County Committee Meeting. The Democratic County Committee of Lan caster County will meet for the purpose of or ganization at the Rooms of the Young Men's mocratic Association, in the City of Lancaster, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 19th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance of all the members is reque

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman. A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary. Lancaster, August 1st, 1865 NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE.

NAMES OF THE COMMIT
Adamstown—Samuel Styer.
Bart—J. D. Laverty.
Brecknock—H. E. Shimp,
Cærnarvon—Levi H. Bear.
Clay—Edwin Elser.
Cocalico East—Cyrus Ream.
Cocalico West—Jesse Reinhold,
Colerain—S. W. Swisher.
Columbia—N. W. H. M. North,
"S. W.—William Patton
Conestoga—A. R. Hess.
Conoy—John L. Haldeman,
Donegal East—H. Jacobs,
Donegal East—H. Jacobs,
Donegal West—Christian Kautz.
Drumore—John S. Jordan.
Earl—R. H. Brubaker.
Earl East—George Duchman.
Earl West—Jacob Bear.
Eden—William Dungan.
Elizabeth-T. Masterson.
Ephrata—Jeremiah Mohler.
Fulton—William Electrica. Elizabethtown Bor.—H. T. Shultz.
Elizabethtown Bor.—H. T. Shultz.
Elizabeth—T. Masterson.
Ephrata—Jeremiah Mohler.
Fulton—William F. Jenkins.
Hempfield East—Levi Sener.
Hempfield West—John M. Weller.
Lampeter East—H. W. Gara.
Lampeter West—Samuel Long.
Lancaster Tryp.—Benjamin Huber.
Leacock—Dr. S. R. Sample.
Leacock Upper—Henry Barton.
Little Britain—Warren Hensel.
Lancaster City—N. E. Ward—H. B. Swarr.

" "-N. W. Ward—A. J. Steinnan.
" "-S. E. Ward—Sami Patterson.
" "-S. E. Ward—Sami Patterson.
Manheim Bor.—Nathan Worley.
Manheim Twp.—B. J. McGrann.
Manor—Geo. G. Brukhan Worley.
Manheim Twp.—B. J. McGrann.
Martic—Win. N. Gibson.
Martic—Win. N. Gibson.
Mount Joy Bor.—Henry Shaffner.

artic-Wm. N. Gibson. ount Joy Bor.-Henry Shaffner. fount Joy Twp.-J. S. Baker. aradise-Geo. L. Eckert. enn-James McMullin. equea—John Sener. rovidence—John Tweed. apho—Jos. Detweiler. ausbury—Wm. Hay. Sausbury—Wm. Hay.
Salisbury—S. Baxter Black,
Strasburg Bor.—Samuel P. Bower,
Strasburg Twp.—Franklin Clark,
Warwick—R. R. Tshudy. ington Bor.-Joseph E. Charles,

The Leveling Process. Gen. Gregg, commanding at Lynch burg, Va., very pithily remarks the Harrisburg Patriot, has come to the conclusion that "the number of idle white persons is much too great, and will account for much of the pilfering complained of by the newpapers," and therefore he orders that "hereafter all white persons found habitually loafing about barrooms and obstructing the side walks will be arrested and put to cleaning the streets." Gregg seems quite confident that the swarms of idle negroes would not disgrace their newfound freedom by pilfering. But, as a negro won't steal, and yet pilfering goes on, his theory must be correct that every idle white man is a thief. Perhaps no age of the world has produced a greater number of Solons and Lycurguses than the present, among military circles at least. We certainly have, and have had during the past few years, the wisdom of the seven wise men of ancient times concentrated, boiled down, and many times multiplied. Fame will find it necessary to build several additions to her temple to furnish niches for our immense crop of statesmen, reformers, generals and law givers.

The Arbitrary Squelching of the Richuse for Governor Pierpoint and a code of election and other laws if military and "loyal" partisan opinions are to be made supreme. What a great free country we have, to be sure. The bonafide citizens of Richmond can now "sit down under their own vine and figtrees,' and "none dare molest or make them

afraid." They needn't become terryfied, not they! What cruel, infamou mockery this military rule is. The order reads: Whereas, Satisfactory evidence has been furnished at these head-quarters that at the election held in the city of Richmond on the 25th inst. for municipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of absence as soldiers in the United States army during the rebellion, when no such ground was taken against soldiers absent in the rebel

AND WHEREAS, With but few exceptions, all of the officers elected at said municipal election have been prominent and conspicuous in inaugurating and sustaining the rebellion; And whereas, the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election as between th men who had aided and abetted in the war against the United States authority and those who had with their lives defended the flag of our country;

Hence it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard said municipal elec-tion held in this city on the 25th inst., as null and void, excepting only the election of the Clerk of the Hustings Court, and each and every person elected to office, excepting said ('lerk of Hustings Court, is prohibited from exer-

Sour Grapes!

After a protracted contest, President Johnson has reappointed the present Postmaster of the City of Philadelphia. Had Mr. Walborn not proved to be most energetic public servant, he could

cising the duties appertaining thereto.

-The above editorial item is clipped from the Philadelphia Press of to-day. Forney's pet candidate, Mr. J. Gilbert Brown, an attache of the Press, and a native and former resident of this city, is most beautifully distanced in the race. Walborn was Cameron's candidate. "Simon says thumbs up!" The above item reads as if somebody about the Press office had been eating largely of sour grapes!

GENERAL THOMAS, commanding United States troops in Tennessee, having expressed his willingness, whenever it became necessary, to lend to the civil authorities the assistance of military force in the execution of national and State laws in Tennessee, Governor Brownlow has requested him to send troops into the various counties of the State to preserve order on the day of the approaching election. (Preserving order. in this case, must be understood to mean seeing that none but Brownlowites are allowed to vote.) The General, in a letter to the Secretary of State of Tennessee, says that, as martial law still prevails there, those uttering treasonable language are clearly amenable to trial by court-martial, to which they will be subjected if clearly authenticated charges of the kind are brought to his attention. At the same time he says that it is better that the military should refrain from interfering in minor cases: but still the Governor is assured that he will be sustained in carrying out the policy of the national and State govern-

State Agricultural Society. Edgar Cowan, Esq., one of our Senators in Congress, will deliver the annual address before the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at Williamsport, on Friday, September 29. We are glad to hear that large preparation is making for the next exhibition of this useful society, and that up to this period of time its officers have assurance of a greater

display of animals and implements

purely agricultural in their character

than any of them have ever known so

long before the time of the exhibition. I to believe it.

