-Considerable oil is produced in Canada West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and other States, but the product is small, compared with that of Pennsylvania.

-A full biography of President Lincoln announced in Germany, and three have appeared in France, where they sell better than "Jule

- Major General Burnside, since the accept ance of his resignation, has gone into busines in Rhode Island, where he will continue to re

—President Johnson has pardoned Bishop Lyuch, of South Carolina, who is at present in Rome, and Mrs. Cora Slocum, of New Orleans, whose confiscated estate is restored to her on the recommendation of Gen. Butler.

—The New York Commercial's Montreal dispatch says John H. Sarratt has been in Canada for a long time, and is now secreted in or near Montreal. Sanders is wearing out in inebriation, and Beverly Tucker is preparing to leave Montreal, owing to the lack of funds. -It is now stated that Gen. Dick Taylor's re

cent visit to the President was for the purpose of ontaining permission to leave the country for France. President Johnson told him he could leave if he desired, but that he had better stay and try and lead his people in the right way hereafter.

—The following is the new Canadian Cabinet arrangement: Sir Narcisse Belleau, Premier and Receiver-General; the Hon. John A. McDonald, Minister of Militia, and the Hon. McDougall, Minister of Education. The Canadian Parliment assembled on the 8th.

—A cow is to be exhibited at the New England Fair to be held at Concord, September 5th, which the owner says he has refused \$500 for. He offers to bet \$200 that she will give more milk and produce more butter than any other cow in the United States. We suppose the use of the pump is to be barred.

-The Freedman's Bureau is informed that The Freedman's Bureau is monact, where the negroes are under the direction of the government authorities in Mississippi, they are succeeding admirably; but in remote localities in the interior the former masters endeavor to suppress the idea among the negroes that eman-cipation is effective. -Fox Rudd, of Buztown, Pa., is eighty-nine

He has lost nine sons in the war. were killed in battle, the ninth by starva Eight were killed in battle, the ninth by starva-tion at Salisbury. His tortures there were so intense that he ate his own right arm in the hope of assuaging his hunger. The fourth son of this old patriot has just come home from the army bearing the scars of eight wounds received in battle.

-Samuel Caswell, of Barnstead, N. H., is one -Samuel Caswell, of Barnsteau, N. 11, 13 or hundred and six years of age, and has never drank intexicating liquors nor used tobacco in her life. He has never worn spectacles, and his her life. He has never worn spectral as and very eyesight has been perfectly good till within a vear. He has mowed grass every summer since he was twelve years old till the firesent, and has never had a physician but three times and those lately. His wile is living in good health, at the

-The rush of Southern visitors to Washing The rush of Southern visitors to Washington continues unabated. The great majority stop at Willard's, the register of which daily shows nearly one-half the arrivals to be from the States lately in Rebellion. Their business there is generally the collection of "mildewed" claims against the Government, which they sometimes succeed in having admitted through representations of their never-faltering loyalty to the Old Flag during the war.

-Gen. Meagher made a speech in St. Louis lest week to an Irish society, in which he cau-tioned Irishmen to beware of copperheads, and not to be drawn into opposition to the govern-ment. He came out boldly for negro suffrage, saying that a democrat who should deny the nethe right to vote is not worthy to participate

in the triumph of the nation. -The remarkable tendency of our population The remarkable tendency of our population towards the cities is illustrated by the new apportionment of Members of Assembly in New York State. While New York city gains twelve and Brooklyn three members, all other districts lose or merely hold their own.

-The citizens of many towns in the South "without respect to parties," are engaged in g ing banquets to rebel soldiers, at which speech are made berating the authorities and promis-ing "shortly" to renew the war for the Confed-eracy. Truly, the rebs are being "pacified" with wonderful alacrity.

-The American Institute of Instruction held —The American Institute of Instruction heroits second session in New Haven, on the 9th.—There were present at least 1,000 guests from abroad, mostly from the Northern States, and of whom two-thirds were ladies. B. G. Northrop was re-elected President. The question discussed on the 9th was, "What duties does the return of peace bring to the friends of edu-

The Independent Republican.



H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CIRCULATION 3.100.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1865 STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL, GEN. GEO. F. HARTRANFI, of Montgomery Co FOR BURVEYOR GENERAL.

OOL JACOP M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria County. -----

Republican Union County Convention.

The Republican and Union citizens of Susquehann County are respectfully requested to meet in their respective Boroughs and Townships on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of August inst., for the pu pose of electing two Delegates to meet in Convention at the Court House in Montrose on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of August inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, to place in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the Loyal Electors of the said County at the ensuing State Election. All who are supporters of the present National and State Administrations, who are in favor of so

nending the Constitution of the United States as to abolish slavery throughout the entire Union, who believe treason to be a crime, that should be punished, and not rewarded, in short, all Loyal and Liberty loving Citizens of the County, are invited articipate in the Election of Delegates in their reective Townships. The Township Committees will give notice of the

time of day and place when and where the Township Elections will be held, and take the general iperintendence thereof.

