party which can be arrayed against it.

John Van Buren wrote a very able letter to the Tammany Hall Democracy, which was read at their annual celebration of the Fourth at the old Wigwam in New York. In that letter he takes the clamor among certain loose politithe Democratic party. He very significantly says:

Much is now and has often before been said about the reconstruction of the Democratic party. Doubtless this comes from friendly and well-intentioned quarters, but I have generally found that demands of this kind not unfrequently proceed from those who, having taken shelter with our adversaries dur ing the burden and heat of past contests, satisfied with their position, and perhaps with their share of the fruits of defeat, are ready to go in front of the Democratic party in the march of power, which is so plainly open to them. All the reconstruction which, in my judgment, the Democratic party needs is a strict adherence to its time-honored principles, and a careful selection of the men who shall represent them. Our opponents in the late Presidential car vass united for the avowed purpose of putting down the rebellion and abolishing slavery as its alleged cause. These two objects having been accompl by their exertions, or in spite of them, they see and admit what is obvious to all that their union is at an end, and that the original elements of their or-ganization will return to their natural affinities, it should be our object to attract and not repel such portions as pro-

perly belong to us. There is much sound sense in the above extract. All the Democratic party has to do to ensure its speedy return to power, is for it to adhere with firmness and fidelity to the great principles, by which it ruled the country so wisely and judiciously during almost the entire period of its past existence. While the Democratic party continues to adhere faithfully to the principles

which guided its political conduct in the past, it is not, therefore, bound to advocate worn out issues. It must and will meet the new issues of these days as they arise, testing them by the infallible touchstone of its great principles and taking its stand wisely, but with accustomed fearlessness of action. It will ansist upon what it believes to be right and calculated to benefit the nation. Thus continuing to be what it always was in the past, a party wise to decide and bold and prompt to act, it cannot help but control rising events so as to benefit the people, and to ensure to it political power and a lengthened term of rule over the destines of the Republic.

The Examiner on Negro Suffrage. We pity the Examiner. It is evidently at its wit's ends. It favors negro suffrage, and says so, but says so bunglingly, and in such bad English, that it is evidently bordering on a state of distraction. Its editors are in a distressed state of mind. They cannot think clearly, or, if they do, are afflicted with a most remarkable want of clearness of expression. This is hardly to be wondered at. The events of these days are not favorable to serenity of thought among politicians of their school. They do not like Andy Johnson's method of restoring the Union, and yet they dare not say so in plain terms. No wonder they are muddled; no wonder they labor to conceal their real opinions under meaningless platitudes and glit-Philadelphia Daily News. It says. tering generalities. They fear the people, as they have reason to do, but are compelled to make some show of adhering to the doctrines of Thad. Stevens. We pity the Examiner.

In its last issue it had a communication condemning the resolution against negro suffrage adopted by the Democratic County Convention. It also had an editorial, under the head of "A Permanent Settlement," which was "as clear as mud." A more befoging item we have not seen for some time.-It is very hard to tell what the editor would be driving at. The gist of the whole is perhaps expressed in the following sentences:

"Slavery having gone, it must leave no relic behind in the shape of a pariah class, corrupt and corrupting. Fair class, corrupt and corrupting. Fair play, equal political rights, must be opened to all. Class distinctions must be obliterated—for have they not carried us to the brink of ruin?—and all at the South, as at the North, must rest on the broad basis of American citizen-

If that means anything, and it is a badly mixed conglomeration of words, it means that the Examiner is in favor of extending "equal political rights," and all the privileges of "American citizenship to the negroes in the North and the South." If our friend Hiestand should be the candidate of his party for Surveyor General, we shall know to interpret the platform on which his party may put him. He will have furnished the key to it in his own paper.

The Forthcoming Trial of Jeff. Davis Now that the Conspiracy Trial is over, and the sentences of the Military Commission are executed, there will soon b definite action concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis. If it shall be determined to fry him for treason, the proceeding will, of course, take place before a civi cribunal, but from present indications it is more probable that he will be tried by a Military Commission, as the leader and instigator of the conspiracy, for it is said in prominent quarters that there is newly discovered evidence in this

There Must be an End of Military Rule. The Democratic press and the Demoratic party have given to certain acts of President Johnson most cordial and learty support. When he appounced his plan for restoring the secoded States their constitutional relations with the general Government, it was received very coldly by the Abolition press and party throughout the whole country. Many of the leading men of that organization, a majority of its newspapers and two out of three Republican State Conventions held since, have deliberately refused to endorse his policy in reference to the Southern States. The Democratic party give to it their countenance and support, because it is such a policy as is in strict accordance with the Constitution; and because they believe it to be wise and eminently well calculated to bring about such an adjustment of existing difficulties as will make the people of the South good friends and firm supporters of the Government. His firm and judicious refusal to force upon the people of the returning States the

odious doctrine of negro suffrage, notwithstanding the immense pressure in that direction by the radical men of the Republican party, was hailed by the Democratic press, and by the whole Democratic party, as another evidence of the intention of the President to make the Constitution his guide. The supservative party will be placed in power | port given to him by the Democratic party was freely given to such of his acts as were in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the supreme law of the land. What support has President Johnson

received from the Abolitionists? Have they not condemned his entire policy, and all his acts in regard to the restoration of the Southern States to the Union? Let the utterances of leading radical speakers and newspapers, and the cold and half-hearted indorsement of such Republican journals as were not bold

enough to dissent, answer. But the President has done one ac which Republican newspapers cordially commend. They are loud in their praise of the course pursued by him in regard to the conspirators, who were hanged at Washington on Friday last. For that | fathers. act the Democratic press condemns him; not because it desired to shield the guilty, but because it wished to see him bravel stand up in his high position and boldly vindicate the majesty of the civil law by declaring that with the end of the rebellion had come the end of unlawful and illegally constituted military tribunals. They hoped he would do this, because they believed that the best inoccasion to speak as follows in regard to | terests of the country demanded that it should be done. By refusing to do so clans in regard to the reconstruction of | President Johnson threw away the fairest opportunity for adding to his reputation which was ever presented to any man. That he will live to regret the course he pursued we verily believe.

