SIMON CAMERON, who is looking out Luncaster Jutelligenter.

EDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865. The printing presses shall be free to ever from who indertakes to examine the pro-sings of the legislature, or any branch o dings of the legislature, or any branc remment; and no isw shall ever be n restrain the right thereof. The free com ation of thought and opinions is one of multiple arises of the men and approved to restrain the right mercor. The necessary incation of thought and opinions is one of t invaluable rights of men; and every citiz may freely speak, write and print on any so ject; being responsible for the abuse of th liberty. In prosecutions for the publication papers investigating the official conduct of o cers, or men in public capacities, or where f matter published is proper for public inform ablished is proper for public infor truth thereof may be given in

An Editorial Ex-President.

One of the busiest of the aged B's is exresident BUCHANAN, He gathers matte President BUCHAMAN, . He gathers matter, for comment from many sources. He is an invererate gossip, and as fond of hearing and 'of retailing small talk as any 'old lady who discusses her neighbors as she drinks her tea or knits her stocking. Having got through with his "Book," which is soon to appear from the Appleton press, and while waiting for the criticism it is sure to evoke, the yenerable 0. P. F. devotes his leisure hours to newspaper writing. He is fond of hours to newspaper writing. He is fond of the exercise editorial, and is not a bad hand the exercise editorial, and is not a bad hand at the business, only he cannot hide his style. It breaks out in spite of his efforts. We think we do not err, therefore, in at-tributing to him the article in a late num-ber of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, promin-ently copied and commended in Thursday's New York World. It was, doubtless, for-warded in proof-sheets, by the antiquated J. B. himself. The object is to teach the Democratic party to support ANDEEW Democratic party to support ANDREW JOHNSON in his Administration of the General Government.—Phila. Press.

It is in the foregoing terms that the Press of Saturday introduces to its readers an extract from an editorial of ours which has been extensively copied by conservative journals. That editorial was written by one of the firm of we believe Mr. BUCHANAN is not a member. This fact is some drawback on Mr. FORNEY'S pretensions to discern-ment in the matter of style. But he will not give himself much trouble about that, for he would far rather be caught in a lie than forego the pleasure of coining it.

This is the first time in our lives that ever we heard Mr. BUCHANAN was 'fond of the exercise editorial." Nothing had occurred since our assumption of the editorship of the Intelli gencer from which we could have inferred that Mr. B. had at any period of his life been fond of writing for the public prints. But whilst doubting the accuracy of the Press' statement, we must admit that FORNEY'S means of knowledge on that subject are far superior to our own. He was for a number of years (about a quarter of a century ago) editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, and subsequently of the Pennsylvanian at Philadelphia, both of which were staunch and sound Democratic iournals. At that time he did not permit any man to go before him in warm and frequent expressions of friendship and admiration for the distinguished gentleman whom he now falsely and slanderously styles "an inveterate gossip.'

If ever Mr. BUCHANAN displayed any fondness for "the exercise editorial," which we are still disposed to doubt, even against such good authority as FORNEY'S, we should think it must have been at this time. And this suggests the inquiry-Is it possible that the brilliant and soundly Democratic editorials of the Intelligencer from 1840 to 1845, and of the Pennsylvanian from 1845 to 1850, which made FORNEY a national reputation as a public journalist were from the pen of Mr. BUCHANAN? We know that FORNEY has been trading on borrowed editorial capital to a very great extent since he established the Press. We know that his literary and foreign articles are written by Dr MAKENZIE. We know that the beauties the world. of the Abolition creed are set before the

readers of the Press in the smooth dic-

or the next vacancy in the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, and who desires also to be the Abolition can didate for the Presidency in 1868, seems to feel that there is need of an explanation tion of his retirement from the Cabine of President LINCOLN. He has com cross an Illinois gentleman who has een complaisant enough to listen to his story of self-glorification, and that gentleman has repeated it to a correspondent of the Chicago Republican of Louis XIV. who appears to have been verdant enough to believe it. From the Repub-

ican it was, as a matter of course, transferred to the Harrisburg Telegraph vessel of great use but of no great honor in the house of CAMERON.-Here is the story of SIMON, Chief of the Winnebagoes:

"When Gen. McClellan was called to the command of the army, military affairs were in a deplorable condition. compelled to call him to the We wer head of the army at a time when he could dictate his own terms, and did so. He stipulated that he should pass upon all appointments and promotions and all appointments and promotions and the President and myself felt compelled. for the sake of the country, to accede to them. Under his rule, things went parted in haste. One portion wandered from bad to worse, and having no hope in the fields, another fled to neighbor in the future, I saw the only way to save the country was to break the agree-ment with Gen. McClellan. I repreing countries; whilst the soldier, who always exceeds his orders in rigor, and sented to him that things could not con who never executes them with clemtinue in this way, that Gen. McClellan must be removed from the supreme comency, burnt and sacked the country .-They commenced with Manheim and mand of the army if we wanted to put down the rebellion. The President agreed with me in this view of the case, Heidelberg, the residence of the Electors. Their palaces were destroyed like the but said: 'Cameron, how can it be houses of other citizens.

done? We have passed our words to him that he shall have the control of COOPER, SANDERSON & Co., of which | the appointments, and we cannot break I replied: 'Leave that to me I will cut the gordian knot if I can, and unravel it. I will resign, and you can appoint another to my position.'-Mr. Lincoln came to the same conclusion that I did. He said he would ap point me to the Russian Embassy, from which Mr. Clay was about to return, which would be a proof of his entire confidence in me. I told him that I did not want to go to Russia but ho did not want to go to Russia, but he said I must go in justice to myself, and

that I might resign as soon as I saw fit, after the acceptance of the mission.of a whole country from the recesses of We then agreed upon my successor Stanton, and so brought McClellar his palace of Versailles and in the midst back to the original position of matters in the army before our agreement with him. Stanton refused to continue the agreement, and McClellan must take his proper position or resign. The absurdity of such a dodge as this to relieve the President from an agree ment made by him with Gen. McCLEL-

