THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. VOL. 8.—NO. 226.

The Press.

M, in advance.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Advices from the Southwest represent that accotton now in Texas will only amount to the country of the reported exodus of 10,000 ourian rebels to Mexico is an exaggeraon. The number who took their departure all amount to less than 400. Two companies of lowa cavalry had defeated 500 Sioux Indians, thishop Andrews has requested the Methodist Episcopal Churches to hold their annual Conrence in the fall, and elect delegates to the neral Conference, to be held in April next. Mexican news says that by the Liberal neral Negretes countermarching his forces completely frustrated the combinations of he French general to capture him. The city Tula and the town of Matchula had been aptured from the French. In the latter ice no quarter was asked or given. Presi-

Governor Parsons, of Alabama, has issued a oclamation, ordering an election for dele-tes to a State Convention to be held on the September. He says that of the one andred and twenty-two thousand Alabamians gaged in the war, seventy thousand of them re killed or disabled. He also says that they have every right which they ever possessed except slavery; and that the sooner they bow the decree abolishing that it will be the

In June, 1864, it was found in the Treasury rpartment that one hundred \$1,000 bonds, with coupons attached, were missing. The tectives were notified, and after a thorough vestigation, they arrested in New York on aturday last a Mr. W. W. Whittlesey, a form-acturday last a Mr. W. W. who confessed his money was found on him, but he chilthe officers where some of the coupons here secreted. He was lodged in jail at Wash-

whines over results, but deals at once with them in a sensible and straightforward manner.

In connection with the fact of the destruction of slavery, must be considered that other great fact, that a majority of the American people have repeatedly declared their will that it should be so. They look upon it as a compensation for the loss of life and treasure which they have sustained. In other words, they regard it as a blessing. This expression of their will and sentiments the South cannot afford to disregard. Upon the temper which is displayed in future intercourse with the North depends much of the future happiness and prosperity of the Southern people.

If we persist that we have been robbed, that slavery was wrongfully and wantonly destroyed, and seek further to agitate the subject, we simply out ourselves of from the sympathy of hose with whom we must live, and volunteer to the world a standing advertisement of our subjugation. Why practe of wrongs if we can suggest no remedies? Why provoke from victorious enemies (if we will be so foolish as to call the Northern people such,) increased rigor of rule, and fresh imposition—whether it shall be one of equality or one of vassalage. Just so surely as it arraysitself against the fixed will of the great majority, just so surely, as it has already most sadly learned, will it fail to secure anything but contempt and defeat. Let us beware; then, of those who for personal ends would place us in so false and disastrous an attitude. If we do not want negro suffrage forced upon us, let us not provoke it by foolish perverseness in our failure to accept accomplished facts. We must keep in sympathy with the Northern people, and remove from our midst all offensive relies of a dead institution, in order to bring about, at the earliest possible day, a complete obligation of sectional times, and secure that actual union which can spring only from harmonious feelings and common interests. It is only as we lift ourselves to the nates of the desired to the total contemps de-North Carolina is shipping to the North a arge amount of copper, iron, lead, etc., mined that State. The negroes are, it is said, acmulating small fortunes working the gold ad silver mines. The aristocracy of the State, is reported, are becoming very bitter in heir views against all Union men. ment, leased Ford's Theatre for fifteen ndred dollars a month, with the privilege buying it for one hundred thousand dollars, ongress so provides. terrible disease has broken out among the c, horses, and hogs on the Arkansas and

issippi bottom lands. The supposed cause son from black gnats. The animals die lines, and scarre that actual union which can spring only from hurmonious feelings and common interests. It is only as we lift ourselves to the national level that we cease to be a mere dependency, a contemptible province to a conqueror's dominions. This may be a humiliating fact, but we must not forget that it is the result of our voluntary passage at arms with a sweetor antagonist. rom twenty-four to forty-eight hours after climinary measures are in progress at ashington to try Captain Wirtz, commander