It is a notable fact that every act of President Johnson which has been dictated by regard for the Constitution and respect for the laws of the land, has either been bitterly opposed or coldly received by the party who elected him.-The first act of his which they fully approve and endorse, is one by which a tribunal unknown to the laws of this land is sustained. But this is only natural. The party now in power are the friends of despotic and tyrannical rule. If they could do so, they would rule the the country by means of Military power. superseding the regular forms of republican government, and dispensing with Civil Courts, that they might set up Military Court Martial in their stead. reign of terror in the land comes the speedy end of their hold upon power, and they would be willing to see our free institutions destroyed rather than

release their hold upon office. But the people are heartily sick and tired of military rule, and its days must speedily end. It is time for all men in public position to recognize this fact. The people will not submit to a continuance of military rule, now that the rebellion is ended. They will boldly and openly demand, and that in tones which must be heeded, that throughout the whole length and breadth of the land the civil Court shall be the only tribunal before which any citizen shall be held to answer any accusation which may be made against him. The day has gone by, when the voice of the masses can be silenced. They will speak out loudly, imperatively, commandingly, in threatening tones, if need be, and their voice must be heard and heeded. Let all advocates of Military rule take warning in time. There must be an immediate end of it in this country. Liberty demands it, justice demands it, and the people have willed that it shall

be so. Casting About for Candidates.

The Republican party of this State seem to be in anything else than a lively condition. Whether this arises from wide-spred consternation at the contemplated disruption of there corrupt organization, or from other causes, we cannot precisely tell; but, sure it is, that the Pennsylvania wing of the Abolition party seems to be about as near dead as it is possible for any political organization to be. They are quite atsea. Col. McClure is mad and disgusted. He can't see the propriety of the course pursued by Cameron in regard to the State Convention. Simon is not likely to take counsel from Alek; but it is probable he will call the Convention together at such time as will suit his own convenience. There has been little talk about candidates among our opponents. About the first notice of the kind which we have seen was in a late number of the

speaking of a candidate for Auditor General: We hear the name of Hon. Thomas Bigham, of Allegheny county, favorably mentioned in connection with the nomination by the Union convention for this office. Mr. B. is a gentleman of very extensive experience in matters connected with the State government connected with the State government, and has had much to do with giving shape to its tax policy. We do not know whether he will permit the use of his name or not, but he would certainly

make an excellent officer. Now that would never do, except on the distinctly understood condition that Bigham should, on taking the usual oath of office, also be made to swear never to pull off his boots while in the office, or to elevate his feet higher than eighteen inches from the floor. It would be well too to exact a sacred pledge from him that he would dip himself in the Susquehanna at least once

in seven days. Speaking of the office of Surveyor General, the News says:

In the same connection we would notice that Mr. John A. Hiestand, of Lancaster, is mentioned for Surveyor General. Mr. H. formerly represented his county in the Senate, after serving two or three years in the Hot was a most excellent legislator and good

That might do. Jack is a cleanly peronage, and a clever gentleman. In his political career heretofore he has had no xperience in the way of defeats. Pernaps a good sound thrashing by the Denocracy this fall would not hurt him. We believe he would take it good-naturedly, as he takes the world generally.

SAMUEL LAUNSBERRY, of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, one of the vic-tims of Abolition vengeance, was re-leased unconditionally from Fort Miff-lin on Saturday last, by Presidential order—both imprisonment and fine being remitted. Thus are the implacand fine able satraps and demagogues rebuked for their false swearing and improper use of their brief authority.

The Shenandoah Valley.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia was one of the richest agricultural districts in the United States. It was to a very considerable extent inhabited by the descendants of Pennsylvanians and of other Northern men who had settled there in early times. But few slaves were held by the farmers, who conducted their agricultural operations in much the same way that our Lancaster county farmers conduct theirs.

Though no fault of their own, for they were not original Secessionists, these people suddenly found their lovely valconverted into a theatre of war, They were "between two fires." One month the valley would be occupied by rebels, and the next by troops of the United States. Whichever of the contending parties held it at harvest time was sure to gather the crop. The farmer might plant and Providence might water, but either Stonewall Jackson or some Union General was certain to get the increase. Thus the people of that valley were stripped of their property every year during the progress of the

But it was when the Rebellion was nearing its end, and when Gen. Grant was preparing for his final spring at its throat, that the Shenandoah valley received its heaviest blow. Not on account of the disloyalty of its agricultural population, but on account of its strategic importance, and to save himself the necessity of sending a portion of his army there to prevent the enemy from again gathering up its rich supplies of grain, Gen. Grant ordered Gen. Sheridan to convert the Shenandoah valley into a "barren waste." The order was of course obeyed, and hundreds of houses with their furniture, and thousands of barns full of grain, were given to the flames. Agricultural implements were destroyed, stock was driven off and everything done that the stern mandate of the great Union warrior required. The inhabitants were scattered to the four winds of heaven, many of them finding their way to Pennsylvania, the native soil of their

The war has ended and these ruined people are now making an effort to reestablish themselves at theirold homes. They are destitute of nearly everything. The farmers are anxious to make crops, but they have neither money nor produce to purchase live stock and implements or exchange for labor. The poor are therefore suffering greatly, and without assistance from abroad, they would perish in a district once renowned for productiveness.

In past years, the Shenandoah Valley was a good customer of the North. She bought largely of all our manufactures. Pennsylvania supplied her with plows, harrows, windmills, forks, rakes, wagons, threshing machines, &c., for which she paid no stinted price. Whenever her farmers and business men get fairly on their legs again, they will once more become our customers. Interest, therefore, as well as humanity, requires us to help them up.

Contributions in money, clothing and produce for the relief of the sufferers in this part of Virginia, are being received and forwarded from Hagerstown, by an association of which Mrs. Cramer is President. This humane movement has thus far been reasonably successful. but further contributions are needed to relieve the wants of the laboring people till a fair crop can be put in the ground and harvested, and the wheels of trade They know that with the end of the be set going again. Whoever gives of his abundance to this object will not only do a humane and charitable act, to fall upon those evil days in which a but he will aid in bringing back the era of good feeling that formerly prevailed between the people of Pennsylvania and their brethren in Virginia.

Alexander Harris, Esq., of Lancaster city, who has lately returned from a visit to the Shenandoah Valley, has, at the request of the officers of the association above referred to, consented to solicit and receive contributions from the people of the city and county of Lancaster. Believing that the cause in behalf of which he has consented to act is a meritorious one, and knowing that every dollar in money and every article of merchandise contributed will be honestly applied, we venture to express the hope that this wealthy and prosperous community will respond liberally to the appeal which Mr. Harris is about to make in behalf of the Shenandoah sufferers.