LAN, will strike every sensible reader at once. If the President was bound in conscience by any agreement to which he was a party, how could any subordinate of his relieve him by "reashes." fusing to continue it?" STANTON could neither make nor annul any such agree ment as is here described, without authority from the President. A much more probable explanation

of the way CAMERON got out of the War Department, may be found in an article headed "THE LINCOLN CABI-NET," which we copy from the Frankin Repository. The story we have already given comes in a roundabout way, but the one from the Repository comes directly from Gen. CAMERON'S friend Col. MCCLURE. We call him his friend because it is an old proverb that "our best friends are those who tell us of our minister." faults," and we know the Colonel has The King's conscience smote him all for many years taken special pains to the remaining days of his life for havpoint out the General's faults. Thereing consented to this burning, and the fore we take him to be his friend, and name of LOUVOIS, who had counselled are disposed to credit him with an intimate knowledge of all that relates to

of modern times, unless CARNOT may his public career. Certain are we that be excepted, has ever since been held in no other man in the State would go execration. farther to find out the facts or take ST. SIMON relates that some time greater pleasure in publishing them to -----

A NEURO ROUGHLY HANDLED BY the King's scruples of con DIER. - About three o'clock vesterday after. the order without previously consulting DIEL.—A doint three o clock yesterday atter-noon considerable excitement was created in Happy alley, near Eastern avenue, by a difficulty between a soldier and a negro. It seems that the negro made some imperti-nent remark as the soldier was passing him, when the latter turned and was about to classify him. The negro ran however him, the minister thus taking upon himself the sole responsibility for the deed. When informed of it, Louisliterally drove Louvois from his presence, exclaiming as he retreated, " Dispatch o chastise him. The negro ran, however, when the soldier picked up a large stone a courier instantly with a counter order and threw it with such violence as to cut an and see that he arrives in time, for know ugly gash upon the negro's head. The sol-dier was arrested, but the affair not having that your head shall answer for it if a been whis arrested, but the aftair not having been whitessed by any white person, the charge was dismissed. He was fined, how-ever, by Justice Whalen, for throwing the stone. Dr. Dwinelle was summoned to at-tend the negro.—*Baltimore fuzzette*. single house should be burnt." History, it is said, always repeats itself; but it is to be deplored that this should have been done, after nearly two cen-The antipathy of the white soldiers to turies, in free and enlightened America. the negroes is "cropping out" very Lieut. Gen. GRANT, from his headstrongly. Items like the above present quarters near Richmond, ordered Gen. themselves to our eyes whenever we go SHERIDAN to devastate the rich, beauover our exchanges, and some cases of tiful and extensive Valley of the Shenrough handling of colored persons by andoah. He commands him : "Doall soldiers have occurred within the range the damage you can to the railroad and of our own personal observation. The crops. Carry off stock of all descriptions war has intensified the feeling of disand negroes, so as to prevent further like to the negro which always has preplanting. If the war is to last another vailed among a large portion of the popyear, let the Shenandoah Valley remain ulation of the Northern States, and the a barren waste." It does not appear men who have done the hardest fightthat either the President or Secretary of ing are the very ones in whom this War consented to this barbarous order; feeling has become strongest. and we sincerely hope that they did not, It should be borne in mind by the for the character of the country. brave fellows who have carried the flag Gen. SHERIDAN, unlike the French of their country successfully through officers who devastated the Palatinate, this war, that the poor negro had nothwas not ashamed of being the instrung to do with bringing it on. It was ment of these cruelties. The contrary prought on by the Abolitionists, not appears to be the fact, judging from the so much from love of the Southern netone of his Report from Woodstock to groes as from hatred of the Southern Gen. GRANT, of the 7th of October, vhites; and if the negro now exhibits 1864. In this he says: "I commenced degree of impertinence which did not moving back from Port Republic. Mount formerly characterize him, that too is Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonchargeable to the Abolitionists, who are burg yesterday morning. The grain putting it into his head that he is better and forage in advance of these points han the white man. had previously been destroyed. In Wendell Phillips and other leading moving back to this point, the whole | the States. Abolitionists have declared that for country from Blue Ridge to the North patience, courage and endurance in this Mountain has been made untenable for war, the negroes bear the palm; and it a rebel army. I have destroyed over s the every day work of the great body two thousand barns filled with wheat, of the Abolitionists, to instruct the hav and farming implements; over negro that he is in all respects at least seventy mills filled with flour and the equal of the white man. He is wheat; have driven in front of the arurged to insist upon his right to sit bemy over four herds of stock, and have side the white man in the Railroad car, killed and issued to the troops not less in the jury box and at the table. Actthan three thousand sheep. This deing under these instructions, the ignor struction embraces the Luray Valley ant creature gives offence and gets his and Little Fort Valley, as well as the nose made flatter even than nature demain valley. Lieut. John R. Meigs, signed it to be. The spirited soldier is my Engineer officer, was murdered bealways the quickest to resent and punyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For ish his impertinence. this atrocious act all the houses within In these frequent and violent manian area of five miles were burnt." festations of dislike to the negro on the Over two thousand barns filled with part of citizen soldiers, the Abolitionists wheat, hay and farming implements, may read the fate of their efforts to eleand over seventy mills filled with flour vate the African to a condition of politand wheat destroyed, and the whole Republicans when the South threatened | ical and social equality with the whites. valley between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountain, consisting of a num-A Sensible Decision. ber of rich and well cultivated counties. The New Hampshire Superior Court "a barren waste !" And this under has decided that an Express Company the plea of military necessity! delivering a parcel marked with the Let us imagine, if we can, the desticabalistic "C. O. D."-collect on delivtution and distress of many thousands ery-may allow a person to whom it is of these poor people, suddenly deprived consigned reasonable time to open the of present subsistence and without hope package and determine whether he will for the future. Their farming implereceive it or not. The rule heretofore ments having been destroyed, they can as been that no examination could take neither sow nor plant for the next harplace-the receiver must take the packvest. Their homes have been made desage and pay for it without opportunity olate. and, like the inhabitants of the to determine whether it contained what Palatinate, one portion of them still he had ordered or not. This decision of wanders among their own ruined fields, the court is both legal and sensible. whilst the other has sought an asylum which latter cannot be said of all legal in neighboring States, where many of decisions. them must depend on charity. The devastation made by Gen SHEP-MR. D. W. MOORE, who has for a IDAN is not war as conducted for a long long time ably conducted that excellent period between civilized nations. It has Democratic journal the Clearfield Republican, has retired from the editorial chair. He is succeeded by Mr. Geo. B. this does not justify a departure from Goodlander, whose opening address "To the humane principles introduced into Whom it May Concern " gives evidence the laws of war and practised between that the Republican will continue to be civilized belligerents for nearly two cena live and lively newspaper. our own Government. THE New York Times, Republican, We have seen that VATTEL, in writsays : "The usurpation which is urged THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has décided, that the law of Congress re-quiring stamps on legal papers, either at the beginning or other stages of a suit, is unconstitutional. by the Boston radicals is infinitely more dangerous to the national liberties than anything we have witnessed hitherto." True as gospel. by the Boston radicals is infinitely more the Palatinate, says "all Europe re- critical and hollow are all the windy the opinion of the civilized world eighty | cans,