the Andersonville prison. A large number witnesses have been summoned and a mass estimony collected. A large slaughter-house situated in the west end" of Jersey City, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning; loss, \$15,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Further particulars of the wreck of the asport Quinnebang, come to us via Fortress e. The number of those lost will amount New Orleans despatch of the 25th, says

t Merritt's Cavalry force were on the move m Shreveport (La.,) to San Antonio, Texas. stock broker, named George R. Graham, before Recorder Enue yesterday, charged rk, some \$50,000 in money and other propernk. Mr. Graham was bound over in \$10,000

intive of the scenes along the new addition ets) Passenger Railway, will be found in ther column. The cars ran over this new ys ago; so that what is here described will w to most of our readers. The Richmond, Virginia, election yesterday

the New York Express announces that Presie Eastern States. quarantine of thirty days has been estab-

There was again a dull stock market vester There was, however, some slight imprement in Government loans, especially systematics, based upon favorable form advices. Other bonds are very dull. ing Railroad and other speculative stocks e a shade lower than on the previous day. ere was very little doing in the flour marer. Corn sold at 95 cents per bushel. Cotn was sold at a decline. Sugar brought 10 per pound, in gold. Whisky was quoted

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, terday, amounted to \$5,750,300. fold closed in New York last night at 14814.

SOUTHERN JOURNALISM.

convention of the editors of the Southnewspapers is proposed, for the purpose easing, by mutual agreement, their iption prices to the rates demanded present expenses of conducting and ing their journals, and to form a comion similar to the Associated Press of wrongs, relieve their wants, and to secure North, to procure telegraphic intelli. them "a fair chance in life." The freedc. Many of our Southern exchanges men have a faithful and powerful friend doing real service to the nation by their | and guardian in Gen. HOWARD. ad advice to the people, and by the perency with which they counsel frank and lial submission to the Union, and a fair of free labor. The rampant secession rs nearly all disappeared with the deof the rebellion; and the summary ression of the few attempts that have made to disseminate fire-eating docbroadcast, appears to have had a salueffect. There is at least this great Sined, that whereas in former years of the South was completely de-

ly and Union. We append a few ex. in the Confederate service. One of the s, which indicate the prevailing tone: the Charleston Courier.]

t. it must be understood that South im is as ready and willing as any State Union to enter into the bonds of a composition to enter into the bonds and the future. It becomes us by consideration to look to the prospective of not only our State but all the consideration to look to the prospective of South Carolina is not connected the of South Carolina is not connected the constant of the soft, who are making visits to the careful as to what opinions of the soft, who are making visits to rith, to be careful as to what opinions fier in reference to the sentiments of ople of South Carolina. We, as a people, pared to receive the new political status ted to us, and persons going to the und representing that the State is unfit for the consideration of a becaut of civil authority, are doing us great to.

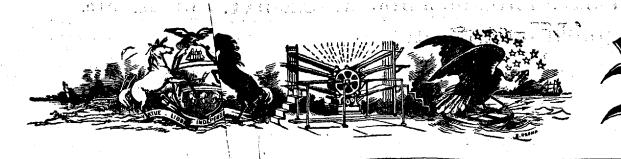
to the service of slavery and seces-

its mighty powers are now wielded

the cardinians are not fools. They adsolve all sensible people both North and all sensible people both North and all sensible people both North and that the war is ended. They now ask they may be allowed to enjoy the rights discovernment and the privilege of initial sovernment and the privilege of initial sovernment and the province and the sensitive should discovernment. The hard should be opened, of the sensitive should be opened of the sensitive should be sensitive should

neral policy of mutual concession and tion, which has apparently been adopt-on the happiest results in allaying un-yor hostile feelings; and the stranger had it a difficult matter to discover any stations of bitterness or distruct unong class of our people towards assets. round, and in a spirit of fairness and consess, marked by the best feelings of musespect, discuss the recent war—its bat-spencrals, its victories, its defeats, and neequences thereof—just as we used to the results of some great political ign. Indeed, it is very doublid whether has left only more wounds to be heated, theorems, between the contending parties vertremently been opened by some exiting contest. We are a people that soon fordit is not in our nature to bear malice, two stand with great obstinacy by our stand are tenacious of carrying out our es. Surmounting all obstacles to accompletished purpose, so soon as it has been we quietternoose, so soon as it has been so soon as it has h nd flatter ourselves that it is not in nd fiatter ourselves that it is not in comman success even though the deserved it. Thus it is now. The is been decided; slavery has been and the doctrine of secsion foreer and the doctrine of secsion foreer, it is not in the control of the contro

code and set up an independent re-at will, and defy the Government



a arcod.