How the Money Goes. When John T. Ford attempted to reopen his Theatre at Washington and go | fect to induce our rulers at Washington on with a business which had received to study and practice economy, is "down the approbation and the patronage of upon" President Lincoln, the War department | which is still hatching on several hardstopped him. After waiting a reasonaable time, Mr. Ford made a formal hia. The Tribune pronounces this demand for the restoration of his property, which being refused, he employed relic of the war; and hints that it is counsel and was about to bring suit good for nothing but to furnish an ocagainst the Secretary of War for damages. This seems to have brought that | ter's pen. It goes on to saydistinguished individual to a realizing that will hardly meet the approbation

till winter, the Secretary of War con- United States justice so untrustworthy meets, the treasury has no further renot worth the money asked for it.

The seizure of the Theatre when it was on the eve of being re-opened by its | they may go on a farm and earn'a living owner, was an outrage for which the by some serviceable labor. Just now. Secretary of War can render no suffici- we submit, when the Secretary of the ent excuse. Still less sufficient will be | Treasury is so short of money that he any excuse he may attempt to render for saddling on the empty national treasury the large amount he has agreed | we abolish these expensive luxuries the to pay for a property with which he had | better." no business to meddle.

New Jersey. The Republican State Convention of New Jersey met at Trenton on Thursday last, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The famous cavalry officer, General Kilpatrick, was brought forward by some of his friends, who were green enough to suppose that the Republicans were sincere in their professions of friendship and admiration for our gallant soldiers. They soon found themselves "victims of misplaced confidence," Gen. Kilpatrick being beaten out of sight by a wiry old shoddy politician named Marcus L. Ward.

The New York Herald, which for the last four years has been the leading Reas follows of the action of this Convention and its probable consequences: "The Republicans of New Jersey, at the State Convention recently held at Trenton, fooled away the only oppor-

tunity which they had for success in the coming canvass. They had an opportunity to shelve the old political and party hacks, nominate a live man, and reward a gallant officer for his valuable services in the preservation of the tered the army at the very commencement of the war, and remained in active service to its close, was overslaughed. nounced their want of appreciation of gents before he could reach it. the issues of the times, and prove that they have learned nothing by the severe

lessons of the past four years. "General Kilpatrick was constantly under fire from the famous Big Bethel running alongside a man-of-war, the fight, where he served as a captain, | Guyas, in the night, leaped on board of then a colonel in the army of the Potomac, as a cavalry officer performing gal- made off to Mancora, where they relant service in the famous raid of Stoneman's in the rear of Lee's army during | nications with General Urdina. Garcia Hooker's campaign on the Rappahannock. From this field he was trans ferred to the Western department about the time of the Chattanooga battle, and from there accompanied General Sherman in his campaign against Atlanta, and also in his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, rendering valuable service to the country until the surrender of Johnston's army. With all this glorious record, sufficient to rally the people of any State to his support, his claims were set aside by the party which pretends to be the war party of the State, and a political hack nominated in his stead. The politicians who brought the war upon the country remained at home

and shoddy politician.

hands of the democracy."

"The republicans had a golden oppor

hacks they have thrown that opportun-

ity away and placed the State in the

Sound Legislation.

The New Hampshire Legislature, at

provides that all incomes from property

not taxed, shall be assessed 25 per cent.

The object of this law is to compel those

who have invested their money in Gov-

State, County and Municipal taxation.

The measure was strenuously opposed

by the shoddy Abolitionists, but was

finally carried by a union of Democrats

and conservative Republicans. It is a

measure of simple and even-handed jus-

tice which ought to be adopted by every

State in the Union. As matters stand

there is a large class, best able to afford

it. who do not contribute a dollar, so far

as their personal property is concerned.

toward the support of our home govern-

ments, and what is still more unfair

they are receiving a large interest from

the General Government, all of which

has to be extracted from the pockets of

the working and industrial classes of the

community. There is something radi-

caley wrong in our system of taxation,

and the sooner the burthen is equalized

so as to bear alike upon all-the high

and the low, the rich and the poor-the

better it will be for everybody, bond-

holders of the Government included.—

We hope the next Legislature of our

New Hampshire, and compel the shoddy

aristocracy to disgorge a portion of their

means so as to lighten the burthens upon

THE PREVIOUS REPORT that the rebel

vessel Shenandoah had left the Austra-

lian waters and was moving towards the

North Pacific to operate among our

whalers is confirmed by a San Fran-

cisco despatch of the 20th inst., which

states that the bark Milo had arrived

there with the crews of several whalers

captured by the corsair. We are given

the names of ten vessels she had taken,

the most of which were burned, and,

the work of destruction was still going

on, it being expected that a fleet of

about sixty whalers would soon be at

her mercy. The Shenandoah's com-

mander was informed of the termina-

tion of the rebellion, but professed not

the masses of our people.

sions and their fears. speculating and making money out of the necessities of the nation, fattening on the spoils, while our generals and gallant soldiers were fighting our battles. The New Jersey republicans, at the very first opportunity, reward one tion of the duties on imported goods. of these politicians and throw out the empty honor of the chairman of their defines its position in the following decided language: Convention as a bait or reward to the soldier. In this act they have shown

"We have now once more a Tariff incidentally Protective. We mean tokeep it so. It will yield fully one hundred millions per annum of revenue after our that they are wedled to the intriguing country shall have recovered from the convulsions and devastations of civil war; while it will enable many branches tunity, but in clinging to their old of manufacture to prosper and expand which would inevitably go to the wall, under the pressure of foreign competition and heavy direct taxation, if the Tariff were "reconstructed" on a Free Trade basis. We give fair notice, then, its recent session, passed an Act which that our exposed interests and those affiliated or in sympathy with them will not surrender this protection without a struggle, and do not mean to be juggled ernment securities to bear a portion of