The Burning of the Palatinate of the years or even ten years hence, concern Bhine in February 1689, by order of Louis XIV, and the Borning of the Shenandoah Valley in October 1864, by Order of Lieut. Gen. Grant. the destruction of the Shenandoa alley Nay, what, will be our own opinion after passion shall have sub-sided and reason resumed her way The burning of the Paratinate con-Letter from Central America As the following letter, though not intended for publication, containsmat-ter which may not be destitute of infristendom for due hundred and seveny-five years, when the Valley of the doah was in like manner delivred to the flames. For an account of terest to the public, we take the liberty the burning of the Palatinate we refer of giving it a place in our columns. Its to the first volume of VOLTAIRE'S Age writer was formerly an officer in the Navy of the United States, and is now The King, says VOLTAIRE, had deconnected with the great Central Ametermined to make a desert of the Palarican Transit Company, in which so. tinate. His object was to prevent his many of the leading capitalists and com-

enemies from subsisting in it. Accordmercial men of New York are interingly, "in 1689 there came to the army ested. an order from Louis, signed Louvois. Greytown is situated in that part of to reduce everything to ashes. The Central America known as the "Mos-French Generals, who were bound to quito Coast," over which Great Britain obey, gave notice, in the heart of winter, for many years attempted to exercise a to the citizens of all its cities, so flourishprotectorate. She pretended to be the ing and so well repaired, to the inhabiguardian of the rights and interests of tants of the villages and to the owners a breech-clouted Indian of the Mosquito of fifty chateaus, that they must leave tribe, upon whom she conferred the their homes, as these were about to be title of King, and who was put through destroyed by fire and sword. Men and the mock ceremonial of a coronation at women, the aged and the infants, de-Blueflelds.

Nicaragua claimed the Mosquito Coast, and was clearly entitled to it. But she was too feeble to assert her just title against the overshadowing power of England, who held on to her ridiculous "protectorate" in hopes that favorable circumstances would some day enable her boldly to annex the Mosquito Coast to her dominions.

The United States having a deep in-"Europe was horrified. The officers terest in preventing the great commerwho executed the order were ashamed cial route to the Pacific from falling unof being the instruments of such cruelder the control of a European power, ties. They threw back the blame on our Government constantly opposed the the Marquis of Louvors, who had bepretensions of Great Britain in that come more inhuman by that hardness quarter. When Mr. Buchanan was of heart which a long ministry pro-Minister to England, he completely duces. He had, indeed, counselled the riddled the defence which the British measure; but Louis was the master Secretary for Foreign Affairs attempted and need not have followed his counsel in behalf of the course pursued by the If the King had witnessed this specta-British Government in Central America, cle, he would himself have extinguished and when he became President he presthe flames. He signed the destruction sed the questions in dispute to a final issue.

The result of his wise and determinof pleasures, because he saw only in ed policy in relation to foreign affairs this order his own power and the unthat affected so vitally the interests of fortunate right of war; but had he been the United States, was the abandonnearer the scene, he would have seen ment by Great Britain of her absurd only its horrors. The other nations claim to the Mosquito Coast and other which, until this period, had only parts of Central America. The Monroe blamed his ambition whilst admiring doctrine was vindicated; and the Moshimself, now exclaimed against his quito Coast, given up to Nicaragua, its cruelty and even blamed his policy, berightful owner, has become an inviting cause if his enemies should penetrate field for North American adventure and into his own States, as he had done into enterprise. theirs, they would reduce his cities to

GREYTOWN, May 27th, 1865.

MY DEAR COOPER: You must certainly VATTEL, in his Law of Nations, think that I have forgotten you, so long a speaks of this atrocious cruelty as it | time having elapsed since my departure deserves. He says : " In the last century | from the United States, and since my havthe French ravaged and burnt the Palaing written to you. But I trust that you tinate. All Europe resounded with in- | will pardon this seeming negligence on my vectives against such a mode of waging part, and that you will attribute my long war. It was in vain that the Court atsilence not to forgetfulness of you, but to the fact of my having had nothing of imtempted to palliate their conduct by alleging that this was done only with a portance or interest to relate.

I am drifting along from day to day in view to cover their own frontier. That the quiet routine of a mixture of office and was an end to which the ravaging of the "out-door" work, and any timeduring the Palatinate contributed but little, and day is generally rather busily occupied. the whole proceeding exhibited nothing Grevtown is a place that affords but little to the eyes of mankind but the revenge if any, diversion or amusement to a stranger and cruelty of a haughty and unfeeling | or a foreigner. Its prosperity and commer cial well-being are the consequence of the

operations of the Transit Company. The foreign residents are principally engaged in the mercantile business. The place contains about two hundred and fifty it, although the greatest war minister houses, the majority of them being made of bomboo and thatched with the broad leaves of the plantain, and occupied by the native population, composed of a most abominable mixture of Indian, Jamaica

negro, and Spanish blood. They, as a afterward, LOUVOIS having determined general thing, are perfectly worthless, and to burn the city of Treves, but aware of are, physically and mentally, most wretchspecimens of humanity. What this rich

The Price of Abolition Whistles.

her day we made brief mention he fact that it had been stated in the the fact that it had been stated in the mactal column of the New York reput that instead of the enough a state of the second state of the peen estimated, the National deby a hely to foot up between for and five house a male with all the governnent creditors. This puts the debt of the United States on a level with that of Great Britain. But it leaves us vastly worse off than the British, because their debt pays only three per cent. interest, whilst ours pays from six to seven and three-tenths per cent. We shall have to pay more than double the amount of nterest annually that is paid by Great Britain, which practically makes our debt double hers. The people of Great Britain are ground down to the earth by the taxation required to meet the inter est on their debt. How are we to bear a burden twice as heavy as theirs? It cannot be borne. Ten years will not elapse before our bondholders will have to submit to a reduction of interest, under penalty of submission to something vorse:

This debt, with its never-ending burden of taxation, is the penalty we have to pay for Abolitionism. The Abolitionists caused the war. Slavery did not cause it, any more than wheat causes weevil. Under the old Republican and Federal division of parties, there was no war between the North and the South. Under the Whig and Democratic division of later years there was no war.-Yet slavery existed all this time. If slavery caused the war, how did it come o pass that peace reigned during all adninistrations, without respect to party, till an Abolition President was elected War came with the success of the Abo ition party, and the debt incurred in carrying on the war is what the people have to pay for the Abolition whistle. Though we have "paid too dear for the whistle " already, it is not certain that we are done paying for it. Our Abolition administration's surrender of the Monroe doctrine threatens to involve us in war with France. We could scarcely get through that conflict without adding five hundred or a thousand million dollars more to our debt, which would be just so much more for the Abolition whistle.