PHILADEPHIA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

WASHINGTON. ARREST OF A THIEVING TREA-SURY CLERK.

which would be powerless to coeree her into the line of duty; and what kind of a government would this be then with an imperion in imperion? But, it is unnecessary to bring up these old arguments, for four years of war and discussion have exhausted the subject and forever settled that question. The people here are fast coming to view it in the proper light, and now perceive that they acted hastily. They see, too, the folly of prolonging opposition to the full and unconditional re-establishment of good feeling between the people of the several States.

[From the Nashville Union,] He Acknowledges Having Stolen One Hundred ishment of good feeling between the people of the several States. [From the Nashville Union,]
The South has been twice arrayed against the North—once politically and once in arms. The result has been defeat in both instances. This defeat must be accepted as a great fact, and the legitimate business of true Southern states manship is to seek out for the people the readlest and most beneficial mode of adjustment to this inexorable condition. Some questions must be considered as definitely settled. The war decided something. What was it! The impracticabitity of secession—the integrity of the Union, and the incompatibility of swary with freedom. Incidentally to this is the destruction of slavery. The fact must be accepted that slavery nowhere exists in the late rebellious States. In the progress of a great war it became necessary for the Government to use, for a purely military purpose, the African race in this country. The condition of that use was a change in the status of a large portion of that race. That change having been made from necessity by him who was by law the sole judge of that necessity—and there never since laving occurred a necessity for a rechange, it must remain fixed. He who does not recognize this is a disorganizer and an impracticable. Statesmanship never whines over results, but deals at once with them in a sensible and straightforward manner.

In connection with the fact, of the destruc-Thousand Dollars in Bonds.

THE BARGAIN FOR FORD'S THEATRE - CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1865. Arrest of a Thieving Clerk. On the 15th of June, 1864, the chief clerk and superintendent, connected with the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the latter a note, stating that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for issue, of \$1,000 each, were missing, and that he had exhausted all the resources at his command in the endeavor to find them. As they had not been signed by the Register, or sealed, they could not be negotiated. The coupons, however, amounting to \$108,000, were sealed and complete, and payable to bearer on the first of January and July in each year, and could be sold anywhere. The Solicitor of the Treasury having employed two detectives of this city it was not long before they fixed upon WAL LACE W. WHITTLESEY, a clerk in the loan office office of the Treasury Department, as the guilty party, but it was not deemed advisable to make the arrest until more con-clusive evidence could be obtained. Their uspicious were strengthened by the fact that Suspicious were strengthened by the fact that Whittlesev resigned his position in December last, and was living sumptuously, without ostensible means. On Saturday last the detectives proceeded to New York and captured VHITTLESEY, near the Western Hotel, in Courtland street. He confessed his guilt, and stated and street. He contessed an guilt, and stated to them where some of the coupons were concealed, namely—in the chandelier of his residence, where they were subsequently found, but the bonds had been destroyed. On re-

WHITTLESEY quietly seated himself in the car, but soon after the train had attained its full speed he hastened to the door, doubtless with the intention of jumping off, but was pulled back. Finding himself foiled, he endeavored to obtain sympathy from the passengers by accusing the officers of kidnapping He was safely landed here this morning, and conveyed to the police headquarters. Whittlesey had sold some \$8,000 worth of the coupons and had made about \$2,200 in premium on the gold, but through his high style of liv-ing he had no money when arrested. Ford's Theatre.

covering all that was available of the stolen

property, the detectives took their prisoner rapidly to Jersey City, to catch the train.