A. CHAMBERLIN, Chairman.

E. W. HAWLEY, Secretary. The following are the Committees for the different

Auburn-John Tewksbury, W C Low, E. J. Lacey.

Arant—James C. Bushnell, Samuel Williams, W. G. Blowhern loxham. mlacon-Richard Collins, Jonathan Foster, oklyn-H. W. Kent, S. W. Breed, E. A Bridgewater-J. V. Cottrell, A. IP. Bush, C. F. is. onut—Thomas Henry Donnelly, David Mink-, L. Chamberlin, jr. Ulifford-W. O. Miller, P. H. Gardner, Evan

enkins. Dundaff-Wm. H. Slocum, Amos Miller, George ogers.
Dimock-George Blakesice, Thomas Babcock, sines Bunnell
Forest Lake—John Brown, J. P. Hamlin, F. P. iollister Friendsville--J. P. Ryan, Patrick Flynn, Nelson riffia

Griffis.
Franklin—Frederick Lines, Erastus B. Smith, J.
E. Townsend.
Gibson—W. W. Wullams, Wm. H. Pope, Jacob Dutcher
Great Bend Township—Galen Newman, Charles
Simpson, James B. McCreary, jr.
Great Bend Borough—W. W. Simrell, A. J. Griffin, E. F. Simons.
Harlord—E. V. Green, Otls Grinnell, H. M. Jones.
Herrick—Engene Lyon, C. C. Ellis, John Miller.
Harmony—Jacob Schlager, F. A. Lyons, Jacob
Tavlor.

avior.

Jackson—Eil Barnes, George Curtis, D. A. Lamb
Jessup—E. W. Rolles, Fred. Dayton, David Shay
Lenox—S. H. R. Grow, H. N. Smith, Chapman

deserved compliment is paid the able head of Why Copperheads Oppose Negro the War Department and the valiant heroes who destroyed the Rebellion. The peculiar interests of the State of Pennsylvania were not forgotten, and we commend the resolutions, which will be found in another column, to the consideration of our readers.

REMINISCENCE OF THE BEBELLION. When the aristocrats of the South banded together to strike at the Government, their first calculation of success, as we have frequently declared, was based upon the presumed superiority of the Southern over the Northern man. The South could whip the North with an odds of four to one against the former section. Hence it was that the traitors entered the contest something like the Chinese go to war, amid great consting as to what they could and would do, as a substitute for the Celestial hub-bub produc ed by gongs to terrify their enemics. We have now a specimen of that boasting at hand, as a niscence of the rebellion. And in this connection nothing could be more suggestive, in view of the results of the war, than the follow ing extract from Jeff. Davis's Proclamation of ecember 23d, 1862 :

"Now therefore I, Jesserson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler, to be a felon deserving of capital pun-ishment. I do order that he shall no longer be con-sidered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture the officer in command of the capturing force, do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging."

The object of the flourish was to terrify men of Gen. Butler's vigor, valor, and ability. And nce of this amiable proclamation, one Richard Yeadon, of Charleston, on the 1st of January following, offered a reward of \$10,000 for the said Benjamin F. Butler, delivered to im dead or alive. If this said Yeadon be now iving, and should find it necessary to apply to President Johnson for pardon, it might he well for him to get Butler to intercede in his behall. No doubt it will afford old "Cock-eye," as he is called, extreme pleasure to save the neck of the ardent but now repentant fire-eater.

Another offer to which the proclamation of Davis gave rise, is contained in the following announcement which appeared in the Charles ton Courier soon afterwards:

"A daughter of South Carolina writes from the Darlington District thus: 'I propose to spin the thread 40 make the cord to execute the order of our noble President Davis when old Butter is caught, and my daughter asks that she may be allowed to adjust it around his neck.'"

Of the truth of this we have some doubtnot of the hangman disposition of either the old voman or her "gal," but of the remarkable fact indicated-namely, that a chivalric daughter of South Carolina, if a white woman, (and surely no other over wanted to hang old Ben.,) should know how to spin.

POREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the British war-steam Terrible and Galatea at St. John, New Foundand, on Tuesday evening last, we have later news from the Great Eastern. The parting of the cable took place on Wednesday, August 2d, at 12:35 p. m., during an attempt to haul in the cable for the purpose of discovering the cause of a partial loss of insulation. The Great Eastern steamed back toward Valenetia twelve miles, and commenced dragging for the cable. It was grappled for three different times, and raised 1,200, 900, and 600 fathoms respectively, but should be showned to mark the spot. The Great Eastern returned to the performance the owner that the tree millions and a half we have no doubt that the recent abolition of shared that the we proble the we published yesterday, to the effect that King Louis of Portugal, when closing the Cortes, that which we published yesterday to the first that where the five we published yesterday to the first that the we proble the we proble the we published yesterday to the first that where the first that where the first and still population of Portugal, when closing the Cortes, that the the we proble the the that the we have the the we proble the the that the we proble the the that the we problem the the that they or the first hat the cable took place on Wednesday, August 2d, to mark the spot. The Great Eastern returned to England on August 11th, for stronger and better grappling gear.

Horace Greeley. A friend of Mr. Greelev lately addressed him letter, inquiring if there was any truth in the report that he was about to leave the Tribune The reply very characteristic. We quote: We elect an editor of the Tribune annually by

Jessup-E W. Rolles, Fred. Dayton, David Shay Lenox—S. H. R. Grow, H. N. Smith, Chapman Harding.

Litherty—Arthur Southworth, H. C. Knight, Hinarding.

Lathrop—John Sherman, John H. Chapman, J. H. Lither Meadows—Silas Beardsley, Jonathan Barney, D. R. Garfield.

Montrose—Geo. L. Stone, Sam'l Henstock, Joseph Williams.

Middletown—Lyman Bebec, John D. Thomas, Middle

Why Copperheads Oppose Negro Suffrage.

When the colored people of the South are enfranchised, there will be eight hundred thousand votes given for the Republican Union ticket, as not one bisck in a hundred could be coaxed or coerced into voting the Copperhead disunion ticket. People may talk about the influence and control the intermeters would exercise over the votes of the istemasters would exercise over the votes of the blacks, but it is all a mistake. The candidates of the Republican party would receive the support of the freedmen quite as unanimously as the Copperhead candidates will obtain the votes of the exrebels. Give the colored man the bailot, and there will hereafter exist two great parties at the South, of not very unequal strength, just as we have them in the North; but the Union party there, as here, will be in the ascendant. One party would be composed of three elements; first, radical Southern white Unionists; second, radical Southern white Unionists; third, radical Northern Unionists who migrate to the South—the whole constituting the Republican Union party of the South, as the correlative of the Republican Union party of the North.

The other party in the South would consist of. North.
The other party in the South would consist of,

Republican Union party of the South, as the correlative of the Republican Union party of the North.

The other party in the South won!! consist of, first, the great mars of the late slaveholders, who were active robels; the bulk of the "poor white trash." who also were rebels, and are controlled by the aristocracy in, consequence of their dense and hopeless ignorance; third, Northern Copperheads living in the South. who sympathized with the rebels, voted against railing any more men or money to prosecute the war, and declared that the rebellion could never be put down by force of arms; fourth a small sprinkling of blacks of the baser sort—pampered house servants and the like, but all told, numbering only a few thousand in the entire South—the whole constituting the rebel Copperhead party of the South, and acting in concert and unity with the Copperheads of the North.

From this survey, it is obvious why Northern Copperheads are opposed to conferring the franchise on the colored mon of the South. They perceive very clearly how that class would cast their votes. If they could be assured that the blacks would support the Southern Copperheads their votes. If they could be assured that the blacks would support the Southern Copperhead ticket, their hostilities to colored suffrage would instantly undergo a modification. Many of them would clamor as loudly for "universal suffrage" as they now do against it. The opposition of the Copperheads, therefore, is not to negro voiling in the abstract, but to negroes voiling for the Republican ticket. The "poor white trash" in the South oppose colored suffrage on different grounds. They have been taught by the cruity slaveholders to believe that their own rights and position in the scale of society would be impersible or substrict by letting the negroes up, and that their assumed superiority to the blacks depended on keeping them down. Therefore they are hostile to the blacks beling allowed to better their condition by acquiring wealth or knowledge or political privilegas. They

Anti-Slavery Progress.

very in this country has acted as a strong induce ment to the performance, however tardily, of this act of justice and bumanity.

It is fitting, indeed, that the country by which Negro Slavery was commenced should finally abandon and surrender it. From the time of Mohamined black slaves have been held in parts of Africa and Asia. Early in the fifteenth century one of the princes of Portugal personally gave an impetus to maritime discovery, which eventuated in the researches of Columbus, on the then almost "unpathed waters" of the Atlantic. The exchange by four Moorish prisoners for twelve black slaves from Africa, in the year 1442, led to the commencement of the slave trade, by a company of adventures, under royal patronage, a little later. But, though the trade flourished at first, it gradually declined. The discovery of America, in 1492, at which time there were only about 300 slaves annually brought in to Portugal, made the trade popular and profitable. Columbus himself had been engaged in it before he went upon his adventurus voyages, and recommended the Spanish sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isa bella, to traffic in Indians, as the inhabitants of the newly-discovered continent were called; and, curiously enough, it was bound that domestic slavery was one of the optiment that trades?