Hobnobing with Negroes.

It may be of interest to some in this latitude to know how the negrocelebration of the Fourth, in the Presidential grounds at Washington, came off. There were negroes of all shades present; and negro-worshipping white men also. Not a few of the burning and shining lights of the Republican party were on hand. There was Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, to make speeches, and then there were eloquent letters from white and black leaders of the party, who regretted that they could not attend. But we cannot do better than to give the account of the proceedings, as we find them in a special despatch to the New York Tribune. It says:

Washington, Wednesday July 5.
With the exception of the celebration in the Presidential grounds the observance of the Fourth here was confined to a diminutive pic-nic or two, drives out of town or steamboat excursions down the Potomage From suprise town. down the Potomac. From sunrise to sunset the city presented as usually an innimate aspect. The Colored celebration was of course the grand feature of tion was or course the grand reactive of the day and passed off unmarred by ac-cidents or disturbance of any kind. The address of the colored orator, O. Howard Day of your city, is spoken of by all who listened to it in terms of the highest admiration. Not only was it delivered with incomparable eloquence delivered with incomparable eloquence and force, but its language and senti-ment were especially appropriate to the occasion, and exhibited a high degree of intellect in the orator. He was of intellect in the orator. He was frequently interrupted by uncontrollable outbursts of applause from the audience in front and the occupants of the platform, among whom were a large number of our most prominent celebrities. The poem of the venerable Dr. Pierpont was listemed to with close attention, and was listewise frequently applauded—

at The powerful addresses of Senator Wilson of Massachusetts and Gov. Hahn of Louisiana were received with the greatest est enthusiasm, particularly when they also assured their listeners that as they had nobly stood by the country, the people of the country and this will surely come, though at my advanced age I may not live to see it—when the well-tried and time-honored principles of Democracy, as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson, shall regain the ascendency in the administration of the Federal Covernment.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN. assired their inscricts that as they had nobly stood by the country, the people would stand by them and soon give then the privilege of casting loyal ballots for the Union which they had help-

During the exercises letters were read John W. Forney, Fred. Douglas and others, all of which expressed sympathy with the objects of the celebration. Who dares say the world does not move? Is it not evident that the mil-

lenium is coming. Who that reads the above can doubt it: Some of our radical Northern philanthropists who have grown wealthy upon the labor of poor white men, say that justice demands that the slaveholders should divide their estates with their former slaves because of previous labor performed by them. Although the negro slave may have nothing to show for the years of labor he has performed how much worse off is he than thousands of Northern free white laborers, who have been slaves to the unremunerative wages of capitalists? If justice requires the slaveholder to divide with the negro, justice must demand that such Northern philanthropic capitalists who have grown rich through the unremunerated labor of Northern white men. shall also divide their possessions be-tween those who have toiled that they

might live in ease and affluence,

Trial by Jury. The people of Maryland have had nany sad experiences since the war began, and their troubles do not seem to be at an end yet. In many parts of the State life itself is held by an insecure tenure; ruffianism and violence are rampant; and it seems that courts of justice are no longer able to secure protection to those who may have been injured. Passion and prejudice defeat death. the ends of justice. The Baltimore George Andrew Atzerodt was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, in 1835, and

Gazette has the following account of two murder trials lately held in that State: Two trials have lately engrossed public attention in this State, and the result-has, in each case, left the most painful impression upon the minds of all who regard the sure and pure administration of justice as the only basis on which any society or political institutions can

Joseph Shaw, editor of a newspaper in Wesminster, had been compelled by mob violence to leave his home. His press was destroyed and he was thus de-prived of his only means of obtaining a ivelihood. After conferring with some of the military authorities, and being advised to go home, and believing that the excitement against him had sub-sided, he returned to Westminster. He vas not charged with having committed ny specific crime

He had opposed the war and the Government, however, for which he was violently denounced, and it was publicly and by some of his fellow-townsmen that on account of his disloyalty Shaw should not remain at his house. On the evening of his return five men waited on him at his room. They were well known to be among the most violent of who were habitually uttering threats against disloyal persons. Shaw was stabled to death. Of course the ory of the defence was that he was the assailant. We do not believe that any right minded man can read the evidence and come to any other conclu-sion than that he died in self-defence. Armed men sought him in the privacy his chamber for an unlawful purpose They were bitterly inflamed against him on account of his political sentiments, and this Shaw knew. He would gladly have avoided them if he could have done so. A clearer case of murder was never proven, and a jury acquitted the prison ers after a brief deliberation.

In the other case a father and three sons, armed with guns, rode to the place where a nephew of the former was at work, assisted by his uncle. John P. Paca and Alfred Jones, the persons killed, were in the act of putting up a fence, and were unarmed. Bad feeling had previously existed. had previously existed between the par ties, but nothing passed after Wm. B. Paca reached the ground to lead his nephew and Jones to suppose violence was meditated against either of them. Scarcely had the father and his sons lighted from their carriage before John Paca and Jones were shot down.

The father coolly assured the mother of one of the deceased, who rushed to the victim's side, that the deed would have happened sooner or later, and that the Government would protect them. The theory that the accused acted in self-defence was again adopted. It was asserted thai John P. Paca raised, in a threatening manner, a rammer, with which he had been ramming down the earth around the post. Thus two young men, who had with them only men, who had with them only such implements as are usually used in building fences, are supposed to have attempted a deadly assault on four full grown men, each of whom was heavily armed. The jury was assured by one of the counsel that if Wm. B. Paca should be hanged, the grass that covered him would not grow over a twited. ed him would not grow over a traitor's grave. This is the key to the acquittal which followed, for it is incredible that any one who has read the case can have any reasonable doubt that Wm. B. Paca and his sons were guilty of the murder of Alfred Jones with which they stood

harged. The impression produced upon the public by these trials is, as we said, painful. Men begin to recall the different periods in the histories of other nations when, in times of high excite ment, partisan tribunals exacted no penalties on their friends and meted out scant justice to their enemie man's acquittal or conviction upon any charge can be predicted as soon as he is We have already passed

much—but better war, civil or foreign, than the state of that nation whose people have lost all respect for the purity and integrity of their Courts. Should we reach that point, and we seriously fear we are tending towards it, confusion and anarchy are awaiting us in the not distant future.