The Secretary of War having occupied Ford's Theatre, has informed the latter's counsel that he recognizes his right to com-pensation, and after a careful investigation of he value of the building has rented it until the 1st of February next for \$1,500 per mo with the privilege of purchasing it for \$100,000, the price agreed upon with the Christian Con ission, if Congress see proper to do so; if not to return it in good condition. The build ing will probably be needed for a depository of the rebel archives.

result of our voluntary passage at arms with a superior antagonist. [From the New Orleans Delta.]
The people of the South, as a mass, have honestly made up their minds to support the Union, the Constitution, and the laws of our common country, and that they will adhere to this conclusion with sorupulous fidelity there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. All they desire is a restoration of civil power—to have their State and municipal governments in regular, unobstructed operation, as before the war—and in this regard they are not only reassured, but delighted with the wise and magnanimous policy announced and energetically pursued by President Johnson.

We might fill our columns with extracts The Government Sale of Vessels. The Navy Department is rapidly disposing of its immense fleet, at prices about equal to the Government appraisement. The next of this character, nearly all the editorials of great sales will take place as follows: Boston, August 1; New York, August 15; Philadelphia the loyal Southern newspapers breathing, and Washington, August 19; Mound City, Illinois, August 17; and Washington, August 19. These sales will similar spirit. They have doubtless many dispose of the larger portion of the fleet which rebellion. measure of success will reward their efforts.

The Forthcoming Trial of the Ander-Li must be remembered, however, that sonville Prison-Keeper. the South is still in a very unsettled con-Preliminary measures are in progress for the trial of Captain Wirtz, formerly in charge of the Andersonville military prison. A large dition. Many traces of a distrustful feeling between the whites and blacks are pernumber of witnesses have already been sumceptible. A prospect of the emigration of moned, and letters are constantly received Irishmen or Germans to perform some of | from those who possess knowledge of the cruelties practiced on Union prisoners by this the labor heretofore monopolized by the rebel commander. negroes is commented upon as an important and hopeful indication of the future. One hundred and eighty-four patents were

Complaints of the unreliability of the ne-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina. groes appear; and some journals allege that Governor PERRY will leave here to-day fo discontent on the part of the latter already South Carolina to enter upon the duties of his wears an ominous aspect, and that if proper precautions are not taken there may ISAAC E. Holmes, of the delegation from South Carolina, is ill in Washington. A number of leading railroad men from the be a repetition of the St. Domingo massacres in some districts. Other journals,

> their respective companies. FORTRESS MONROE.

South are here on business connected with

again, accuse their cotemporaries of a ten-

dency to exaggerate difficulties of this kind.

But enough is disclosed to make it clearer

than ever that it is the true interest of the

dominant classes of white men to treat the

freedmen well and fairly, for a double rea-

son-first, to secure lenient treatment

themselves from the Government; and,

second, to re-establish industry and to

ubiection.

by the friends and advocates of violations of the laws of war while he was

avoid the deadly animosity of the race which they have heretofore held in servile

Despite occasional instances in which the

agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have come

n conflict with the military authorities, it

is recognized everywhere as the active and

faithful champion of its proteges. It is ani-

mated by an earnest desire to redress their

CHAMP FERGUSON.

The trial of this notorious rebel chieftain

now proceeding at Nashville, Tennessee,

before a military commission, is exciting

much interest in the South. He is accused

of murdering many Union prisoners in

cold blood, and of all the infamies connected

with the worst species of guerilla warfare.

His defence consists mainly of a plea that

that he should not be held amenable for his

scribed by the Nashville Union:

scribed by the Nashville Union:

The first witness called for the Government in this case was the celebrated Union scout, "Tinker Dave," who was at the head of a company of home guards, and who has fought Champ Ferguson from the beginning to the end of his career. It would almost seem that both of these men bear charmed lives. They have shot at each other innumerable times, and received ugly wounds. They were deadly enemies, and hunted each other down with savage ferocity. The real name of "Tinker Dave," as he was known in the war, is David Beatty. He is a man about forty-five years of age, inedium size, but of iron mould, and great courage. He is covered with scars received in battle, and from bushwhackers, and many a rebel has bit the dust from his unerring aim. They feared Dave, on account of his cunning and courage.