TRAVELERS getting on and off the various Railroad trains at Harrisburg, are advised to be on the watch for pickpockets. Pocket-picking has been a thing of almost daily occurrence there for the last four or five years. The Patriot and Union says two more travelers were victimized at the depot on Saturday night. But a few days previously, two scoundrels were detected in an attempt to drug or stupefy a soldier n the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. They had a final hearing before the Mayor, and in default of \$2,000 bail were committed for trial at the August sessions to answer a charge of "administering stupefying mixtures with criminal intent." On the persons of these fellows were found two bottles, one containing morphine and the other chloro form, with sponges attached.

On Saturday morning a soldier with nine hundred dollars in his possession started out on a spree. At night he came to a halt at the police station, with about enough money left to pay his expenses home.

Harrisburg is overrun with men and women of every grade of infamy. In vice and villainy it cannot be exceeded by any city of the same size in the world. This is not because its permanent population differs from that of other towns in Pennsylvania, but be-

esterday afternoon.

Union.

that are loyal (applause."

tian Association " of Harrisburg " have

procured five elegant walnut chess

tables, the squares of which are inlaid

grace they were to add several fast trot-

ting horses, a pistol gallery, a dozen

game cocks, and a good pack of " blood-

hounds of Zion" to hunt connerheads

people.

Scratch.'

of prosperity.

Taxation - one unequ. - from that able and - ornal, the New Hamp-- oron, applies with orol force with and we heartil viet from the attentives viet enderi In perusing If the late ses on, which will be for n this paper, we are very naturally led think of the subject of taxation. And next to its enormous omes to mind the fact of its gross inequality. Everybody is aware that all public burthens and blessings fall very inequally upon people, and, sepecially is this so in the matter of taxes, in this State: There is no subject which more imperatively demaids careful and hon-est-legislation; a radical and thorough reform is required in our laws and prac-tice in regard to the assessment of taxes. Efforts have been made to effect thisthe subject has been frequently brought before the Legislature; but petty personal and partisan matters have so in tensely engrossed the attention of the majority of late, that no great subject like this, of vital interest to the mass of the people, could be attended to. Last year the subject was referred to a comittee with instructions to report at the late June session, but if any report was made it received no attention. It is well known to all that an im-

mense amount of property escapes tax-ation entirely; probably more than one ation entirely; probably more than one third of the property of the State. This has been made more apparent since the exemption of U. S. securities from State taxation. It is found that immense sums of money have been invested in those securities the existence of which the assessors had no knowledge ofmoney which had never been taxed -Men who have never reported "money at interest" or "on hand" to be taxed are found to have invested large sums in these securities, without having dimin-ished their "visible property." This only confirms the otherwise notorious fact that but a small amount of "mone t interest" has heretofore been taxed This is the fault both of the lay and the assessors, and the consequence is that the men of small property, the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, bear an unequal share of the burthen of taxation. The man whose property consists mainly of a farm or s house and lot, is taxed upon all he has while his neighbor, worth five times as much, whose property is mainly in "money at interest," notes, bonds, U. S. securities, &c., gets off with a tax upon but a small portion of it. This is a great and growing evil and wrong; and now, when taxation bears so heavily upon the mass of people, it impera tively demands correction. It is folly to assert that it cannot be corrected— that legislation cannot reach it. But it seems to be the policy of the ruling party to impose the main burthen of taxation upon labor and to favor capital and under our present system, that ob-ject is effected. The day laborer, with no property to be taxed, often pays as heavy a tax as a man worth the of dollars; and a man having real estate of the value of \$2,000, or \$5,000, often pays a larger tax than his neighbor who has S20,000 invested in ways not known to the assessors. Let any one look over the tax-list of his town and he will be satified of the truth of this assertion. The result of this is that the rate of taxation is greatly increased.

The most apparent remedy for this is to compel every one to make to the asessors a return of his property under oath, and to provide proper penalties for false returns. This would do much towards remedying this great wrong. In connection with this subject the bill taxing incomes from U. S. securities is of interest, and its justice too ap parent to require further illustration.