> members are chosen to its successor.' THE SUPREME COURT of Wisconsin has decided that the law of Congress requiring stamps on legal process, in the beginning or other stage of a suit, is unonstitutional, and therefore void, and that the stamps on legal papers are not | erate district court, a member of the necessary. The ground of the decision s that the imposition of a tax upon any proceedings in a State Court is an invasion of the right of a State to regulate proceedings in its own Court: that if ongress can tax these proceedings at all, it can lay a tax that will practically mount to prohibition, and thus legis-

late the State Courts out of existence. GENERAL SHERIDAN on the 17th inst. ssued from his headquarters in New Orleans his official order on assuming his new position of commander of the Military Division of the Gulf, one of the five grand military divisions into which the entire country is partitioned off .own State will follow the example of General Sheridan's command is subdivided into three military departments, and embraces the States of Forida, Mississippi. Louisiana and Texas General Canby is commander of one of these departments, known as the Department of Louisiana and Texas, and consisting of those two States. On the same day he

> THE BEDFORD GAZETTE says the rush to the Springs is unprecedented. There are now about 700 strangers at

> Hon. Isaac Slenker, Auditor General of the State, is stopping at the Washington Hotel. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., and Hon. Thad. Stevens are at the Springs. Hon. J. T. Briscoe and Mr. Paran, of Maryland, are at the Bedford Hotel,

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, which is Seven-Thirty Loan. laboring with more earnestness than ef-The six hundred million dollar loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1865. has all been taken. During the progress the Doubleday Court Martial. of its absorption by the capitalists of the country, much gratification has been boiled nest-eggs in the city of Philadelexpressed by the Republican press at our ability to run in debt so fast. It is "Court" a more ornamental than useful regarded by them as something to be proud of, that our loan agents are able to borrow all the money that our spendthrift authorities at Washington can

find a way to get rid of.

reach this amount.

It is a mortifying illustration of the

peace came in April; the last install-

ment of the loan is exhausted before

August; and the treasury is reduced to

the disgraceful necessity of getting on

by such makeshifts as it may, till De-

cember, when it will be the first busi-

ness of Congress to authorize a new

loan of three or four hundred millions.

This condition of things proves such a

want of foresight, prudence, and capacity

on the part of our Republican rulers, as

the government in Democratic hands at

the earliest period the elections will per-

mit. Instead of congratulating the

country on the success of the late loans,

we are filled with indignation at the dis-

graceful management by which the

treasury is brought to the verge of bank-

ruptey, notwithstanding the war ended

the next month after Congress ad-

journed.'

night:

hisses."

rebel office holders.

the rebel government.

Congress of the Confederate States;"

loyal proclivities and rebellious an-

government.

counted for.

the tomahawk and scalping knife.

casional item for a forlorn local repor-"We should like to know just how sense of the responsibility he had in- | much it costs the Government to keep curred by his arbitrary and unlawful up this expensive luxury of a Courtproceedings. He made haste to do jus- | Martial in the peaceful, law-governed tice to Mr. Ford, but he did it in a way | city of Philadelphia. What do we pay for salaries, for commutation of quarters, of the people. Instead of turning the or witness fees, for transportation, for Theatre over to its owner and allowing the hundred other little bills that Govhim to do as he pleased with it, the ernment officials know so well how to Secretary of War has agreed to pay him | charge? The Republic has better work fifteen hundred dollars per month for it | for men so brave as General Doubleday till the first of February next, when, if | than to sit and hear lawyers talking Congress refuses to buy it for one hun- and weavers swearing about the shrink- Cooke's daily bulletins of his unparaldred thousand dollars, it is to be given | ing qualities of duck canvas, or the amount of money pilfered by some Thus, at the very moment when the | needy subordinate in arsenal. What last dollar of the last loan authorized by are Judge Grier and Judge Cadwallader, Congress has been received and expend- and Marshal Milward, and District Ated, and when the ablest financiers in | torney Gilpin for, with Grand Jury, and the country are unable to see where the | deputies, and a train of civil subordimoney is to come from that will be nates, all paid by the nation, if not this needed to carry the government through | very work? Is the machinery of tracts to pay a rent amounting to in Philadelphia that it cannot puneighteen per cent. per annum on the ish petty frauds? Are Judge Cad- although the daily accruing liabilities exaggerated value set upon this proper- | wallader and a jury incompetent to | ty. He also agrees to recommend the | decide the shrinking qualities of duck | source. purchase of the property for the use of canvas and the character of William the government, when it is certain, no Neal? If this is the case, let Cadwallamatter what may be said to the con- der be removed and Doubleday put in trary and by way of excuse for the pro- his place. But, as it is otherwise, let posed robbery of the treasury, that it is the gallant Major-General be sent to not needed for the public service and is | Texas along with Sheridan, and his colleagues allowed to join their regiments or be mustered out of service, that issues certificates of indebtedness to pay claims upon the Government, the sooner

> SOUTH AMERICA, apparently jealous of the throat-cutting fame the Northern half of the Western Hemisphere has acquired, is indulging in the luxury of a general row. With the exception of the insignificant English, French and Dutch colonies of Guiana, and of the Republic of Chili, the whole South American continent, from Cape Horn to the Isthmus of Panama, is now in a blaze of war. The World sums up the muss as follows:

In the east, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are marching in alliance with Brazil by land and by sea upon Paraguay. In the west, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru are in a ferment of revolution. The Peruvian revolution publican journal of the country, speaks | which was reported by the last advices to be subsiding, has, on the contrary, flamed up more fiercely than ever. The lawful government is abandoning all the provinces and concentrating its forces for the defense of the capital. In Bolivia, on the 28th of May, just as President Malgarejo was preparing to march at the head of his troops to the south, for the purpose of protecting that frontier of the republic from the chances of the Paraguayan war, a revolution the following under date of Friday nation. General Kilpatrick, who en- broke out in four different cities at once -La Paz, Potosi, Sucre and Santa Cruz. President Malgarejo at once turned back to recover La Paz, which he had

In Ecuador, a revolution was set on foot at the end of May by some young foot at the end of May by some young He finally concluded, and retired amid gentlemen of Guayaquil, who seized a a sea of hisses, softened by a few apsteamer, the Washington by name, and plauding voices. the latter, killed her commander, and the back with so much show of affection cruited adherents, and opened commu-Moreno, the President of the republic, hurried down to the coast from Quinto on hearing of all these things, and declared martial law.