BEATTY's testimony portrays in homely

BEATTY's testimony portrays in homely but emphatic language the brutality of the rebellion; how FERGUSON roamed through

East Tennessee, "killing and conscripting

Union men, and shooting at men;" how they killed prisoners, whom he saw carried off one day, and whose dead bodies he witnessed the next; how they came disguised as Union men to his house, to lure him

into their toils; how he was once captured,

and in effecting his escape was fired upon,

and received three wounds-"one in the back, one in the shoulder, and one in the

hip;" how he was in communication with

General BURNSIDE, "bushwhacking," and

going to the Pederal lines for ammunition. but for no pay, clothing, or provisions, and

narshalling his forces of determined neigh-

bors to the number of five, ten, twenty, or

sixty, as the exigencies of his peculiar ser-

A Quarantine Established-Encourage

also, on all vessels from the West Indies.

Newbern advices state that a superior quality of copper is being received there for

shipment North, having been obtained from the mines near Charlotte by the defunct rebel

government. There are also large quantities

of iron, lead, coal, and sulphur to be shipped

The negroes are accumulating small fortune

The negroes are accumulating small fortunes by working the gold and silver mines. Large quantities of confiscated cotton is also being forwarded North. The Raleigh Progress says that the native element, including the aristocracy, is growing more defiant, and threaten to hang the Union men as soon as the troops are withdrawn.

Gen. Sherman in Indianapolis. Indianapolis, Ind., July 25.—Major General Sherman arrived here this morning, and will

be formally welcomed by the civil and milita-

ry authorities this afternoon.

vice required.

Further Particulars of the Loss of the Quinnebang.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.-Further par iculars of the loss of the steamer Quinnebang have been received here. City, with 210 officers and men of the 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were on the Quinnebang when she was wrecked. They left Morehead City on the morning of July 20th, and soon after passing outside the bar the machinery gave out, and ceased to work, and the ship soon drifted ashore, in spite of all efforts to save her. In two hours she was a perfect wreck, there being a heavy sea at the time. The U.S. surveying steamer Cor-win sent her small boats to their relief, and the second mate of the brig Adams took three oatloads ashore. Many saved themselves by means of life-preservers. The following is a mplete list of the lost: Sergeant D. Lichtenberg, Corporal J. Campman, Patrick Cawley, Patrick Finne, ohn Oertel, John M. Gomphf, W. V. Long, David Welch, John B. Stewart, and some ten or

twelve of the 9th Maine Regiment, are said to be lost. The steamer Thetes has arrived from Texas His defence consists mainly of a plea that he virtually surrendered on the same terms as the armies of Lee and Johnston, and ports all quiet in Texas. Many of the troops were still on transports when he left.

The United States steamer Kennebec has arrived from Pensacola, but brings no news. It was very healthy when she left, on the 19th

principal witnesses against him is thus de- instant. The Thetis reports passing off Cape Fear bark Juliette S. Clark, and a large fleet of vessels bound North. The ship Herman, of Bremen, and another ship, name unknown, that loaded with French tobacco at City Point, went to see yesterday.
Surgeon McClellan, for the last three years in charge of Hampton Hospital, left yesterday for Philadelphia, being assigned to duty in that city. Dr. Frantz, Surgeon United States Army, supersedes him in charge of Hampton

THE SOUTHWEST.

Only 50,000 Bales of Cotton in Texas-The Reported Exodus of Rebels Exag-gerated—The Methodist Church South

ing Mining News.

ing Mining N

in twenty-four toorty-eight hours after being attacked. Theuppoled cause is poison from black gnats, lich were very thick some time since. There has been grea loss of stock, and men have been atticed by the same discuse, who have been dooring the cattle.