The Voice of an Octogenarian Democrat-The following letter from one of the oldest and most highly esteemed Democrats of this county, was read at the grand Democratic celebration of the Fourth at Harrisburg :

LITIZ, LANCASTER ('o., PA.,) July 1, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I am in the receipt of your kind invitation. When informed that the writer of these lines is far past the allotted "three score and ten "—that he has been the steadfast and consistent supporter of every true man from Jefferson down to the latest exponent of Democratic principles—you will not be surprised that my heart longs to be with you to celebrate this ampliyers are few with you to celebrate this ampliyers are few with you to celebrate this ampliyers are few. with you to celebrate this anniversary of ou National Independence in the old fashioned way. "Young folks think old folks fools— National independent way. "Young folks think old folks fools—old folks know young folks to be fools,"—Take an old man's advice—the advice of one who loves now, as when they lived on earth, the principles of Jefferson and Jackson—bend every nerve of your young energies to the restoration of 'such a policy as finds its only warrant in the teachings of the fathers of the Republic in the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. That of the Republic in the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. That has been our anchor in the past—to it we owe everything—liberty, prosperity and happi-ness. And do you cling to it as the only hope of unalloyed Republican Government in the future

in the future. Very respectfully, your friend, BENJAMIN KREITER.

D. D. Boas, Esq., and others, Commit Letter from Ex-President Buchanan. Among other letters from distinguished Democrats throughout the country, the following from ex-President Buchanan was read at the great Democratic celebration at Harrisburg on the Fourth:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, ! WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, July 2, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your kind invitation to unite with "the Democracy of Harrisburg and its vicinity" in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and regret to say I shall not be able to enjoy this privilege.

On this hallowed Anniversary let us rejoice that, through the intervention of Divine Providence, peace has once more returned to bless our land. Our joy, however, will be tinged with a cloud of sorrow for the loss of our kind-hearted and distinguished President by a diabolical crime, and this, too, at the very moment when, by and this, too, at the very moment when, by wise clemency, he was about to convince the world that peace has its triumphs as well as were

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. D. D. Boas, Esq., and others, Committee

The Missouri Constitution. The St. Louis Dispatch uses great plainness of speech in regard to the crooked process resorted to by the radicals to "cram" this instrument down the throats of the people. The editor says:

" What is the Matter? Persons are daily and hourly inquiring of us what news we have from Jefferson city? What additional returns have been received? How does the vote stand now? Is the new Constitution adopted or rejected? These questions are upon everybody's lips. They are prompted by that manly interest in the preserva-tion of their liberties which American tion of their morries which american laws have always encouraged American freemen to exhibit. But no answer comes to them. We are utterly in the dark. The Secretary of State's office is shrouded in mystery and darkness. His office is barred against the people. The records and papers, which are the property of the people, are jealously guarded against their scrutiny. What the vote is, whether the Drake Constitution has been adapted. tation has been adopted or rejected, are matters of which the Secretary of State permits the people to know nothing.

"Wassuch an extraordinary spectacle ever before witnessed in a free country?"

The Conspiracy,

The Confession of Atzerodt. The American has received a specia report of the confession of Atzerodt, which was prepared by one who has known himsince his arrest. The details of the plot to abduct and murder the President, which are set forth below, were given to the author by Atzerodi elf but a short time before his

came to America, with his parents, in 1834. They arrived in Baltimore, at which place he resided, with his family, for about one year, when, with his parents, he moved to Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father farmed, and carried on his business (that o blacksmith) at the Court-house. Atze rodt was placed as an apprentice to the coachmaking business at the Court-house, where he learned the painting branch, and remained until 1856, when he went to Washington, and worke for Young, and also for M'Dermoti well-known coachmakers. In 1857 he joined his brother in the coachmaker's business at Port Tobacco. This con-tinued for four years, when the firm was dissolved. After this he carried on painting in Port Tobacco, until last fall when he met with John H. Surratt and a man named Hurlom. Surratt induce him to join in the conspiracy of ab ducting the President. From Atzerodt' knowledge of men and the country the vicinity of Port Tobacco, and in fact of all the counties bordering on the Potomac, he gave to the conspirators a valuable assistance. He was well acquainted with Harold, whom he was not long in finding out, and who was also engaged in the conspiracy. Surratt went several times to Port Tobacco, and often sent to Atzerodt to come to Washington, where he was known to as many as in Port Tobacco, and was looke upon as a very weak-minded man, in fact, as a very brainless and silly fellow Surratt introduced Atzerodt to Booth who feasted him and furnished him with money and horses, the horses be ing held in the name of Surrett, wh appeared to be the principal in the absence of Booth. The first meeting of all nce of Booth. sence of Booth. The first meeting of all conspirators actively engaged was at a saloon on Pennsylvania avenue, called "Getteers." [Gautier's?] At this meeting O'Laughlin, Arnold, Surratt, Booth and Atzerodt were present. The first attempt to abduct the President was to be on the Seventh street road, about th middle of March. They expected the President to visit a camp. O'Laughlin, Arnold, Payne, Surratt, Booth and Atzerodt were present. Harold left in the buggy with the carbines for T. B. The plan was to seize the coach of the President, Surratt to jump on the box as he was considered the best driver, and make for B., by way of Long Oldfields, to the Potomac river, in the vicinity of Nan-jemoy Creek, where they had a boat waiting with men to carry over the party—the boat was capable of carrying fifteen men—a large flat-bottomed bat-teau, painted lead color, which had been bought for the purpose by Booth from two men named Brauner and Swoot. This plan failed, the President not coming as they desired. Harold went

next morning to Washington, and all nings remained quiet for some time after this. Booth went North, Arnold and O'Laughlin to Baltimore. Payne and Arnold left also for New York. A man named Howell was about this tim arrested, which alarmed Surratt, and with a Mrs. Schlatter for the North. This was about the 1st of April. The next plan was to visit the theatre on the night the President was expected to be there. It was arranged that Surratt and Booth were togo to the box, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Payne were to act some important part in getting him out, Harold and Atzerodt were to have charge of the horses, and an actor was to be secured to put out the gas. Booth represented that the best assistant he had was an actor. In this plan buggies

and horses were to be used. A rope which was prepared and to be at Keyd's was to be stretched across the road to nipede the cavalry in the pursuit. The route this time was the same as pefore except that they were to cross the Eastern Branch Bridge. This whole up," and spoke of going to Richmond and opening a theatre and promised Atzerodt employment in it in some capacity. Atzerodt was waiting for Booth to arrange his going to Richmond when the affair was renewed again. taken a room at the Kirkwood House. Harold called on him and left his knife. pistol and coat in the room and told him pistol and coach if the From and containing.