The regions of the bit own Alleys and the control of the control o

Union State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, August 17, 1865. The Union State Convention met in the House of depresentatives at moon to-day. The Convention was called to order by General Cameron, the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Hon. John Cessns was chosen temporary

resident.
A Committee was appointed on Contested Seats
and Permanent Organization.
Mr. Todd of Cumberland offered the following: Resolved. That this Convention, representing the Mesoired. That the Convention, recognize the claims of our soldiers on its confidence and graittude as an perior to those of all others, and that in token of the sincerity of this declaration it will nominate none as candidates for office except those who have proven their loyality and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the Republic.

Mr. Stevens moved its reference to the Commit-tee on Resolutions, which, after some debate, was modified by instructing the Committee to report this afternoon and then adopted. A Committee, consisting of one from each Sens-torial District, was appointed on Resolutions. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock The Convention reassembled at \$0 ctoca.
The Committee on Permanent Organization reported H. C. Johnson of Crawford, for President with a Vice. President from each Senatorial District Mr. McVeigh, Chairman of the Committee of Resolutions, submitted a report as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Wayne McVeigh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:
The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare,
First. That as representatives of the loyal people of this Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchesded victory to the National arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, to render treason against the Republic Impossible for evermore, and next to Him, our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices and illustrions heroism, have secured to their country peace, and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a fallure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it habeen efficient in its operations. Second That, revering the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr of liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than by a generous support of his feliow pairlot and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete the task he had left unfinks and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic secured.

Third. That the mild and generous method of re-

rights and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic secured.

Third. That the mild and generous method of reconstruction off-red by the President to the people lately in robellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and grafitude; but with such evidence of definer and hostility as to compel us to the conviction that they cannot sreftly be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason until they have proven their acceptance of the result of the war, by co-operation in constitutional provisions, and giving to all men within their borders their innihenable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Fourth. That having conquered the rebellious States they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive and the laws which are to govern them should be referred to the law making power of the nation, to which it legitimately be longs.

govern them should be reterred to the law making power of the nation, to which it legitimately be lones.

Fifth. That as the late Rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property holders of the South, it is but Just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfelted and vested in the Government the property of all Rebels whose estates exceeds the sum of ten thousand dollars, and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casual ities of the war, to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citisens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

Sixth. That it is the duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws as to afford increased protection to American industry, to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people, to render labor profitable and remomerative, to build up a hommarket for our agriculturiets, to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the rubble credit; and this Convequion recognizes the chief enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which for four years has furnished piratical vessels of war to the Rebels, and thus endexored to drive our commerce from the seas.

Seventh. That any strempt by foreign nations to

to the Rebels, and thus endrayored to drive our commerce from the seas.

Seventh. That any sttempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy republican institutions. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demands that no such attempt shall succeed.

Eighth. That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldlers, prespective of the date of their enlistment. Ninth That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton

name a recognize in Edwin M. Stanton, the fearless, honest, and able head of the Department of War. a public servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men, and we tender to him, and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet, our thanks for their valuable services in the cause of liberty Tenth. That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation

Tenth. That the constant devotion it Governor. Currin to the best interests of the State and nation during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just debt of gratitude we owe our national detenders, not merely by words but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks

unde we owe our national defenders, not merely by words but also by deeds, entities him to the thanks of every loyal clitzen of Pennsylvania.

Elevench. That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognize the claims of our clitzen soldiers on our confidence and graticade, and that in nominations for offices an especial regard should be poid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or navy in the suppression of the Rebellion.

Twelfith. That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted antaorities to maintain the life of the Republic. They did this by infamiling the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproaches against treason or armed traitors: by procuring a decision from the Democratic Judges of our Supreme Court denying the right of the Government to the services of the citizens of this State for the defence or their imperiled country; by discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union, thus rendering it necessary to saccemb to treason or pay large bounties, and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies; by opposing the calistment of negroes for our defence

r opposing the enlistment of negroes for our de ense, although one white man less was required or every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain; by deuying to our soldiers the right to vote while lighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our Constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections and exempted our brave soldiers from this disability; by exaggerating the public indebteduces, denying the public credit, and teaching that the resources of the North were unequal to the suppression of the Rebellion; by a shameful opposition to measures extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by a milignant effort by these means to insure the success of the Rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the mation in its effort to subdue their friends; by now heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing t the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg nation in its effort to subdue their friends; by now heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors; by frowing down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers, and by assuring Rebeis that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes. And, if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the working men of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of public faith and credit

Mr. Todd again offered the resolution submitted by him at the morning session, relative to the recog-nition of soldiers' claims to offices, &c., as a substi-tute for the one on the same subject, presented by the Committee, Alter considerable debate, the sub-stitute was negatived by a vote of 17 year against

stitute was negatived by a vote of 17 years against 111 mays.