The Richmond Eltion. BALDIMORE, July 25.—A splat despatch to the American, from Richmo, received this evening, says the election day passed off quietly, resulting in the eltion of Sturde-vant for Mayor by four hundi majority over Taylor.
The Richmond papers of the morning were received here to-night

Monitor launged. PORTLAND, July 25 .- The ligt-draught Monior Washita was launched successfully to-day.

MEXICO.

The Combinations of he French Forces Frustrad.

cal right which the State possessed under the Kinky-heads? almost as white as anybody. Federal Constitution, is here to-day, with the Kinky-heads? almost as white as anybody. It is an unfortunate thing for the negroes of exception of slavery. The slave code is a dead letter, and it is the height of wisdom to produce the best possible results from the new order of things.

Justices of the peace, constables, members of the common councils, judges of the courts, was told an amusing story last winter.

except judges of probate; the county treasurers, tax collectors, assessors, coroners, and nicipal officers, who were in office on the 22d of May last, are appointed during the coatinuance of the Provisional Government.

The judges of probate and sheriffs in office on the 22d of May last will take the amnest. oath, and continue to discharge the duties d their offices until others are appointed. Eab officer is required to take the amnesty oat, and give a new bond. The election for degates to the convention to assemble on the 1/h f September next will be held on the 31stpf

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

sentatives, the Dictator and the Daderberg.

[From the Boston Journal, Monday.]

The great attraction of the present wek will be the ocean monitor Dictator, whicharrived here on Sunday forenoon, droppinganchor in the roads at about eleven o'clock. The is last from Newport, R. I., where she was visited by about ten thousand persons or about one thousand a day. Leaving Newport on Friday afternoon, she steamed out teen, by Block Island, some thirty or forty mies, before proceeding directly on her cours! It was a little rough outside that night-just what was wanted—and she worked to a carm, steering like a pilot-boat, and seemig as buoyant and lively as a wooden ship it ballast. As to speed, she has made from he to eleven knots per hour on the passagd and there is no doubt this cap, and soon will be increased to twelve or thirteen (perhas fifteen) knots. She was off Cape Cod on taurday evening, and made the balance of the run at a moderate rate. On nearing Boston light, however, vesterday morning, her rapid hovements completely astonished the tug and pilot-boats which were out on the alert.

The Dictator measures upwards of 3,00 tons, and draws-19 feet of water forward, and 22 aft at present, with only about 500 tons of bal on board, leaving her deck some four feetabove water forward, and three feet aft. Wh her full quantity of coal on board (1,000 tos) she, of course, will be a foot or so deeper. She is 320 feet long, has 50 feet beam, and 2 depth of hold. Her turret is 24 feet in diamter on the inside, and 15 inches in thickness. She carries but two 15-inch guns, which thrw solid shot of 480 fbs. cach. The walls of the pilothouse, at the top of the turret, are 11 iphes in thickness. The quarters of the officers and men below are well lighted throng heavy glasses set into the deck, and thoughly ventilated from two or three steam lowers, which are kept constantly in motiontaising a breeze, which sometimes counged the fine as it is kee to mention it. Inlase of a leak in her hull, thirty-five hundre tons of water can sentatives, the Dictator and the Daderberg.
[From the Boston Journal, Monday.]

Only 50,000 Bales of Cotton in Texas—
The Reported Exodus of Rebels Exags
gevated—The Methodist Church Sonth—
A Fight with Indians.

New Onleans, July 34.—The steamship Mariposa, from New York, arrived here to-day.

A letter from Galveston, duted the lich linst, says the total amount of cotton in Texas does the provided with two revolving Traby threets placed that 1,000 Missourtans are in that vicinity, bound for Method. This is undoubtedly a piece of nonsense, the entire party being less than four hundred.

On the 39th ultimo two companies of the 78th lows Cavulty fought a party of rive hundred Sioux Indians, and captured four of them. The Indian loss in killed and wounded is unknown, but it is supposed to have been heavy.