So passes life in the fair lands beyond the tropics. Revolution follows revolution. One chief after another clutches at power, seizes it, and is struck down in his turn by his successor. The funds of the state are raised by force and dissipated by folly. Property is no more secure than life, and all sense of national honor and dignity and duty steadily wears out of the people's minds under the perpetual irritation of their pas-

THERE IS A FIGHT BREWING among the Abolitionists on the old issue of 'protection." That branch of the party which is represented by the New York Post has begun to agitate for a reduc-This is opposed by the Tribune, which

out of it. For the next (ongress, we deem it perfectly safe; and the friends of a diversified and self-centered national industry will know who is who when

issued his order assuming command thereof.

that place and the hotels and boardinghouses in town.

nation of Indians, died on the Cattaraugus Reservation on the 10th inst... nearly one hundred years old. He is

York County. We learn from the York Press that Jacob Greenfield, Esq., a prominent Democrat, who filled the office of County Commissioner from 1861 to 1864 died in Fairview township on Monday evening. Four or five days previously he had been injured by a vicious colt, but seem-

ing, when he sustained a paralytic stroke in the right side, which resulted in his death, as above stated. The same paper states that a Mrs. The World justly remarks that "if Hetrick, wife of Mr. Henry Hetrick, which during the rebellion was the the completion of these loans closed the residing in or near the borough of York, long chapter of borrowing, the country was so seriously injured by being hornmight nevertheless congratulate itself ed by a cow, that she died on Sunday. that a ruinous business was at an end. and that, without further increase of debt, the government would hereafter pay as it goes. But we have no authorraged to such a degree that she fell upon ity to expect anything of the kind. We are compelled to expect the reverse. Mrs. Hetrick, and inflicted a terrible wound in the unfortunate woman's leg Simple people may have imagined, as with her horns, besides otherwise inthey read in the public prints. Jay

Mr. Hetrick and a small boy narrowly leled success, that the treasury was beescaped with their lives. ing put in a condition of perfect ease. A violent thunder storm passed over But so far is this from being the case that it is rapidly approaching the verge York, in a southeasterly direction, on Tuesday afternoon. The thunder and of insolvency. With this final consummation of the agency of Jay Cooke, the lightning were unusually severe, and whole of the six hundred millions loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1865. has been taken; and, until Congress George and North streets, was blown source than the revenue from taxation, off and carried to the opposite side of the street by the storm. Trees, fences, are in excess of the receipts from this &c., were levelled to the ground in its course. The roof on the barn of the Secretary McCulloch, then, is at the late Daniel Smyser, in Hellam township, and that of the new barn of David end of his tether. He cannot come into

juring her, which caused her death.

the market to borrow another dollar. Witmer, in the same township, were until after Congress meets and authoralso blown off by the storm. The corner-stone of the First Reizes a new loan; and it is currently formed Church. (Mr. Miller's.) now in estimated that, by the middle of Decemcourse of erection in York, will be laid ber, there will be three hundred millions of unpaid requisitions; or in other on Sunday afternoon, August 6th. The words, that the excess of the liabilities Revs. Drs. Nevin and Zacharias, and of the treasury over its resources will other ministers from abroad, will be present and take part in the services.

Berks County. unwisdom that presides over the most We learn from the Reading Time weighty affairs, under the regime of the that Frederick Lauer, Esq., the well-Republican party, that the provision known brewer, arrived in New York which was made for meeting the public on Wednesday from Europe, and was engagements under the expectation of expected to reach Reading on Wednescontinued war, prove insufficient, notday night. withstanding the sudden return of peace. The Times also announces the death The act authorizing the loan for the year was approved on the 2d of March;

of A. Jordan Swartz, Esq., formerly of Hagerstown, Md., but for the last twelve or fifteen years a citizen of Reading. His demise took place on Wednesday morning, in Washington, D. C. Mr. S. was at one time a prominent young lawyer and Mayor of Reading. At the time of his death he was Second Auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington. Robberies and outrages of various

kinds are of daily occurrence in Reading and its vicinity. Farmers are waydemonstrates the necessity of putting laid when coming to or going from market, citizens of the town have their pockets picked and their houses broken into, and police officers are boldly assaulted on the streets. A hurricane of crime seems to be sweeping over the country, and our beautiful sistercity on the other side of the Schuylkill is experiencing its effects.

> The Fruits of Negro Equality. The Panama correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes the follow-

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE'S Washington telegraphic correspondent gives ing account of the results of negro suffrage in that part of Central America: "John Cochrane of your city spoke from the portico of Willard's this evein this State is because I have taken a ning, in response to a serenade, making mond Election.

The following is the pith of General Terry's order declaring the recent election in Richmond for municipal officers in Richmond for municipal officers in Richmond for municipal officers.

Service to its case, was overstaughted, and an old politician, a standing candidate for office, nominated for Governor. In this result, they have officially antique in the but a short time before quitted; but it seemed to be generally feared that that ring the delivery of his speech he was was frequently interrupted by hisses, they have officially antique in the but a short time before quitted; but it seemed to be generally feared that that ring the delivery of his speech he was was frequently interrupted by hisses, capital would be sacked by the insur
The following is the pith of General date for office, nominated for Governor. In this result, they have officially antique in which he had and an old politician, a standing candidate for office, nominated for Governor. In this result, they have officially antique in which he had and an old politician, a standing candidate for office, nominated for Governor. In this result, they have officially antique in which he had and an old politician, a standing candidate for office, nominated for Governor. In this result, they have officially antique in which he and have not taken pains to inform my-self properly as to their true condition. In this result, they have officially antique in which he and have not taken pains to inform my-self properly as to their true condition. In this result they have officially antique in which he and have not taken pains to inform my-self properly as to their true condition. In this result when he had and an old politician, a standing candidate for office, nominated for Governor. In this result when he had the moderate the part of the properly as to their true condition. In this result when he had the moderate in the part of the par cries of Copperhead, and rather boister-ous intimations that such sentiments of education and refinement—one who knows and thoroughly understands his country, and who would upon no account say anything against it. I want Gen. Cochrane isone one of the "War Democrats" who have been patted on

ed some information on the subject, and frankly told him so, and what use I intended to make of it. The first question I put was: "What is the population of the city of Panama and suburbs (arrabal)." Answer—"About twelve thousand including foreigners." Second by the Abolitionists. But now that the war is ended, they shout "copperhead" at him and drown him in "a sea of sand, including foreigners." Second-'What proportion of the twelve thousand are pure white?" Answer—"Less than two thousand." Third—"Of the THE ABOLITIONISTS, though much children born among this population, inclined to pitch into President Johnwhat proportion are legitimate?" Answer—"About three-tenths, and these son for his rejection of Sumper's doctrine nearly altogether among the whites, for there are but few marriages among the blacks." He went on to say that on one occasion he took a census of an adjoining department of this State, and among eleven hundred persons he found of State suicide, still hesitate to make a direct attack upon him. They are, however, endeavoring to undermine his administration by denouncing the agents he has selected to carry out his

seven married couples only.