Booth wanted to see him at the Herndon House, to which place he repaired with Harold. This was in the evening. about six o'clock, and he there met Booth and Payne. Booth said you must cill Johnson. Atzerodt demurred, when Booth replied, "Harold has more courage; he will do it; go get your horses; what will become of you any-how." Atzerodt and Harold went down Ninth street together, and Atzerodt we must not disturb Johnson. Harold laughed and wanted the key of the room. It was refused by Atzerott, who expressed himself as fearful that harm would be done Mr. Johnson Harold left to go to see Booth, and At zerodt went to the Oyster Bay. Harold came after and said Booth wanted to see him. Atzerodt did not return to the Kirkwood House that night. Booth told Atzerodt that Surratt city, and that he had just left him. At-zerodt did not see Booth after leaving him at the Herndon House, and he roamed about the streets nearall night, and first heard the murder about half-past ten

of the murder about half-past ten o'clock, while passing up the avenue.—
The cavalry were rushing by at the time, in pursuit. He threw away his knife that night, and parted with his pistol nextmorning, to a friend in Georgetown. Atzerodt had nothing to say at any of the former meetings. He knew nothing of the rope found with Spangler. the former meetings. He knew nothing of the rope found with Spangler. ing of the rope found with Spangler.—
He believed Spangler innocent as far as he knew. Booth, when applied to for money would remark, he had money in New York and would get some. At one time in the spring, or late in the winter, Mrs. Schlatter, Mrs. Surratt, John Surratt, and a Major Barrow, formerly of the rebel army, left Washington together. They got horses from Howard's.—Mrs. Surratt stopped at Surrattville, and the rest went to the Potomac. Major he rest went to the Potomac. Barrow returned, and Atzerodt did not think he had anything to do with the conspiracy, although he was fomerly in the rebel army.
One of Booth's plans to obtain an en-

trance to the house of Secretary Seward was an invention, which, if successful, was an invention, which, it successful, would have involved others in his foul act. He had made the acquaintance of a man of strong Southern feelings, living the Scentery's house ing not far from the Secretary's house, who was to make the acquaintance of a servant, who was to be introduced to Booth, and by this means he would learn something of the location of the rooms, etc. As far as known, this plan

Booth was wellacquainted with Mudd, and had letters of introduction to him. Booth told Atzerodt, about two weeks before the murder, that he had sent provisions and liquor to Dr. Mudd's for the Supply of the party on their way to Richmond with the President. Michael O'Laughlin made no regular confession as far as is publicly known, but has confessed to the original conspiracy. He denied any knowledge of the murder of the President and the attempt on Seward's life. That he knows much of all the affair there is no doubt in the minds of those who know all the circumstances of O'Laughlin, and that he did visit Station's he charged in the testimonp before the

Typographical Errors. All printers are liable to make mis takes, but the following beats all the

errors we have ever seen: "The lady principal of a school, in an advertisement, in a Philadelphia paper mentioned her female assistant and th 'reputation for teaching which sh bears;" but the printer—a careless fel-low—left out the "which," so the advertisement went forth, commending the lady's "reputation for teaching she

Henry Winter Davis lately employed the following language with reference to Conspiracy trials. "It is not a court at all, but an unlawful combination of trespassers, usurping the functions of a court, guilty of a crime, and not exercising any authority. * *
A military commission of officers too
worthless for field service, ordered to try,
and organized to convict."

Good for Dayls.

- Large numbers of Pennsylvania troops, mustered out of service, will arrive this week at Harrisburg.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

Protest Against the 820,000 Clause—In-terview Between the Richmond Delega-tion and the President—How the Rich May be Pardoned and the Poor Benefit-ed-Wealthy Southerners and the Re-

WASHINGTON, July 9. President Johnson was waited on yes erday by Messis, Jas. A. Jones Lancaster, Wm. .H. Haxall and J. L. Apperson, representatives of merchants and others of Virginia, who wished him to amend the Amnesty proclamation by striking out the 13th exception—the \$20,000 clause. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry by binding up capital, and, in this way, oppressed the poor, and that when they endeavored to borrow money in the Northern or Middle States they were at once met by the ch States they were at once met by the objection that perhaps they had over \$20,000; and if they had the the accommodation could not be extended, so they were upable to give market, by vere unable to give work to the poor men who called upon them, etc.

The President reminded them that

Amnesty proclamation did not cause this distrust; it was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The Amnesty proclamation left the men just where they were before; it d not add any disability to them. If they had committed treason, they were amenable to the confiscation law which Congress had passed, and which he, as resident, could not alter nor amend In the Amnesty proclamation he had offered pardon to some persons, but that did not injure any other persons. Would they like to have the Amnesty proclamation removed altogether—would they feel any easier in that case One of the Deputation-No, but it would assist us very much if you would

extend the benefits of the proclamation to persons worth over \$20,000. The President replied that, in making that exception, he had acted on the atural supposition that men had aided ne Rebellion according to the extentof naturals their pecuniary means. Did they not

One of the Deputation—No; I did not know it. The President—Why, yes you do; you know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who dragoon. ed the people into secession. I lived in the South, and I know how the thing was done. Your State was overwhelmingly opposed to Secession, but your rich men used the press and bullies and but your your little army to force the State into ecession. Take the \$20,000 clause: uppose a man is worth more than that now, the war is over chances are ten to one that he made it out of the rebellion by contracts, &c. We might as well talk plainly about this matter. I don't think you are so very anxious about relieving the poor you want this clause removed : enable you to make money, don't you you are very eager to help the poor why don't you take the surplus over the \$20,000 you own and give it to them? In that way you help them and bring yourself with the benefits of the Proclamation. I am free to say to you that I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over \$20,000 to help the poor. When I was Military Governor of Tennessee I ssessed such taxes on those who had been wealthy leaders of the rebellion, and it had a good effect.