The resolutions, as submitted by the Committee, were then unanimously adopted.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Auditor General, which resulted as follows: Gen. John F. Hartranft of Montgomery county, 63; John A. Heistand of Lancaster, 30; B. C. Macount of Lawrence, 20; Gen. Charles Albright of Carbon county, 3; Gen. James 8. Seliride of Northampton county, 5. On motion, the nomination of Gen'l. Hartranft was declared to be unanimous.

The following is the bolloting for Surveyor-General:

rai: Col. Jacob M. Campbell of Cambria county, 93; Gol. Jacob M. Campbell of Cambria county, 32; Gen. James Neglee of Schuyikill county, 27. The Hon John Cessna of Bedford county, was elected by the Convention as Chairman of the State Central Committee. The members then proceeded to indicate their choice for members of the State Central Committee; after which Gen. Hartrant and Col. Campbell, be-ing presented to the Convention, made brief ad-

The Convention then adjourned sine dis.

OPPOSED TO OATHS -A correspondent writing OPPOSED TO OATHS—A correspondent writing from Richmond, relates an incident as follows: A modes' young county girl, on applying for rations to one of our relief ogents, a few days ago, was asked if she had ever taken the oath. "No, indeed, sir," was her terrified reply, "I never swore in all my life. "But you must take the oath, my good girl," said the agent, "or I cannot give you the rations." "No, indeed, I can't, sir, mother always taught me never to swear." The agent mildly persisted, and the milden as pertinacionaly refused all attempts at persuasion, until overcome at last by the dreadful conflict between necessity and her high sense of moral duty, she stammered out with downcast lids, "Yeil, sir, if you will make me do such a horrid, wicked thing, d—n six Yentime?"

News from All Nations. -Applications for pardon flow in steadily to the President, but few are granted.

—Advices from Spain mention the probability of war being declared by Spain against the Republic of St. Domingo. -Significant ministerial changes have recently ta-ken place in Austria, in the direction of freedom and liberalism.

-Queen Victoria is to travel on the continent accognito, and under the title of the Duchess of

—General Butler has written and will soon print a pamphlet defending bimself from the attacks of Chaplain Hudson. —Commissioner Halloway, of the Patent Office, as signified his intention of immediately leaving the aterior Department, whether his successor be ap-outed or pro-

-Repairs to the damaged railroads of Virginia are y progressing, and it will not be long before communication will be restored throughout —One day last week the Union Hotel at Saratoga, entertained 1,400 people, who consumed 1,240 lbs. of beefsteak, exclusive of other meats, and 410 quarts of ice cream.

—Cholers, in its westward travels, has reached Ancona, Italy, where 34 persons are dying of the ter-rible disease daily.

—The work of reinterring the remains of our soldiers who died at Andersonville during the war is nearly completed. Fourteen thousand headboards are to be set up.

-The Rebel General Forrest cannot return to his plantation and old home on the Mississippi River with safety to himself, unless protected by Federal

— Serious riots are prevailing in Petersburg, Va., growing out of a contest between the blacks and the poor whites as to which shall have the monopoly of cleaning the bricks. —A large number of negroes are now being contracted for at the Freedman's Bureau in Richmond to proceed to Cayuga, Co. N. Y., for the purpose of felling a large tract of valuable timber in the marshes of that section.

The total number of schools for freedmen in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi, 189; number of teachers employed, 220, and number of teachers enrolled, 7,000, who, during the mont of Msy, voluntarily paid a tuition aggregating \$1,200 —The sympathy of the Washington Seressionist-for Mrs. Davis is decidedly substantial in its chara-ter. The amount subscribed in her behalf foots up-to the handsome sum of \$8,500. The lowest contri-bution to the fund was \$10, and the highest \$500.

who recently died in New York, appointed a country pastor, who had been very kind to her, residuarly leades of her estate, worth \$800,000. She also left money for the erector.

-The miners of Scranton, Pa., and along the Lackawanna Valley are on a strike, the absolute merits of which it is very difficult really to get at, though the results will be felt next winter in the ad-vanced price of coal.

—Twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-even acres of public lands were entered at Wineba-go City, Wisconsin, during lest month, for actual settlement under the Homestead law, and the cash sales foot up only \$1.049. —A novel and rather startling idea has been put forth by a new Government paper in France, i. e., that no one should be allowed to write in a newspa-per without having been subjected to a competitive examination and obtained a diploma.

examination and obtained a diploma.