They differed as to the policy of the go That garrulous old rebel Henry S. Foote, who first rebelled against the overnment of the United States and then against that of the Confederacy, still manages to "keep himself before the people." A correspondent of the World having laid his refractory conduct in the Confederate Congress to the account of his personal hatred of Davis, he writes that paper a verv cause the events of the last four years of which the following is a short exhave drawn thither, from all quarters. tract: the very dregs and scum of society. To put forever at rest this silly charge, that my opposition to Mr. Davis's adminis-tration owed itself in the smallest degree to feelings of mere personal dislike, it will be sufficient to state the fact, which hundreds and thousands can attest, that ever since the deplorable denise of President Lincoln, have constantly declared both orally and Still They Come. by even Mr. Chase himself, he did a by even Mr. Chase himself, he did an eminently proper and generous act by giving Mr. Chase the Chief Justiceship. If he had had any other worthy com-petitor for the nomination, he would have done likewise with all of them. The returning regiments follow each other in rapid succession. Since Since our last report the Seventy-sixth Penn-sylvania volunteers, Colonel Power, ar-rived from North Carolina, about five I have constantly declared, both orally and in print, that, after the acquaintanceship with Mr. Davis of a more or less familiar thousand strong. The returning heroes look well, uotwithstanding the priva-Mr. Fessenden retired from the Treas ury because of his re-election to the Senate, and Mr. M'Culloch was selected character of more than thirty years, I held character of more than thirty years, I held him altogether incapable of giving his sanction, either directly or indirectly, to a cold-blooded and diabolical scheme of mur-der. I now say, as I have often heretofore said that he is, with all his faults, a far better man than most of those with whom he chose to encourse bimself in Richmond. and tions and hardships to which they were subjected during a three years' Southern campaign. Four companies of the regiment, which have not yet reached solely on financial grounds-the finan ces of the nation then needing more car than its politics. Mr. Smith retired be here, are reported to have been wrecked and drowned on their way home. We cause of growing dissatisfaction with him and his disposition of patronage in Congress and in the West, and his suc-cessor, Mr. Usher, was wrecked on the give the current rumor without vouchencompass himself in Richmond; and I have too much respect for the good sense and manly feeling of President Johnson to suppose that he has ever thought for a ng for its accuracy. The Ninth cavalry regiment arrived same rock. Secretary Harlan was final-ly installed because both Congress and contractors would respect and fear him. moment of causing him to be executed on the scallold upon any evidence of criminali-ty which has been yet brought to my view. This regiment originally composed of men principally from Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Cumberland, Perry, Schuylkilland other Mr. Bates. like Mr. Fessenden, retired from choice. He is old, has outlived his Presidential ambition. and seeks Cumberland, Perry, Scauyikiliand other neighboring counties, left this city in November 1861, over eleven hundred strong, under command of Colonel E. C. Williams, who subsequently resign-THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE does not private life full of years and unspotted honors, because he loves it. General Cameron withdrew from the War reat the labored attempt of the War Department to convince the public that ed, and was succeeded by Maj. Thomas J. Jordan, (now brevet brigadier Gen.). The men of the old Ninth took a promino promises were extorted from Mrs. Department because like Blair, Chase Smith and Usher, he was politely re-quested to do so. He was appointed, with Bates, Chase and Seward, because Surratt's spiritual advisers before they were furnished with passes to the prison nent part in most of the stirring with that profound respect which the he had aspired to the Chicago nomina-tion and was a competitor of Mr. Lin-coln for that honor. So little did Mr. cenes which characterized the South Republican press in general yields to western campaign, and greatly distin-guished themselves by their bravery, guished themselves by their bravery gallantry and deeds of noble daring.everything that bears the impress of Mr. Stanton. The Tribunc says: Lincoln know of public men who wer An official statement, signed by General James A. Hardie, has been sent to the As-sociated Press of the country, through its agent, in reply to the narration of our Washington correspondent of the obstacles thrown in the way of the Rev. Mr. Walter when seeking to make a professional visit to Mrs. Surratt before her execution. The controversy has become a personal one as prominent merely as politicans rather than as statesmen, that he did not know, ew regiments in the Union army have seen harder service, or won more laurely The Ninth accompanied General Sher-man in his triumphant march through two months after his first election, that Mr. Cameron had been a Schator in Congress from 1846 to 1848, when Mr. Lincoln was a Representathe heart of the Southern Confedera cy," and were active participants in the grand movement which led to the over-throw of the rebellion and the restorative. He knew but little of public men, save those who won his heart or judgment by the eminence of their attion of peace. Both officers and men did honor to themselves and credit to ntroversy has become a personal one as to the comparative good temper and urbanity of the Secretary of War and of Father tainments in the national councils. He ity of the Secretary of War and of Father Walter—a point on which the people of Washington, where the private characters of both are best known, can better form a correct judgment than those residing at a distance. As Gen. Hardie bases his state-ment upon the dispatch to this paper it is proper to say that our correspondent had the authority of Father Walter for all he has said upon the subject. the old Keystone State.--Harrisburg was seldom out of Illinois, and was without national fame until his memorable contest with Douglas in 1858. He orable contest with Douglas in 1505. Ine appointed Mr. Cameron, therefore, be-cause Pennsylvania had presented him for the Presidency, assuming that so great a State would award its highest A Model Speech. At a meeting in Metropolitan Hall, New York, last week, in the absence of the lady speaker who was to have denors to its most worthy citizen. The claimed in favor of negro and female statement of the Chicago Republican suffrage, an Englishman came forward that Mr. Cameron voluntarily withdrey Davis and Clay. from the Cabinet because he and thus delivered himself. consent to remain longer with Gen. Mc "When hi come to h'America, hi Clellan at the head of the army, is purely gratuitous, and we hazard little in the as-sertion that he never made the statement found the black man trodden down; not

The Lincoln Cabinet

Of the original Lincoln cabinet but two remained at the time of his death, and the third in cumbent of his selection chargeof two of the cabinet port. had an grant where the state of the first to retife from the War Department, and was succeeded by Mr. Stanton, who still remains. Mr. Smith followed by estiming the Interior Department coupt the office of United States Jud and was succeeded by Mr. Usher, who in time gave way to Mr. Harlan, the present incumbent. Mr. Chase resign the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and Mr. Fessenden succeeded him, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. McCulloch. Mr. Blair vacated the Post Office De-partment and Gov. Demison took his blace and ettil working. place and still remains. Mr. Bates signed and Mr. Speed succeeded him and still administers the Law Depart-ment of the government. All these changes were much by Mr. Lincoln during his first term, excepting the selection of Mr. Harlan to the Interior and Mr. McCulloch to the Treasury; and President Johnson has retained the not entered upon the duties at the time of President Johnson's accession.

Lincoln cabinet intact, even to installing Mr. Harlan who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln and confirmed but had - During Mr. Lincoln's life there

were few reasons given to the public in any authentic shape for the various changes made by the President in his constitutional advisers. There were newspaper paragraphs in abundance explaining the withdrawal of cabinet officers to their credit or discredit; but none ventured into an authorized exposition of the causes which led to the requent disruption of the cabinet Since the death of the President, how ever, we find the secrets of the inner workings of the administration leaking out in variousshapes. Some are credit-able and some discreditable. Some true; someshaded with truth, and some without even the shadow of truth. seems to be deemed safe to invade the recesses of the political scenes in the recesses of the political scenes in the White House, since no process can en-force the testimony of the departed. We see the secret of Mr. Blair's withdrawal leak out in his at-tack upon Secretaries Seward and Stan-ton in his Hagerstown speech of last week. He seems to have simply sought an occasion to make a bitter assault up-on two Cabinet officers who have sur-vived him in official position, and the world learns that he left because he and they could not stay together, and they they could not stay together, and they were mightier with the President and country than he. Were Mr. Lincoln alive, the literature of the nation would have been without Mr. Blair's Hagers town speech, and Maximillian might have enjoyed his precarious throne without the trumpet blast of evil from the ex-Postmaster General. The truth is he retired because the National Convention, the Republicans of Congress the Union men generally and Seward, Stanton and Chase in particular wanted him out, and finally Mr. Lincoln notified him that "that time has now come,

and he retired. • Mr. Chase withdrew from the cabinet with the cordial consent of the Presi-dent. He had great confidence in Mr. Chase's financial ability, and that con-fidence was unshaken when he gladly made the change. Mr. Lincoln had his share of the infurnities which we in the share of the infirmities which variegate mankind, and during the year prece-ding the Baltimore Convention of 1864, his chief ambition, after his conceded singleness of purpose in desiring the safety of the Republic, was to be re-elected to the Presidency. The writer hereof has frequently heard him discuss the succession with his characteristic frankness and with an earnestness un-usual in Mr. Lincoln touching his own interests. He was deeply grieved at Secretary Chase for months before his withdrawal from the Treasury Department, and the breach widened until new cabinet officer became a necessity