One of the Deputation—It so happens

that none of us were leaders. We staid out as long as we could, and were the The President-Frequently those who

went in last were among the worst after they got in. But, be that as it may, understand m., gentlemen, I do not say this personally; I am just speaking of the general working of the matter. I know there has been an effort amo some to persuade the people that the proclamation was injuring them by shutting up capital and keep ing work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all, it is lone in consequence of the violation

law and the commission of treason. The President concluded by saying that he would look at the papers they presented, but, so far, had seen no reason for emoving the thirteenth exception. Terrible Riot in Carlisle. ot occurred in nesday evening, when a body of regular

soldiers from the barracks entered the town and commenced an attack upon the citizens. The Herald says: "The primary cause of the trouble seems to have been an assault made upon one of their number on Tuesday, and this raid was made ostensibly he purpose of punishing the offender. The raiders were organized into two squads, and marched around our streets for some time, jostling our citizens for some time, jostling our citizens from the side walk, brandishing their revolvers and billys, and lookinggener-ally as though they were "spoiling for a fight." Failing to excite our citizens into any indiscretion which could give he slightest cause for an assault, they ecame desperate, and commenced an indiscriminate attack upon every person within their reach, using their weapous upon the unarmed and unprepared denizens of our streets in the most brutal and cowardly manner. Among thos of our people who were thus maltreated whose names we have learned, are John Campbell, Esq., who was knocked down by a blow from the butt end of a revolver, while he was doing his utmost quell the disturbance; and while lying senseless upon the ground, a cowlying senseless upon the ground, a cowardly villain, in soldier's uniform, fired at him from a pistol, but fortunately missed his aim. Henry Newsham, Esq., had just reached his own door on his way home, when he was seized by several of these rowdies and cruelly beaten. Servent John Faller of the beaten. Sergeant John Faller, of the late 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, was struck in the neck with a slung shot while quietly walking home. Mr. David W. Biddle was knocked down while standing upon the pavement near the Court House. Several others were assaulted and injured in various ways,

but we could not learn their names. "During the melee, information was sent to Maj. Royall, and he promptly dispatched Lieut. Wilson, with a patrol with orders to arrest all soldiers in town and exist the distributions." and quiet the disturbance. The latter, soon after his arrival, encountered a party of the rioters at Burkholder's Hotel, and they refusing to halt at his command, his guard, by his orders, fired into them with their carbines, without, however, injuring each without, however, injuring any one.— The rioters returned a volley from their pistols, and retreated. Soon several other detachments from the Garrison arrived, and through their agency along with Lieut. Wilson's command, quiet was restored, the rioters driven from town and a number of arrests made. On Thursday morning five men who

on Inursay morning five men who had been arrested the previous evening, were committed to jail by Justice Sponsler, on a charge of having been connected with the above related outrages." ----The Spirit of the Democracy of Ohio. We are glad to learn, through private sources, from our correspondents, and from the tone of our county exchanges, that the Democracy of Ohio are full of cheerfulness. cheerfulness, and are evidently encouraged at the prospect before them.— The feeling of despondency caused by ormer reverses, and mainly attributaole to the prevalence of a wide-spread hallucination, is rapidly subsiding, and men of intelligence and integrity now distinctly see the light that is breaking in upon the darkness of the past. Hap-pily, all differences of opinion on subjects of minor importance have been laid aside, and the patriotism, the reso-lution of purpose, the disinterestedness, and the energy of our great party have culminated in the desire, and the deter-

cuiminated in the desire, and the determination, to vindicate, at the polls, in October next, the undeniable claims of Democratic principles to the respect and confidence of the people.—Cleveland Plaindealer.Cambria County. At the Democratic Convention of Cambria County, held on Monday last. every district was represented, and the best feeling prevailed. The following ticket was placed in nomination:

Assembly-C. L. Pershing. Prothononotary—Geo. C. K. Zahm. Treasurer—Col. B. M'Dermot. Commissioner—John Campbell. Poor Director—Joseph Dailey. Auditor—Eman Brallier. THE Whiskey Insurrection in West-

ern Pennsylvania, during Washington's administration was wound up by the ndictment of five of those engaged in One of these proved to be the wrong man; two were discharged because of insufficient evidence, and two were found guilty of treason in levying war against the United States, These two Washington pardoned.

Barbarous Treatment of Union Prisoners.

mportant Letter from Henry S. Foo The Rebel Commission November The Rebel Commissary Northup Pro-posed to Withhold Meat from the Fed-seral Prisoners—Rebel Secretary of War Seddon Endorsed the Proposition— Mass of Testimony Still Back—Mr. Foote Disgusted, &c. To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:

MONTREAL, June 30, 1865.

In your paper of yesterday I have read an editorial, in which, after renarking upon a legislative report which seems recently to have gained publica-tion, emanating from a committee of the House of Representatives of the Con federate Congress, relative to the treat-ment of Union prisoners of war ment of Union prisoners of war, you say: "We take it for granted that the report now published is that which was made by the committee of the rebel Senate, of which Henry S. Foote, once of Mississippi, but now of parts unknown, was a member. That gentleman, after coming through into the Union lines, stated to his own son-inlaw that, during the investigations of the subject, they obtained positive facts and data, proving beyond a shadow of doubt that the system of inhuman treatment and starvation of our prisoners was decided upon in a Cabinet meeting at Richmond, for the express purpose of breaking down the constitution men, and making them useless as sol-diers when exchanged." I regret tosay that there are several errors in regard to matters of fact in the sentences quoted, which I feel bound at once to correct. My son-in-law, who is referred to, i

the Hon. William M. Stewart, one of the United States Senators from the new State of Nevada. He is one of the most conscientious and correct men in the world, and has evidently been misunderstood by your informant, whoever he may be. The alleged ill treatment he may be. The alleged ill treatment of prisoners of war by the Confederate authorities has been with me for some time past a most painful and disgusting subject, and I have endeavored as far as could do so, to steer clear of it in conversation altogether. I have been especially desirous of being silent in regard to this distressing affair since the arrest of several of those persons who have been charged with being officially responsible for such maltreatment of nilitary prisoners as may have occurred. though, on various occasion some time ago—and doubtless did to my son-in-law, Senator Stewart—stated that among the numerous causes which in formally duced me openly and to give up my official connection with the Confederate government (such as the measure of conscription confiscating, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the tyrannical arrest and confinement of citizens entertain ing and expressing Union sentiments n prison; the displacement of meritor ious military commanders, and the sub-stitution of incompetent ones in their place; the obstinate opposition to all restoration of measures looking to the peace; the obvious tendency of every branch of the government towards the organization of an irresponsible despot-ism,) I had been powerfully influenced by what I had been compelled to learn by what I had been compened to learn of the cruel and barbarous treatment of the cruel and defenceless prisoners o unfortunate and defenceless prisoners of war. My exposition of facts relating to this subject was principally connected with the dreadful sufferings reported to have been inflicted upon prisoners con-fined at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, authentic information in regard to which reached me just before I