—The negro population of Washington continues to be increased by arrivals from Maryland. A census is being taken of the colored population, with a view of amellorating the condition of the destitute, assisting the idle to employment, and establishing free schools for colored children.

There are 219 establishments for the manufac-turing of men's furnishing goods in the United States, which represent a capital of \$2,256,500. The material costs \$3,520,607, and employs 258 male and 1,568 female operatives. The combined product of these manufactures is \$7,218,780.

—The feeling in Canada, in favor of annexation to the United States, has grown rapidly of late. Our third of the Parlimentary members are in two of it, and all that is wanted to carry the project through to success is a bold and firm leader. The Ministry have become somewhat slarmed. —Ramor in Richmond states that the Washington authorities torbid the selling of any more Government property, as it is believed that a war with France to expel Maxamilian from Mexico and involving other European Powers is imminent. Great excitement everywhere prevails.

—The last census reports that in the manufacture of boots and shoes New England is represented in the following proportion: Number of establishments, 2.435; capital invested, \$10,977,113; cost of material used, \$27,189,000; male hands employed, \$5,000, and females, \$22,252; cost of labor, \$17,499,000, annual products, \$54,815,948.

—A grand military council is to be held in Richmond during the last week in August, at which President Johason, Secretary Stanton, and the several Generals in command in that section are to be present. It is supposed that final action will then be taken upon the grave issues of State policy growing out of the recent election in Richmond.

out of the recent election in Richmond.

A terrific hurricane has occurred in the South Pacific Ocean, entirely washing away one of the Palmerston Islands, leaving nothing but the coral breakers, which, in case of a heavy sea, are entirely invisible to the eye, but in perfectly calm weather invisible to the eye, but in perfectly calm weath they are observable. Owing to this damage by hurricane, several vessels have been wrecked, in none were American.

During the first six months of this year, the emigration to the United States through the ports of Bremen, amounted to 18,700 persons, against 15,000 in 1863. The emigration through Hamburg, for the same period, amounted to 15,600, making araddition to our population of nearly 34,600 in six months. A far larger number is expected from those German ports this Fall and next Spring. —Accounts from Texes state that very many of hose who were intense Seccessionists are now equal y as fervent and zealous for the Union. The largest slaveholders express themselves reconciled to the changed condition of affairs, and say that well cas inventioners express themselves reconciled to the changed condition of affairs, and say that well regulated free labor will prove more profitable than servile labor. No lately rebellious State will more resulty return to its former national relations than Texas.

Texas.

—The son of John Mitchell recently visited Fortress Monroe to see his father, but having no authority from the War Department for admission, was not silowed cutrance. He was gentlemanly in his request, and took the refusal with like good grace. Learning his father was well, seemed to pacify him much under his disappointment. He is a fine appearing man, of agreeable address and conversation. He was an officer in the Rebel army.

—The original Will of George Washington is still preserved to his countrymen. The writing is in the ownhand of the illustrious "Father of his Country." plain and legible, and signed at the bottom of each page. This Will was preserved from the destruction attendant upon the exacuation of Rich mond by the former Secretary of State, Col. Mon ford, who secured it it the iron sate of the Capitol thereby showing the veneration in which he held the name of that great man. name of that great man.

name of that great man.

—The planters of Western South Carolina are charged with continued and violent abuse of the freedmen. The offenders in the more violent of these outrages are now in jail awaiting trial. They claim that a clause in their contracts with the illitreated blacks, permitting the application of the labin certain cases, had been introduced with the permission of the local commandant. The commandant in question is to be severely rebuked and signally punished.

—The friends of emercipation in Parall care extraction.

punished.

The friends of emancipation in Brazil are actively at work in efforts looking to the extinction of slavery in that empire. Propositions for partial emancipation have been introduced in the Brazilian Senate with a good prospect of becoming degal enactments. If successful in these measures, their advocates intend to continue their efforts for still further concessions in the matter, and hope that before many years they will be able to effect the complete abolition of Slavery in their country.

-The trustees of Washington College, at Lexing —The trustees of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., have unanimously resolved to tender to Gen. Lee the Presidency of that venerable institution. Gen. Lee was long a Professor at West Point. He is at present residing at Cartersville, on the south side of the James River, 40 miles from Richmond, in a small but not in elegant cottage, adjacent and belonging to which are some four or five acres of land, which he finds recreation in cultivating. Gen. Lee is usually reticent in his seclusion, and it is probable will rarely if ever emergo from it.

probable will rarely if ever emerge from it.