Foote and Davis.

ernment, although not materially as to the end in view; and Mr. Chase persisted in pressing his claims for the Presidency even after his own State had de clared, through its legislature, for Mr. Lincoln. This weakness he did not excuse in a cabinet officer, and it did no take a serious financial pressure from some Gotham financiers to set Mr. Chase aside. Like Blair, Cameron and Smith

Local Intelligence.

TERRIBLE TORNADO - HOUSES BLOWN Away, Barns, &c., UNROOFED, ORCHARDS AND FENCES DESTROYED-GREAT DE-TRUCTION OF PROPERTY-INTERESTING INCIDENTS, ETC.—The most terrific tornado which has ever visited this county passed overa portion of it, some 5 miles southeast of this city, on Wednesday evening, about 6 o'clock. The destruction of property caused by it has been immense. We visited the scene of the tornado the next morning. It extended from a short distance east of the village of Conestoga Centre to Lampeter Square, a distance of about six miles, and in width was about three hundred yards. It only lasted about two or three minutes, but in that brief space the loss of property entailed is immense. Below will be found a hurried lescription of the effects of the tornado: The tornado commenced near the farm of Amos M'Allister, on which Mr. Jesse winehart resides, but the destruction here was not so serious.

The trees in the woods of Mr. John Sener ere uprooted, but his house, barn and outhouses all escaped.

The barn of Mr. Michael Harnish, in Lowr Willow Street, was much shattered and moved from its foundation. The wagon hed and smoke house were completely denolished. Two cows, which were tied in the shed, escaped almost miraculously. The orchard was demolished. Mr. H lives at what was formerly known as the "Willow Street Inn."

The roof on the back part of the house ocupied by Mr. Henry Miller was torn off, nd a number of fruit trees uprooted. A cow near this place was raised on her front feet, and then rolled over and over.

The loss of Mr. Rudolph Harnish is very heavy. The house is a two-storied stone one The roof and both gable ends were blown off--the gable of the south end fell in on the ceiling of the second story, but the family all escaped without injury. The roof wa entirely blown away from a large barn and the wagon shed destroyed. Out of an orchard containing over one hundred choice fruit trees but one is left standing. Some coverlets and bags on the attic were blown away a distance of three miles.

Part of Mr. Levi Huber's barn was blown away, and three stacks of wheat carried away entirely. His fences were much in-

The one and a half storied frame house ccupied by Mr. Benjamin Harman was entirely destroyed, nothing being left but a portion of the foundation walls. Mr. H., vife and three children were in the house at the time. The youngest child, an infant of seven months, was carried by the storm some 70 yards into a field, and when found ad scarcely a particle of clothing on it.— It escaped without serious injury, being only slightly bruised about he head. The other children escaped unhurt. Mr. and Mrs. Harman were not so ortunate. Mrs. Harman was seriously nurt. Her face is scarred, and one of her imbs so much injured that she is scarcely able to move. Mr. H.'s injuries are slight, The furniture was dashed to pieces. H. was in moderate circumstances, and this oss makes him a poor man.

The roof of Mr. Christian Zercher's house vas torn off and several out-buildings destroved.

The house and furniture of Mr. John Harman were (entirely destroyed. Mr. C. Zercher was in conversation with Mr. H. at the time, and when the storm came up, ittempted to hold the back door shut, but in the attempt was buried in the wreck and was badly injured in the back and breast He was missed for a time, and his cries for relief were the only means of knowing where he was. Mr. Harman, who is an aged gentleman, being over 80 years old, also received some severe injuries. The ouse was a frame building.

The house, kitchen and stable of Mrs Charles, a widow lady, were badly damred.

Mr. Samuel Harman's carpenter sho and the kitchen attached to his house were entirely destroyed. The stable was also dehe resigned under compulsion-a chance | stroyed, and the house badly injured.

tion of Dr. ELDER. We know, in short that Mr. FORNEY is only an occasional contributor to the columns of his own paper. But until we read the Press of Saturday last, the suspicion had never crossed our mind that the enviable reputation he won as editor of the Intelligencer and of the Pennsylvanian, but which he has since destroyed, was founded on Mr. BUCHANAN's brains and fondness for "the exercise editorial !??

This suspicion, raised by himself in the extract above given, arouses another, viz: that Mr. FORNEY may not be the author of the numerous political speeches and literary addresses he has been delivering in various parts of the country during the last seven or eight Some of his political speeches years. read like careless productions of WM. D. KELLEY ;- others, and especially those directed against Mr. BUCHANAN, have thering of the carefully-prepared efforts of Parson BROWNLOW. We are sure KELLEY would give him an occasional lift gratis for the good of the Abolition. cause and we are equally sure that BROWNLOW would cheerfully respond to any draft Mr. FORNEY might make on his well-filled magazine of vulgar expletives. As for the literary addresses, we confess that we do not pretend to be able to tell, merely from their style, whether they were furnished by some gentleman who is "fond of the exercise" of literary composition, or by some one of those learned writers who advertise in the city papers that they stand prepared at all times to furnish literary addresses or temperance lectures at a very moderate compensation. Dr. MAKENZIE and Dr. ELDER know the haunts of this latter class, and through them FORNEY'S literary wants could very readily be supplied.

THE EXPRESS desires us to note the fact that the Southern secessionists hold the Democracy of the North in great contempt, whilst they like the "manliness and downright frankness" of the Republicans. All right, neighbor. The Democracy being always opposed to disunion, could not expect anything but ill-will from the baffled secessionists of the South. But which phase of the 'manliness and down right frankness" of the Republicans is it that the secesh admire so much? Is it Banks' proposition to "let the Union slide?" Is it Greeley's offer to help the South out if she was really bent on going? Is it the sentiment so generally expressed by the to secede, of "let them go-we shall be better off without them?" There was 'downright frankness" enough in all this, unquestionably, and it might well be admired by all frank and confirmed secessionists.