Touching the Congressional report referred to I have this to say:—A month two anterior to the date of said report learned, from a government officer of respectability, that the prisoners of war then confined in and about Richmond were suffering severely for want of pro-visions. He told me further that it was nanifest to him that a systematic scheme was on foot for subjecting these unfor-tunate men to starvation; that the Com-General, Mr. Northup (a most wicked and heartless wretch dressed a communication to Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, proposing to withhold meat altogether prisoners then in custody, and to give them nothing but bread and vegetables, and that Mr. Seddon had endorsed the document containing this recom-mendation affirmatively. I learned further that by calling upon Major Ould, the commissioner for exchange of prisoners, I would be able to obtain furher on this subject. I went to Major Ould immediately, and obtained the desired information. Being utterly unwilling to countenance such barbarity for a moment, regarding indeed the for a moment, regarding faces of the whole South as concerned in the affair, I proceeded without delay to the hall of the House of Representatives, called the attention of that strangely constituted body to the subject, and nsisted upon an immediate committee of investigation. I grieve to say that this was at first refused, and I was most acrimoniously censured by several members for introducing the subject in the House at all. But I resolved to have

eft Richmond last winter.

an investigation, and to put a stop to such Vandalic attrocities if I could, or at least to rescue my own character from menaced in famy by with drawing from all further connection with the Confederate cause at once. I introduced a second resolution morning, and finally succeeded in getting the committee raised. You will find, in addition to the report made by the committee, a considerable mass of testimony of various kinds reported with it, and among other documentary proofs, the official communication of the form the official communication of missary General, above referred to, and the endorsement of Mr. Seddon thereon, in which he substantially says that, in his judgment, the time had arrived for retaliation upon the prisoners of war of he enemy.

Having such assurances as I thought Having such assurances as I thought I could rely upon, that all proper regard to the health and comfortable accommodation of prisoners of war would be in future exhibited, I was content to refrain from the further discussion of a matter which had given me great cha-grin and mortification, and did not deem necessary even to move for the publication of the report of the committee and the voluminous evidence appended. This is all I know on the subject, and this is a good deal more than it is at all this is a good deal more than it is at all pleasant to remember. It is but justice, though, to subjoin that Richmond was constantly filled with rumors of the cruel treatment of Confederate prisoners of war in Northern prison houses. Whether all of these rumors were true, or any part thereof, I never had the means of knowing, and it is, perhaps, not very material now to inquire. arrived, assumed business, and as in Lanmeans of knowing, and it is, perhaps, not very material now to inquire.
You will see, from this frank and explicit statement of facts, that the case is not so bad, so far at least as Mr. Davis and his Cabinet are concerned, as you would seem to have supposed. I certainly never heard of my Cabinet meet-

tainly never heard of my Cabinet meeting on the subject, and never spoke of one. There was no man in Richmond who, for the three years of my deplorable stay there, knew so little of the views of Mr. Davis and the unfortunate Cabinet by whom he was surrounded as I did. by whom he was surrounded as I did. I commenced my opposition to them and their schemes on principle, on the day of my first taking my seat in the Confederate Congress, and I kept it up actively and zealously, day by day and hour by hour, until I took my final leave of them last December and came within the military lines of the United States in order to aid, if in my power, in effecting a peace in despite of Mr. in effecting a peace in despite of Mr.

Davis and the Confederate Congress, by means of which the unfortunate people of the South might be saved from a por-tion of the severe sufferings which they are now enduring with such exemplary and commendable fortitude

Having now corrected the mistakes which your informant has (no doubt inadvertantly) committed in regard to myself, I take leave of this nauseating ubject, as I hope, for ever.

I have the honor to be your obdient servant,

H. S. FOOTE. servant,

Senator Wallace. The Democrats of Carion county hel their County Convention last week, and nominated a full ticket—and among the number we are glad to see that Mr. Barr was re-nominated for the Assembly.—He is a working Domogratic description. He is a working Democrat, always faithful and true to the best interests of the

country.

It is also gratifying to the numerous friends of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article to learn country.

Separaterial Conferees of that that the Senatorial Conferees of that county were instructed to vote for his nomination in the District Convention. We therefore consider Mr. Wallace's nomination and re-election as almost certain. The Clarion Democra

certain. The Clarion Democrat, in noticing the proceedings, makes the following flattering observations.

"Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield—the choice of the county for State Senate, is a lawyer of great ability, and has served one term in the Senate. has served one term in the has served one term in the Bellace, where he has already required an enviable reputation as a statesman. He is an honorable gentleman, and a tried and true Democrat.—Clearfield Repub-

Letter from Ajax. CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA., July 5th, 1865. MESSRS. EDITORS: To while away heavi-