A remerkable instance of elopement and abandonment, in which distinguished persons are prominent actors, has come to light in New York, creating a sensation in fashlonable circles. One G—, a young man of good standing in society, whose parents were very wealthy, was married some 15 years since to a nieve of an ex-President of the United States. For soveral years they lived happily together, two children being the fruits of their union.—G— then became enamored of an American primadonns, and neglected his family. After repeated warnings, his father dishnerited him. On the 12th linst, G— was arraigned in New York for abandonment, his wife confronting him as complainant. The case was settled amicably by the husband agreeing to return to and live with his wife.

Proclemations have now been issued by all of

—Proclamations have now been issued by all of the seven provisional Governors appointed by President Johnson for the States in which, until the surrender of the Rebel armiles, control was usurped by the insurgents. The lest are by Gov. Wun. Marvin, of Florida, and Gov. Hamilton, of Texas. The former informs the cilizens that Slavery is dead and cannot be resuscitated, while the latter warms the Texans against cherishing the idea that when their civil government is again in operation they can restore slavery, and against attempting to frame a constitution or enact laws punishing negroes for any offenses from the penalties of which white persons are exempted, or imposing burdens on the one rece which the other is not compelled to bear. At the same time he said that the blacks had enough to attend to for the present to let the question of voting alone. -Proclamations have now been issued by all

The Atlantic Cable-

For several days confused and unsatisfactory reports have come from the Atlantic Cable. Last week we had news that the insulation had been broken, and every body then believed the new telegraphic enterprise a failure. On Monday, however, later intelligence was received, showing that the cable had sustained some damage on the 29th of July, as had been reported, but that the trouble had been remedied, and the Great Eastern had continued her govers.

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of July, as ma been remedied, and the Great Eastern had continued hef yoyage.

All went well until the morning of Wednesday, August 2d, when the signals received at Valentia suddenly became unintelligible, and soon ceased altogether. The steamer which left Liverpool on the 4th mst., reports that no further intelligence had been received up to the hour of her departure; so that an interval of two days had elapsed. When first heard from the Great Eastern had laid twelve hundred miles of the Cable, but had herself made a distance of only one thousand and fifty miles. She had thus paid out one hundred and fifty miles of Cable in excess of the distance she had sailed. On the 2d the ship was in the deepest water of the route, viz: twenty-four hundred fathoms, or nearly two and three-quarter miles. twenty-four hundred fathoms, or nearly two and three-quarter miles.

The London Times infers that the disaster occurred after the Cable left the vessel, from the fact that it was unknown to those on board, who were signalizing their messages as usual, when their signals became unintelligible at Vallentia, and at last ceased extend it fadds:

ectine differentiation continuity. It adds:

"As to the chances of recovering the unimpaired part of the cable, and repairing it, it is said that the process could not be accomplished at the rate of more than a quarter of a mile an hour, which the elightest wind or rough sea would at once put an to. For such eventualities the Great Eastern is amply provided. She has several bonys on board, equal all together to a weight of fifty tons; and she has at least five miles of powerful wire bony rope, which can support all the bonys themselves can float. This effort to bony, however, will not be resorted to till the last extremity, owing to the danger and improbability or finding the Cable again."

The following is a record of the progress of the entirely. It adds:

and improvability or maning the Caule again."

The following is a record of the progress of the expedition from the 59th to the Sist of July:
July 29—Miles laid, 700; distance run, 600 miles.
Accident to cable.
July 30—Miles laid, 750; distance run, 650 miles.
July 30—Miles laid, 900; distance run, 750 miles. THE LATEST-THE CABLE PARTED AND BOUYED.

THE LATEST—THE CABLE PARTED AND BOUYED.

By the arrival of the schooner First Fruit at Harbor Grace, Now Foundiand, we learn that the Cable was parted and bouyed on the 2d of August. The report received is as follows:

"On the 6th of August, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the schooner saw the steamship Great Eastern and the British war steamer Terrible. At six o'clock in the morning saw a beacon-bouy with a flag upon it, marked as follows: Great Eastern, Number five. The Great Eastern and the Terrible were then about five miles southeast from the beacon-body."

At noon the Terrible came near the First Fruit and received information from her of the beacon-bouy. The Terrible reported that the Cable was parted on the 2d of August. The position of the beacon-bouy, by the account of the First Fruit, was in latitude 51' 40' north, longitude 38.

A"FAULT" DETECTED AND REMEDIED.

A "PAULT" DETECTED AND REMEDIED.