But perhaps it is the more recent manifestations of Republican frankness that the secessionists admire-such, for instance, as their frank avowal that Jeff. Davis ought to be hung on a sour apple tree ; that Jake Thompson ought to | be boiled in oil; that Gen. Lee ought to be shot to death with poisoned arrows ; and (worst punishment of all) that every rebel widow with an unconfiscated plantation, should receive absolution only on condition of marrying an abolitionist with a strong nasal twang.

Be this as it may, we congratulate the Express on its good fortune to be held in high esteem by that portion of the American people to whom we are indebted, according to all Republican authority, for the starvation of Union prisoners and the murder of the late President. It prides itself on its possession of their friendship and admiration, and we cheerfully gratify its vanity and self-love by making a note of the fact, according to its request.

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has

and magnificent country needs is an industrious emigration, and this it will receive ere long, I think. Many Americans will flock to this country, and once under a proper Government, and its abundant resour

ces thoroughly developed, it would become proportionately one of the wealthiest and one of the most desirable counties in the world. No one can conceive of the marvellous richness of the soil. The vegetation is most dense and luxuriant, and all the rich tropical staples can be raised without difficulty. Americans are gradually and quietly slipping into the country, and I have no doubt that many years will not elapse before this country and its sister States will be pretty well Americanized. It is my opinion that capital would be very profitably invested in this country. The climate in the interior is pleasant and healthy, but along the river bottom where the vegetation is so very dense and the forests retain their primeval growth and luxuriance, some considerable fever prevails; but there is no doubt that if the country was populated, and the soil cleared and cultivated. so that the warm rays of the sun could reach it, this country would be as healthy as one could well expect. But even in the most unhealthy districts, if one acts with care and prudence, he can maintain his health and strength. The fever prevailing in some sections of the country is owing of course, to the dense vegetation and rank undergrowth. If this is once cleared away, it would disappear in a very great measure. My position here is quite good, and thus far I have enjoyed very fair health indeed. The social pleasures of Greytown are not very inviting; but, fortunately, in the daytime I am pretty well occupied with my duties, and in the night I manage to pass away a few hours until bed time, in conversation with acquaintances, smoking my segar. &c. I generally retire quite early,

and keep better hours than I did while in S. H. H.

Death of Bishop Potter. A despatch from San Francisco announces the death of Bishop Alonzo Potter, on the 4th inst., in that city.

Bishop Potter was a native of Duchess county, N. Y.; graduated at Union College; became a tutor in the college in 1819, and was elected professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in 1821. He was ordained in the same year, and invited to a rectorship in Bosyear, and invited to a rectorship in Bos-ton in 1826. In 1831 he was made Vice a slave. And heven after he saved us Presidentof Union College ; was chosen Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845. Bishop Potter has contributed many works to the literature of the country. Among har allowed to vote against the Union them the "Principles of Science applied to the Domestic and Mechanic Arts," "Political Economy, its Objects, Uses and Principles Considered," "The School and Schoolmaster," and a number of discourses, charges, addresses, etc. He was born in 1800. His death will be universally regretted. No man was held in higher respect, and none

whose authority in educational matters was more respected. REPUBLICAN FRIENDSHIP FOR THE

SOLDIER.—The Republican majority of the Connecticut Legislature have tabled a bill which proposed to give a small bounty to soldiers who went into the army two years ago. These Republican demagogues have plenty of honied words for the soldiers, but that is all. The above is in keeping with the conduct of the leaders of that party in all parts of the country. Now that the sional game of "Old Sledge" might afwar is over, and the services of our brave soldiers are no longer needed, they are 'mustered out," and, though compli-

mented for their bravery and fidelity, in words, which cost nothing, they will tarnished his victories. Although the be left to shift for themselves, while the rebellion has been causeless and unjust, stay-at-home patriots will secure to themselves a monopoly of all the honors and offices in the gift of the government. Now that the soldiers have returned, to mingle again with their fellow citizens, turies, and by none more liberally than | and can read Democratic' newspapers without fear of insult and punishment,

they will be likely to find out who their ing eighty years after the destruction of | true friends are, and how utterly hypo sounded with invectives against such a professions of regard for them which mode of waging war." What will be have been made by the Black Republi-

We are able to state, by authority, that he families of Jefferson Davis and of C. C. Clay retained eminent and well-known oyal advisers as early as the middle of May because he was hidle or hignorant or to appear whenever the governme or authorized its publication. That Gen. M'Clellan and Mr. Cameron dif shall think proper to order the trials of the shate prisoners. The senior counsel is a gentleman of whose pre-eminence at the bar there will be no question when it is thought proper to announce his name. Any reports, therefore, which appear from time to time in different newspapers as to efforts made on behalf of the prisoners by persons fered at times about appointments we do not doubt; but his portfolio was not surrendered for that reason. He with-drew simply because resistance to his administration had culminated in so imperious a demand upon the Presiden from Congress, the monied men of the cities, and the country generally, that it had to be obeyed. The leading New York financies demanded his removal or shattered government credit as the epresenting themselves as their counsel, o engaged in their legal service, may be safel egarded as unauthorized by the parties chiefly concerned.-Tribune.

the facts to which the *Tribune* alludes. We are informed, however, that the penalty for denving it, and a Republi can Congress became decided in its hos-tility to his continuance in office,—so correspondence between Jefferson Davis and his senior counsel, Chas. O'Conor. much so that even after his retire Esq., has come to asudden termination ment it formally censured him by reso-lution for mal-administration; and he O'Conor addressed an open letter to Mr. Davis, which was forwarded through the War Office. Mr. Davis re forwarded was ignorant of his own resignation WE LEARN from the Patriot and inion that the "Young Men's Chris-an Association" of Harrisburg "have until Secretary Chase called upon him with a letter from Mr. Lincoln, in Union that the "Young Men's Chriswhich he was informed that he was no longer Secretary of War, but Minister to Russia. Of his successor he had no knowledge until the nomination of Mr. with a refusal to forward it to his coun-sel. Mr. Davis very properly replied that if he could not communicate with with marble," as part of the furniture of their room. If to these means of municate at all. The *Tribune* is entirely Stanton was sent to the Senate, together with his own as foreign Minister; and his letter of resignation, afterwards published, to which the letter of Presicorrect in snubbing the self-select who are trying to foist pettifoggers lent Lincoln seemed to be a reply, was themselves into public notice as of counvritten some days after Mr. Lincoln's sel for Mr. Davis. - World. letter had been delivered, and Mr. Cam eron had retired from the Cabinet. The

we think they might count their calling A CORRESPONDENT of the Examine wants to know who will keep the accounts of the "freedmen," they being unable to write. Let eight or ten o hem club together and hire an Abolition clerk. This would furnish congenial employment to a large number of young Abolitionists who are neither useful nor ornamental where they reside at present.