What I have here given you is a very fair picture of the state of society herepolicy of restoration, as secessionists and It is alleged that Governor Holden, about, and you will find it about on a of North Carolina, was an original separ-no worse-than other parts of the world wherein the negro has, by miscessionist and active fomentor of the taken sympathy, been brought above his proper level. From knowledge of what the Southern States were prior to the rebellion, I feel perfectly safe in asrebellion, speaking and voting for the ordinance of secession, and afterward holding the office of state printer under serting that--notwithstanding Mrs. Stowe, Fanny Kemble Butler and others—there were more legitimate children born among the slaves than Governor Perry, of South Carolina, is also accused of having been an officeholder under the rebel government. there are among what is termed "freed-men." Morality among them here is a Besides being judge of a state court, he was a "commissioner of the Confederthing almost unknown, and some of the cases of incest you hear of are of the most revolting and disgusting charate States to regulate impressments." The radicals have smelled out, and exacter. I will say one thing, however, in tricated from the secession rubbish, a favor of the class who are natives of this soil—that everything they are as far ad-Charleston Mercury, of December last, in which there is advertised a schedule vanced above the Jamaica negrous it is possible to be. The latter has very likely acquired some little education; of prices for impressed articles, signed by commissioners "under the act of this at once makes him saucy, arrogant desirous of aping all the manners and customs of the white men. The Jamai-ca mulatto is far worse, and can excel Mr. Perry's name appearing as chairthe world for impudence, and in nine cases out of ten is utterly worthless.—
They are shunned by the natives, and Governor Parsons, of Alabama, has also been dressed up by the radicals in a cast-off shirt besmeared with secession the lowest term one can use here to pitch, which they set ablaze to make wards a black or mulatto is to say that "Jamaica nigger." night hideous and illuminate the polit-This cuts ical sky. Against him a "committee like a two-edged sword, and is more telling in its effect than if you were to of Union citizens"-instigated, perhaps, use the vilest words known in the Engby Judge Chase, who has lately been lish language. I had intended to dro down in that region--allege that the black subject, but thought that a little information from the best source he is "a man of notoriously disabout "Mosquerra's progress in civiliza-tion" would not be amiss, and might throw some light upon what may be expected in the United States should tecedents, whose record has been stained with opposition to the United the same course be pursued with the "freedmen" there as has been in this States government from the inauguracountry, and among the West India Islands—namely, universal suffrage. These are important facts and perti-

tion of the rebellion." They charge that he has been the rebel judge of a confedrebel legislature, and has twice taken the oath of allegiance to the confederate of this country are called upon to de-No light has as yet been thrown upon the state of the national finances, America without preparation or trainalthough the principal journals as well causes will not produce like effects in to effect its complete destruction. the United States?

as the leading merchants and financiers of our great commercial cities have called loudly upon the Secretary of the Treasury to make the statement which Hon. J. S. Black. We had the pleasure, last week, of meeting, at Bedford Springs, the distinguished gentleman whose name stands at the head of these lines. As it was his duty under the law of Congress to have made on the first of July: But from intimations in the so-called government organs it would appear that Chief Justice of the State and Attorney General of the United States, Judge the receipts from the sale of seven-thirty notes, from customs, and from internal lack became widely and most favorarevenue, since the 1st of January, exceed \$1,100,000,000—say eleven hundred bly known, and to-day he is regarded a home and abroad, as one of the ablest jurists in the United States. It is a posimillions of dollars in seven months; tive pleasure to hear him talk upon and that notwithstanding the receipt of and political topics. So clear and cogent is his reasoning, so apt are his ilthis amazing amount of money, there is such an excess of indebtedness that the lustrations, so comprehensive and complete his grasp of the whole subject under discussion, that his argument goes immediate claims upon the government are liquidated by the payment of onestraight as an arrow to the mark, and listener is ofttimes fourth in cash and three-fourths in one year certificates. Assuming these repagainst his will. How sad that so few resentations to be correct, the present men of this stamp are now to be found in public office. But, certainly, when high price of gold, which keeps all kinds nen like Holt and Stanton govern the of business in a state of uncertainty and country, "the post of honor is the private station."—Bedford Gazette. feverish excitement, can be readily ac-

INTENSE INTEREST is excited through-A CORRESPONDENT of the Dunkirk out Indiana pending the decision of the Journal says that the celebrated Indian Supreme Court of that State on the vawarrior Bloody Hand, of the Seneca lity of the act legalizing the issuing of County bonds for bounties. At least ten millions are involved. It is mostly in the hands of speculators. Judges Cowan, Biddle and Bicknell, Circuit Judges, have granted injunctions against the represented to have been terrible with

Texas and Mexico.

The larger number of our national troops intended to be stationed along the Rio Grande had arrived at their destinations on the 12th inst., and formed a line of posts extending from the mouth of the stream to some distance above Brownsville. The cavalry columns, uned to be improving till Sunday mornder Generals Merritt and Custer, which left Shreveport and Alexandria, La., in the beginning of this month, were expected to reach the Texas frontier early in August. The town of Brownsville,

great entrepot for cotton from the in-

terior of Texas, and where an immense

business in the stanle was transacted is It appears that the cow gave birth to a now deserted by its rebel merchants, calf in the field, near the barn, and in who accumulated monster fortunes in making an effort to get the animal into a few months, and its business activity, the stable to tie her, she became en- | except such as the presence of an army gives it, has for the present departed. The battery of six guns which the rebels, on evacuating Brownsville, sold to the Mexican imperialists for seventeen thousand dollars, was returned to the United States commander at that place on the 10th inst., by order of Maximilian. It is said that in the interior of Texas the paroled rebel soldiers are committing the grossest outrages in every direction, and keeping the peacethe streets were deluged with water. A | ably disposed inhabitants constantly in portion of the tin roof on P. A. & S. a condition of terror. It is estimated Small's warehouse, on the corner of that there remained in the State at the time it was occupied by the national troops about one hundred and seventyfive thousand bales of cotton, and the prospects for a good crop this year are said to be very fair.