Our former intelligence from the expedition stated that on the first day of the voyage, (July 24.) a fault was discovered in the Cable and speedily remedied. The nature of this defect has since been explained. The nature of this defect has since been explained. The nature of this defect has since been explained. The accident had a curious origin. When the Great Eastern was about eighty miles from the land, going at the rate of six miles an hour, and the weather perfectly caim, the electric current suddenly ceased to flow. The ship was immediately backed, while the cable was drawn in by means of a reel fixed in the forward part of the ship, and the defective part tound. It appears that in the act of spiking the short lengths of the cable on board the ship, as they arrived from the factory, a small bit of wire which had been cut out fell upon the coil in one of the tanks and was afterward drawn into the guiding-wheels in the process of paying out. The weight of the "jocky-pulleys" employed to keep the cable in place forced this wire through the insulating material until it pierced the core, destroying the insulation. Skillful electrical tests enabled the operators to discover the seat of the trouble; the Cable was cut and respliced, and the Great Eastern tearresumed her voyage after a detention of twenty four hours. A fler this, all went well until the 20th, when the second break occurred—but this was also remedied, and the ship went on until the 2 dinstant—at which point all news stops. A "PAULT" DETECTED AND REMEDIED.

The Detection of Counterfeiters.

The Detection of Counterfeiters.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has issued a circular in relation to counterfeiting, stating that Congress has appropriated a considerable sum of money for the purpose of meeting any expenses in detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, as well as the coin of the United States.

It being expected that further appropriations of a like nature will be hereafter made, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed that the administration of the measures contemplated by Congress, shall be committed to the Solicitor's office, and that there be orranized therein a division, under the direction of a competent head, to have immediate charge of the measures, in question, which has accordingly been done.

done.

Colonel William P. Wood has charge of the division, under the supervision of the Solicitor, who says: "The mode of operation adopted by the office is two-fold. First, by the office of rewards for services or information tending to the suppression of counterfeiting, and, second, by direct efforts to collect information and make seizures and arrests through the instrumentality of persons seting under the direction of the chief of the division.

In order to secure the rewards it is not essential collect information and make seizures and arrests through the instrumentality of persons acting under the direction of the chief of the division.

In order to secure the rewards it is not essential that the parties asking them shall act to any extent under the direction of this office. They may proceed with their operations on their own account and in their own way, until they shall reach their consummation, when they may present the results to the office and claim proper rewards, which will be given with fairness and on the most liberal scale. But it must be borne in mind that in such cases the parties can only look for reward for what they actually accomplish, as the office will not undertake to remunerate them for loss of time, or to reimbures any expenses which they may have incurred in unsuccessful efforts. Neither is it necessary that such parties shall perform any acts whatever beyond the mere communication of information which shall be found to be of value, and incoperson possessing such information need apprehend that his just claims will be everlooked or disregarded, since books will be kept in the office in which will be entered every item of information received, together with the name of the party by whom it is sent, and before any reward is awarded a careful examination will be made of the whole case, in order that each person who has contributed to the general result shall recover his proper share of the reward." The Solicitor has also issued a circular to District Attorneys, Marshels, and Clerks of Courts of the United States, specifying the particular service which he solicitor has also issued a circular to bistory actions of the United States, specifying the particular service which he requests of them and the kind of information to be

Our Claims on England.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has made an eloquent address at San Francisco, where he alluded to our claims on England. Here is what he said :

"There are some accounts yet unsettled between our own and foreign Governments; but they will be settled without hestilities. There is the Alabama's account with Great Britain. [Tremendous spplanee.] When the Alabama went down in the British Channel, in sight of the vine-clad bills of France and the white caiffs of Albion, she left a small bill which we shall ask England to pay, and which she will pay. [Enthusiastic cheering and epilaner. This is a question we can properly submit to the arbitration of a neutral power, as it is a question of dollars and cents, and does not affect our antional honor in any way. The Alabama was an English crew, armed with English guns, supplied over aid over again with arms, ammunition, men, and provisions in English Colonial Ports; and if this does not give us a tair claim for the damage she did, then there never was a fair claim for the damage. [Applanee] And I think she will settle it, after a little more correspondence on the subject, and take Andy Johnson's receipt in full. [Enthusiastic applanes.]

British Franc Thade.—Lord Goderich, in a debate in the British Parliament, bit the vail on the head exactly when he attered the following words: "Otherwise and the state of the content of the following words: "Otherwise and the settled in the British Parliament, bit the vail on the head exactly when he attered the following words: "Otherwise and the settled "There are some accounts yet unsettled between

BRITISH FRES TRADE.—Lord Goderich, in a debate in the British Parliament, hit the wall on the bed exactly when he uttered the following words: "Other nations know, as well the noble Lord opposits and those who acted with him, that what we mean by free trade, was nothing more nor less than, by means of the advantages we enjoyed, to get at his monopoly of all their markets for our manufacturers, and to prevent them, one and all, from ever becoming manufacturing nations."

TEA PERFORMING AS POWDER.—A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, before hot water be put upon it, it will yield double the amount of exhibitanting qualities. Another writer says that "if a piece of lump sugar the size of a wainut, is put into the tea-pot you will make the tea infuse in one half the time."

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