ions between the British government and that of the United States are not of the most amiable character. It states that President Johnson is pressing the claim for compensation for damages to our shipping and commerce by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers.-It pronounces these claims nn reasonable and arrogant, and charges Mr. Seward to Sunbury on the Northern Central, with insolence.

proverbial kindness of Mr. Lincol Mr. Christian Rhoads' stable and out would give to any erring brother. Mr. Lincoln having been so triumphantly vindicated by his re-election, and the fitness of his ambition being confessed house were destreyed.

heart or

arrangement of the correspondence was

an after-thought, and one of Lincoln's many balms to the wounds he was so

often compelled reluctantly to inflict.

-Mr. Smith is dead and cannot par

ticipate in the manufacture of history to preserve his fame. Chase is Chief Jus-tice, and deems himself vindicated.—

Bates needs none and feels so; but Usher will probably soon join Cameron

and Blair in explaining how the coup-

try happened to suffer the misfortune of losing a good cabinet officer.—Franklin

Repository.

federate money,

Mr. C. K. Howry's house was 'much injured, and the stable and out-buildings de troyed. Mr. H., who was on the barn floor at the time, was carried about twelve feet and thrown against a piece of timber ecciving some considerable injury in his shoulder and face. A horse which he stable was buried in the ruins, but was not hurt in the least.

The top of Mr. John Mehaffy's barn was arried away, and every tree in his orchard prooted.

The next place visited was the farm of Mr. John B. Mylin, near the village of Villow Street. The back part of his large barn was completely turned topsy-turvy, and the top carried away. The roof of his dwelling was considerably shattered and a great many windows blown in. The carriage ouse and hog-sty were torn away from their foundations, and part of the former carried out of sight. There was a general uprooting of the fruit trees in the orchard and elsewhere about the premises. The fences were blown down. A great many bushels of oats are carried away. Mr Mylin's loss will considerably exceed \$2,000. The adjoining farm of Mr. John Harnish

presents a sad picture of desolation. A large frame barn is destroyed, and several out-buildings met with the same fate. An orchard containing about seventy choice fruit trees is entirely demolished. He also loses some valuable timber. Loss about \$3,000. Mr. H. was in his wagon-shed at the time the storm came up. He fortunately made his escape into the open air, and re

ceived no injury. The tenant house belonging to Mr. Christian Hoover was much shattered, and a greater portion of the barn torn away. The wagon shed was unroofed.

About fifteen acres of fine timber belong ing to Mr. Benjamin Herr were almost entirely destroyed.

The top of Mr. Aldus Herr's barn, near the village of Lampeter Square, was carried away, and the out-houses badly damaged. The trees in the orchard were all uprooted.

The barn and carriage house of Mr. M. H. Kreider, at Lampeter Square, were partial-ly unroofed, and a number of valuable fruit rees destroyed. A large chimney on top of lwelling was blown over.

There was a general uprooting of fruit and other trees in the village of Lampeter Square.

Mr. Daniel Zittle's orchard wa The wash house of Mr. Cypus Zittle was unroofed and carried about so yards. The building was moved some six or eight nches

The fences and fruit trees of Dr. Musser were blown down.

A horse and carriage were standing in front of Mr. Henry Miller's tavern when the tornado came up. The carriage was carried up a considerable distance in the air, turned over, and in falling to the ground was broken to pieces. The horse remained standing until a tree was blown down near him, when he became frightened and ran off.

The tornado when it reached the village of Lampeter Square appears to have changed its course, and taken a northerly direction, passing entirely over the place. Its force was spent here. It was, without doubt, the most destructive storm which has ever visited Lancaster county. Time and space fail us to give an adequate description.

ANOTHER STORM.

About 91 o'clock the same evening an. ther tornado, but less destructive in its character, passed over a portion of the county about a mile from where the first stopped in its wild career.

The harn of Mr. Philin Meck was much shattered; that of Mr. John Rohrer unroofed, and the roof of Mr. George Lefevre's house torn off.

At several places on the route we were compelled to take to the fields, the road s being completely blockaded with falle n trees, &c., All the streams are swollen, and the roads along the banks covered with water.

Ex-Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, has reached Mexico, and has written a let.

ROBBERY IN CLAY TOWNSHIP.—A few nights ago the wash-house of Mr. Jonas Lehn, in Clay township, was robbed of clothing, which was in the wash-tubs, to the the amount of \$60. Mr. L. offers \$20 for the recovery or information of the where-abouts of the clothing. A lot of clothing and other articles we re also stolen from the residences of John Elser, Esq., Emanuel George and other citi-zens of the township, and the store. ter to the Memphis Bulletin, in which he says he is eligible to the office of Governor of the State, and "you will, therefore, Mr. Editor, announce me as a candidate for re-election to that office at the election to be held in August, 1866. For the expense of said card I enclose you twenty dollars good Con-

and election sure. Perhaps an occaford rest, recreation and refreshment after a vigorous charge on "Old WE have received the first number of the "Lewisburg Journal, published at Lewisburg, Pa., by Mr. Jacob Eicholtz, formerly Foreman of the Express office of this city. The Journal is soundly THE LONDON HERALD says the rela-

Democratic in politics, presents a neat appearance, and will be conducted with ability, judging from the number before us. We wish our young friend all kinds TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING over the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, from Tyrone on the Pennsylvania Railroad

hindolent—but because he 'ad a colored skin (applause); hi found in h'America a holigarchy hof castc, and the negro, who 'as a right to all the privileges of from 'aving our breasts 'arrowed by bullets-'e can't get 'is rights-while the hignorant and demoralized 'alf for there is not one out of ten on 'em We published more than a month ago This was decidedly cool, in the face of the doings at Nassau, and the aid and comfort given the Confederacy by at least three-fourths of the whole English