less of time, which hangs like an incubus

over us, a synopsis of the 4th of July cele-

oration, which came off with so much eclat, (as your readers will readily perceive,) in the grave yard" of Virginia, I hope will not disturb their nasal organs or temperature of nerves. On the 3d, the din of preparation resounded far and wide, and every soldier's heart leaped with joy at the approaching anniversary. Officers, "line and staff," lashed furiously through every avenue of access, regardless of foaming steed or bleeding flank, whilst their "sardine boxes" on top of shoulders reflected liquid fire.-Things went on swimmingly, and why not? We are bivouacking, remember, on the lashing Potomac. From every port fort, barricade or "go-for-hole," the starry symbols floated gracefully. Vessels, from the mud scow to the magnificent three-masted, plied the almost incorrigible river, "to and fro" from Washington to Alexandria, in matchless beauty like "things of life," freighted with "combustibles" and "bustioles." The wheels of government were in motion—mules flag-ged, and yells of braying Apes made "night hideous." The rap of the carpenter's hammer vibrated from Corps Head Quarters and died struggling at Division. To-morrow seemed a fortnight. But to heighten enthusiasm and keep up appearances in military life, every regiment was formed in front,—every man at his post,-to proceed about two miles to drill ground, headed by "soul-stirring drums and ear piercing fifes" to have a grand, sublime, magnificent, transcendental, never-before-surpassed, torchlight procession. The spirit of '76 was aroused. The battlements of Heaven were invoked to lend lustreand brilliancy. Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and hosts of other illustrious patriots by optic aid could be seen waiving chappeaus and holding garlands of of wreaths. The bugle sounded and every brave into line, with three inches of adamantine candle stuck plumb in bayonet, ready to light. "Right face-Forward!" and "tramp, tramp, the boys are marching!" Now they reach the place of destination, and thousands of visitors greet them with thunders of applause. line" is again shouted by superiors-vociferated by inferiors—and the line is again formed two miles in length, breathlessly awaiting the signal (sound of trumpet), to touch the ignitable wick. The curtain of night is now sufficiently suspended, and at the melodious strains of the bugle, the firmament instantaneously springs into a vivid flash, blinding, by sudden brightnesss, every humbugged beholder. Mt. Vesuvius was nowhere in comparison. After marchng and countermarching, perhaps an hour, they returned to their respective quarters, o sleep or meditate on this unparalleled Pyrotechnic feast, with the promise of a ar richer scene on the morrow evening (Fourth), when one of the "Solons" officiate in personna. Thus ended one of the most stupendous "fizzles" of the age. Stung to the quick at such Potomac mode of notoriety, coupled also with an expression made by a certain "stared" gentleman, high in authority, some days ago "that he would teach Sherman's marauders military discipline and style,"-a man who has, according to rumor, never been in a single battle, skirmish, or even seen a dead rebel, unless escorted by a "body guard," to pounce so unceremoniously upon Sherman's "swamp ducks," who ha the enemy from the bleak hills of Kentucky to the countless mountains of Georgia, over and through the quagmires of the Carolinas, and, as every sensibleman will freely admit, were instrumental in dislodging, routing and overthrowing the corner-stone of Rebellion,—who have sacrificed life, limb, health and comfort, to accomplish all this, to be treated so disrespectfully, is at least uncalled for, and deserving the severest censure of every patriotic freeman. Military Dis cipline. There are few, if any, regiments on the Potomac or else with this tried, never-failing, never-want ing old 79th. Its fame has already wrung from "Maine to Georgia,"-particularly the latter named State, and does not require the feeble efforts of my pen to defend its vatorous deeds. History will place it on the orightest page. As to "style," I freely admit, we are "open to conviction," as few have ever had an opportunity of wearing paper collars, blackened boots, white gloves, jewelry of every design and description, &c., Se. Nor was it convenient at all times for us to carry along portable barber-shops and perfumery, although we have often been, whilst wading swamps, perfumed with that far-scented, much admired flavor, produced by skunk cabbage and alligator sulphur water. But, to the thread of my story. This same individual will not permit widowed mothers or orphan children—on account of a certain sutler, who wishes to monopolize the whole business-to enter camp to dispose of pies, cakes, ice-cream, (perhaps it is not style,) to soldiers, at far cheaper rates than he would sell; for, in order to engulf all, he had attached to his tent, barber-shop and barber. A perfect gormandizer, ah!-Enraged at such conduct and dispositionas rumor would have too, our above named *ry gentleman was deeply interested—the boys" of the brigade—to use a soldier's ejaculation, -" went for him," - gutting shanty, scattering, without hesitation, all goods to the "four quarters," knockingin XX Ale barrel heads, and drinking therefrom freely. Some of the "boys" had hats full-those that had no holes-of this delicious beverage, and indulged copiously, notwithstanding a guard was instantly or dered out for protection. Every thing he had was strewn to the public; and his shanty, being large and commodious, built of fine boards, made the largest, most brilliant bon-fire of the 3d of July night's programme. The "boys," after imbibing, became more patriotic, and made for the second, which shared the same fate. The combined loss will probably amount to \$7,000. Both are about being rebuilt. On the Sutler question, our obliging, accommodating Prince of Landlords"—Jack Wise—has

tomers. His goods are prime and charges moderate. And now for the 4th. Well, on the memorable morn—rather before "old Sol" had his "breeches fairly on"-deep-mouthed cannon roared from every fort, and they are numerous around Washington. At noon and evening it was repeated, and the "shades of even" brought forth a few skyrockets, squibs, firing of muskets, and, of course, a grand entertainment at headquarters, whilst the poor private did the best he could, assisted by our worthy friend "Jack," and obliging neighbor "Andy," whose ice-water quenched many a thirsty throat. So much for Fourth of July on the Potomac. The next I hope we'll spend in Lancaster at Franke's inimitable, unsurpassed "Lager Beer Saloon." All quiet on the Potomac, save a few who are growling about headache. Adieu for the present.

AJAX. ie could, assisted by our worthy friend

caster, "filled to overflowing" with cus-

No Comment Needed. Connecticut Legislature-Senate Thursday] Mr. Harrison called up his resolutions andorsing the policy of President John-

on Mr. Hodge was not ready to endorse It was suspicious to see Democratic newspapers approving the President's policy. "They are either coming to us, policy. "They are either coor we are going to them." ator presses his resolutions, I will offer an amendment."

Mr. Rockwell offered a substitute for Mr. Rockwell onered a substitute for the second resolution. His amendment expresses full confidence in the Presi-dent's administration, and believes that the important questions growing out of the restored Union will be settled by the government in a spirit of enlighten-ed liberality, etc.

Mr. Harrison accepted of the amend-

Mr. Hodge offered his resolution, as

llows: "Resolved, That the black slave, who has been loyal to the government, is more entitled to the elective franchise than a white master deep dyed in treason to his country."

The whole matter was laid on the

THE Day Booksays of George Thompon, M. P., now over here educating us into free negro suffrage:

table.

"This man comes from a country where some three millions of white men are denied the right to the elective franchise, and yet his impudence and effrontery are equal to the task of lecturing Americans for not granting the ballot to negroes!"