From the Mexican side of the Rio Grande we have some items of considerable interest. It is stated that the rebel General Kirby Smith and his party. which we suppose includes General Magruder and three or four ex-Governors of Louisiana and Texas who fled from the latter State with him, have been made prisoners and paroled by the Governor of Saltillo, and that a considerable army train which they had with them was captured. It is also reported that the rebel General Shelby, who likewise escaped from Texas to Mexico, has sold the cannon and small arms which he took with him to the Republicaus. Cortina still hangs around Matamoros, giving the imperialists immense rouble. Twelve hundred French troops direct from France were landed at Tam-

pico in the beginnig of this month, and there was a rumor, which did not, however, gain much credence, that soon after there arrived twelve thousand more. The only hope of the Republicans for ultimate success against the invaders is said to be in the assistance of the United States. The correspondent of a Washington

paper, in a letter from the mouth of the Rio Grande, dated on the 11th inst., gives the wild rumor that Gen. Brown, he commander of our troops at Brownsville, Texas, had an interview on the 10th inst., with President Juarez, promised him military assistance, and ordered the Fourth Indiana regiment across the river in accordance with this promise, and that General Steele had, on learning of the proceedings, left immediately for Brownsville to countermand the order. Of course this is merely an idle sensation story.

Mexico-Santa Anna upon the Empire. Old Santa Anna, if the report is not a fabrication, says the Philadelphia You may suppose that much I have Ledger, is out against Maximilian and theretofore written in regard to affairs an empire in Mexico, and wants the people to rally in favor of democracy.acy. He set out in his political and military career by expelling the Spanish royalists from Vera Cruz, and was deposed by Iturbide, who made himself Emperor. Santa Anna, at the head of the republican party, succeeded against the Imperialists. He raised an insurrection against Pedraza.

A few years later he raised another

against Bustamente, in favor of Pedraza. Scarcely in the Presidency, he made himself Dictator. From that time until he was expelled the country he was the fomentor of revolution when out of power, and the asserter of absolute power when in, his last official position being President for life, with power to appoint his successor. In his younger days he was the ablest of Mexican generals and the wiliest of Mexican politicians, and if he were thirty years younger, might successfully clear out the French-Austrian empire, and establish his own instead. The burthen of Santa Anna's complaint against Maximilian is that he has introduced a new element of discord, has impoverished the treasury, contemned the national dignity, &c., and he calls upon all parties favorable to liberty to unite for its restoration, against the vassal of a oreign potentate. He declares that he himself is not the enemy of Democracy, but only of its excesses, and reminds of the Mexicans that he was the founder of the Republic. Santa Anna probably sees mischief brewing against the Empire, and he wants to be in at the death. But the Mexican Liberals will have nothing to do with such a disorganizer, who, only two years ago, publicly approved of Maximilian's intentions in Mexico. The accounts from Mexico confirm the Liberal view of the condition of affairs in Mexico. Maximilian, instead of advancing an army to the Rio Grande to repel anticipated assaults from the United States, has not enough force to maintain peace and order in the country under the immediate charge of

his bayonets. ON TUESDAY LAST, about one thousand Indians, belonging to several different tribes of the great Western Plains, attacked the garrison of two hundred and fifty troops at Platte Bridge station, on the overland telegraph route, and the fighting continued for two days before the savages could be driven off. A number of the Indians were killed and wounded. The national nent to the real issue, which the people | forces had two killed and thirty-four wounded. The body of one of the killcide. If forcing the negro race into ed, Lieut. Collins, of the Eleventh Ohio equality with the white in Central cavalry, was, when recovered, found to be horribly mutilated. The Indians deing has produced the results described, stroyed the telegraph for a considerable what right have we to hope that like | distance, and avow their determination

THE SHENANDOAH SUFFERERS. Mr. J. P. Harman, the agent of the Ladies' Relief Association of Hagerstown, who is now in this city, has received a letter from the Treasurer of the Association, from which we make the follow-

ing extract: "I should have had you here yesterday and to-day, helping me load up the wagons for Virginia. We loaded and sent off three wagons with flour and bacon, agricultural implements, hats, shoes, &c. The last team left at noon to-day. I sent sixteen barrels of flour. Several ladies were with the party. They represent matters in a truly deplorable condition, and the suffering of the people very great. No aid has reached them in the shape of breadstuffs and clothing, except what we have dispatched; and oh! how thankful do they appear! 1 only wish that some of the good people of Lancaster county could have seen and talked with these representatives of a suffering and impoverished people. I know, had they been here, they would have given freely from their wellfilled store-houses."

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS from Washington state that " nothing as yet is determined as to the trial of Jeff. Davis." Better do with him as the tipsy soldier proposed to do with a captured rattlesnake-"swear him and let him go."

The Shenandoah.

The Depredations Among the Whalers Heavy Blow to New Bedford. Under the caption, "A Terrible Blow to New Bedford," The Evening, Standard of that city publishes the following facts relative to the recent depredations of the Shenandoah. After enumerating the vessels reported to have been destroyed the article says:

The above is probably but a small portion of the number destroyed, and if no others have been destroyed, their loss is but small compared with the dis-persal of the entire Northern fleet and the loss of the season's catch, which is incalculable not only to our merchants but to the entire community. This is a more severe blow than New Bedford has experienced since the British inva-sion and destruction of the shipping and business part of the town in 1788. It took many years for the place to re-cover from the effect of that wanton raid, and now, our city being on the decline, this second act of British vandalism is doubly severe. We may reasonably expect, however

that the present season will see the last of such piratical disasters to the whaling business, and our merchants, by exhibiting a renewed spirit of enterprise may do much to retrieve the past. Let the full number of vessels be immediately fitted for the fishery, and we may confidently trust that before they arrive on the cruising-ground the pirate will be among the things that were. In con-sequence of the news whale-oil is going up, and this should be an additional incentive to embark in the business. Some months ago a communication

was addressed by Messrs. Williams & Haven, of New London, in behalf of the Pacific whaling interests, to the Navy Department, setting forth the danger of the fleet being attacked by the Shenandoah, and answer was received that several naval vessels were then in the Pacific Ocean, and others were on their way to join the squadron, and no danger need be apprehended. Many war risks have been canceled by the owners of vessels on this assurance of safety. Still there is no available force now at hand to cope with the pirate. The present wholesale destrucion of vessels will doubtless incite the Government to do as much as to lock the barn, now that the horse has been stolen, and we have confidence that the Pacific will in a few months swarm with our cruisers, and the pirates will either be driven from the seas or run up at the yard arm.
Ship Hector sailed hence in May,

1861, and was last reported last January, with 400 bbls. sperm oil on board. She was 380 tuns burden, was owned by Wm. J. Retch and others of this city and was valued, with outfits, when she left this port, at \$31,000. There is an insurance upon her, with war risk, of \$17,000 at the Union Mutual office, and 8,125 at the Ocean office. Ship Abigail sailed hence in July

1862, and was last reported at Kanagwa in April, with 20 bbls. sperm oil on board. She was 310 tuns burden, was owned by Loum Snow and others this city, and was valued, with outfits, when she left this port, at \$30,000. There is no insurance upon her, all the war risks upon her having been canceled.

Ship Euphrates sailed hence in Au gust, 1862, and sailed from Honolulu for the Arctic April 19, having transhipped all her oil. She was 365 tuns burden, was owned by Edward W. Howland and others of this city, and was valued, with outfits, when she left this port, at \$32,000. She was insured, with war risk, only \$9,750, in the Commercial Mutual office, some war policies upon her having been canceled. Ship William Thompson, sailed hence

in June, 1864, and left Honoluln April 1865, for the Arctic, having on board 30 barrels sperm oil. She was the large est whale ship belonging to this port 495 tons, owned by Messrs. Swift & Perry and was valued, with outfits, at \$56,000 She is insured, with war risk, \$22,500 a Commercial office, and \$16,500 at the Ocean office

y John R. Thornton and others of thi port, and was valued with out-fits, at \$48,000. She is insured for \$15,000 in the Commercial office, \$3,050 in the Ocean office, and \$9,000 in the Union Mutual office, an additional policy of \$12,000 in the latter office having terminated on her arrival at the Sandwich Islands Bark Jireh Swift sailed hence in Sep tember, 1862, and left Honolulu April 11 for the Arctic, having tran-shipped all her oil at San Francisco. She was a fine vessel of 454 tuns, had been but two

or three voyages, and was valued, with outfits, when she left this port, at \$40,-000. There was no insurance upon her, the velicies heritage in the property of the property o the policies having expired.

The total value of the vessels belong ing to this port was \$237,000, and the total insurance amounts to but \$116,425.
War policies had been canceled and ceased by limitation amounting to about \$80,000. The Mutual Marine and Pacific offices had no war risks on any of

the captured vessels.

There is much excitement among our merchants and at the insurance offices, and no more war risks will be taken on vessels cruising in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans until further advices are re

We hope the English Government, which has for more than four years been a most damaging foe to the pros-perity of this nation, will at some future day be obliged to make good our losses by these pseudo-Confederate, but really British freebooters, with compound in

LATER.—A dispatch received Messrs. Swift & Allen, from Capt. Williams of the bark Jirch Swift, dated San Francisco, 20, states that his vessel was burned by the pirate off Cape Thaddeus on June 22. She had taken 400 barrels of whale oil thus early in the

Dreadful Scene in an Insane Asylum-

Attempted Escape of a Maniac. The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette uly 25th says: A fearful tragedy occurred at the hospital last Friday. At about ten o'clock the night previous an Irishman, large, stout and desperately crazy, crawled through the ventilato in his room in one of the rear two-story buildings, and reached the roof, where he established himself, and bade de fiance to all the world. He was soon discovered, and every effort that the ingenuity of the superintendent and his associates could invent was made to induce him to come down, but without avail. A hole was cut in the roof. but with pieces of slate which he tore from the roof the madman beat back all who attempted to approach him. The roof is quite steep, but the crazy man would run all over it, even along the eaves, without fear and with perfect impunity. No sane person could possibly accomplish what he did. He declared he would never come down alive, and would kill any one who should come upon the roof. It was therefore an impossibility to get him safely, and it would be certain death for any go upon the roof and grapple with him. He was perfect "master of the situation." A watch was kept upon him during the night and the next forenoon. It was thought that Father Sullivan.

the Catholic priest who had previously visited him and seemed to have considerable influence over him, might induce him to come down, and he was sent for at Holyoke, but being sick he could not attend, and sent one of his assistants but before he arrived the madman at about 11 o'clock was seized with a fit, to which he was subject, while sitting be side a chimney, and curling up, rolled off, striking on the solid hardpan below, breaking one arm and injuring himsel internally, so that he lived only about an hour. In his disabled condition even he fought desperately, and it was with difficulty that he was secured. The ventilator through which he escaped is oval-shaped, about eight by twelve inches, and extended from near the top of the wall horizontally about ten inches and then up to the roof. This hole he enlarged by knocking out the brick. He entered the ventilator by turning his bed up against the wall. A CORRESPONDENT of the New York

Herald, writing from Selma, Alabama, states that an immense amount of swindling in cotton is carried on in that State, of which the military authorities are perfectly cognizant, and from which they derive considerable sums of money He also states that legitimate buyers find all manner of obstacles opposed to their getting cotton to the seaboard, and that even then the cotton is not allowed to be shipped until a fee of five or ten dollars is paid to the military officer.

Crime in Harrisburg. Pickpockets.—The "knights of the nimble finger" continue to operate with skill and success in various localities. This morning a gentleman from Sullivan county was robbed of thirtyfive dollars at the depot, and a lady was relieved of her purse, containing a few government rags, while passing through

he market house. Extensive Robbery.—This morning a small box containing thirteen hundred dollars in money, bank checks to about the same amount, and several deeds and other papers, was stolen from the house of Mrs. Griffith, residing somewhere in South street. The box was subsequently found in an out-house in the vicinity, with the checks and deeds safe, but minus the money. Suspicion attaches to two or three persons in connection with this affair, one of whom was arrested and committed to prison.

Burglars About.—The other day two fashionably appareled and genteel look-ing strangers arrived in this city and located at the Lochiel House. The same afternoon they called at the shop of a locksmith in Second street, ordered the manufacture of some keys of peculiar construction, and wanted others in their possession altered. The conduct of the trangers, in connection with the kind of implements they carried, excited a suspicion in the mind of the locksmith hat they belonged to the burglarious profession. Acting upon the suspicion he at once sent for a police force, without the knowledge of his visitors, and tried to detain them until his summons could be responded to. They happened, however, to notice the police approaching in the direction of the shop, manifested great alarm, and started to run, proceeding up Second and South streets and across the capitol grounds, with several policemen in close pursuit. Afer a brief but spirited chase, in which the strangers proved too swift-footed for the police, the latter abandoned the pursuit as hopeless. Search was made throughout the city during the but the fellows could not be found. Their sudden flight from the officers of the law affords strong presumptive evi-dence that they are what the locksmith suspected them to be, professional burglars.

Mayor's Court.—An unusually large number of guests were present at Mayor Roumfort's levee this morning. The first to answer at roll call were fourteen drunks and disorderlies, two of them females. All were discharged with the exception of Elizabeth Marion, an ircorrigible toper, who was sent over for thirty days.—During the progress for thirty days.—During the of a street row in Walnut street men named Solomon Emanuel, Edward Gebinrath and John Pipes, committed an aggravated assault on Franklin King, of Lancaster county, for which amusement they went to prison in default of one thousand dollars bail, to answer at court.-Last night a raid was made by the police on a tavern in Highspire kept by Andrew T. Green, a place of nightly resort for "roughs" from this city, and which has long been complained of as a nuisance by the citizens of Highspire.—
The descent of the officers was sudden and unexpected, and surprised Green's greets in the policy of the city of the city of the complaints. guests in the midst of their drunken and obscene revels. They captured the proprietor of the house, six fancy young cyprians from Liberty alley in this city, nd five soldiers who accompanied them The arrests were made by direction of District Attorney Herr, and the parties brought here for a hearing before the Mayor. The charges against Green are of a serious nature keeping an ill-governed and disorderly tippling and bawdy house, selling on Sunday and to minors and drunker On the first charge two thousand lollars bail was demanded, on the second and third charges one thousand dollars in each case, in default of which he was committed for trial. The females were sent to prison as common prosti-tutes, and the five soldiers committed o answer at court for riotous and disorderly conduct.—Patriot and Union of Saturday.

Richmond Election.

The election for Mayor, in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, resulted in the success of N. A. Sturdivant, Esq., by four hundred majority. On the morning of the ection the opposition candidate. Mr. Taylor, issued a card, placing himself frankly and squarely on the Union platform, and declaring that he was and ever and been a Uuion man, disapproving of secession, and having no sympathy with the rebellion.

The Mayor elect in a card on the morning of the election says: "I assure each and every voter that when the proper time comes I can and will satisfy the authorities, State and Federal, civil and military, that no treason was done by a vote given for me." The interest of the community was

chiefly concentrated upon the contest for the Mayoralty and Sheriffalty. In reference to the election the Richnond Buttetin says:

The election of yesterday simply means that the people of Virginia, so far at least as Richmond can be taken as a representative of their people. as a representative of that people, turn not with the spirit of the craven and the enegade from opinions which their kith and kin have died for.
Virginia to-day may hold her head as

iigh as ever, and if in herhistory aught of humiliation attaches to her name, it is but that humiliation which might arise from the fear of the loss of those learer privileges which form a people's power and glory.
With no interference from the military

authorities—on the contrary, with the manifestation of an indifference as to final result, which befitted the mission of the officers of the United States among us—the voters of this city have given expression to their feelings and opinions in a manner which does no discredit to the better annals of the State, and which is calculated to dash the opes of the wild dreamers of radicalism for their future schemes of interference in our State policy.

Let them note this, and, as they note it, let them remember the teachings of yesterday's election, while we stand

aside and mark the issue. A Confidence Man on His Travels.

An alleged confidence man of considerable accomplishments, fine manners and the dash of a first-class "sport," known as Benjamin W. Allen, alias the "Hon. John W. Harris, formerly of Texas," has recently mysteriously disappeared from St. Paul, Minnesota, much to the annoyance of a number of individuals in that section of country who claim to have against him little accounts of a few thousand dollars each.
The Hon. Mr. Harris had made St. Paul his headquarters for some time, stop-ping at a first-class hotel, spending his money like a prince, ingratiating himself in the upper circles of the apostolic city, and making of himself court of the apostolic city, and making of himself court of the circles of the apostolic city, and making of himself court of the circles self quite a marked character by perambulating the streets in a violet colored velvet coat. It is charged against Harris that, among other little human weakness manifested by him within the last eighteen months, he has by forgery and other means swindled different Western capitalists out of about eighty thousand dollars; taken to himself two different wives, with each of whom he only lived a few months; flirted with various other women, and stolen ten thousand dollars belonging to an Ohio bank. After his flight a tin box, purporting to contain sixty-one thousand dollars' worth of Government bonds, deposited by him in a St. Paul bank for safe keeping, was broken open and found to be filled with old newspapers.

THE question of negro equality may be considered as settled in Boston. A few evenings since two negroes applied for admission to a place of amusement in that city, but the agent refused to sell them tickets. The next day the negroes sued the agent and won their case on the strength of a law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature last winter that no person was to be excluded from any place of amusement on account of color The court, however, remitted the penalty prescribed by the law upon the plea of the defendant that he was ignorant of the existence of the statute referred to, but supposed that he had a perfect right to admit or exclude whom he pleased from a hall of amusement which he hired and paid for.

To Stone Masons.

The Wilkesbarre Union says Messrs. Hagerty & Henderson, of that place, want fifty stone masons to work at I their bridge near Wilkesbarre.