The Twest publishes as special desputch from Mobile, dated the 22d instant, which says lishop Andrews has issued a notice to the Mothodist Episcopal Church, requesting that the Annual Conference, commencing in April next; also requesting the churches to meet at Columbus, Ga., for reconstruction.

A defalcation of ten thousand dollars has occurred in the form's Freedow for the Union.

A defalcation of ten thousand dollars has occurred in the commissary Scott lost the money in gambling, and had field from Silveyoport.

One thousand bales of cotton had arrived at Xew Orleans from the Oughthy.

MENTHIS.

A Terrible Discusse Among the Cattlesian of the Common of the Amound Condinary, 3688; indial filt in the Common of the Amound Condinary in Sections of the Union.

A Large Number Bying.

MENTHIS.

A Terrible Discusse Among the Cattlesia for some time, the animals dying becaused the cattle, horses, and hogs, and has among the cattle, horses, and hogs, and has mong the cattle, horses, and hogs, and has mong the cattle, horses, and hogs, and has a mong the cattle, horses, and hogs, and has mong the cattle, horses, and hogs, and has also for some time, the animals dying the continued on the commission of fron armor will be oxided on the constraint of the common of the continued of the continued of t

pended in clading the Dunderberg; 590 tons are already in position. The plates on the hull are from 12 to 15 feet in length, 3 feet in width, and 3½ inches in thickness, and are screw bolted to the wood cushion by 1½-inch bolts. The plates are placed vertically on the sides. The casemate armor is 4½ inches in thickness, and secured and placed in the same manner as on the hull. These slabs are over 8 feet, in length and 2s inches in width. The pllothouse is six feet in diameter, seven feet in height, and ten inches in thickness, and is situated in the forward part of the casemate. The Dunderberg will have two masts, the forward once being fitted with yards, and she can spread several thousand yards of canvas. The cylinders are each 100 inches in diameter, with 45 inches stroke of piston, and are placed on the starboard side of the vessel side by side. There are 6 main and two donkey bollers. The main bollers are 13 feet deep, If feet 6 inches high, and 21 feet 5 inches front, with sixty furnaces in two tiers. The smoke nipe is thirteen feet in diameter, and is shot-proof when it passes through the casemate. The cost of the engines and boilers will be over a half million dollars. The contract rate of speed will be fifteen knots per hour.

A SPEECH BY GENERAL LOGAN. HIS VIEWS ON FREE LABOR AND THE CONSTIT TIONAL AMENDMENT.

Major General Logan delivered a foreible and cloquent speech in Louisville, Ky., on Friday last, in which he gave some sensible

advice to the Kentuckians. We subjoin the

following extracts:

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

TWO TOWNS CAPTUR BY THE
LIBERAL TROGS.

New York, July 25.—The steamoly era Gruz, from Yene Gruz, July 14th, and Pepsco, from New Orleans July 17th, have a yed. 4The New York, row Yene Gruz, July 14th, and Pepsco, from New Orleans July 17th, have a yed. 4The New York, row Yene Gruz, July 14th, and Pepsco, from New Orleans July 17th, have a yed. 4The New Yene City of yellow in the New York, where the Interest of the New York, where the Interest of the New York, row Yene Gruz, July 14th, and Pepsco, from New Orleans July 17th, have a yed. 4The New York, row Yene Gruz, July 18th, and Pepsco, from New Orleans July 17th, have a yed. 4The New York, row Yene Gruz, July 18th, and Pepsco, from New Orleans July 17th, have a yed. 4The New York, row Yene Company of the State or respondent says that when Negrotell back for the Yene Interest of Which was yene the Interest of Which was yene the Interest of Which in the July 18th, and the Imperialists were plaing to surround him, Negreti retired to Inchors, where he divided his forces, marchit them in different directions, and thus Mshal Bisanie's combination, which was to rainante the war, was frustrated.

The war is becoming every day mojecriour in the State of Chicheancean, and a foe of one thousand men has been sent from kitco to protect Morelia, the capital of the Stat. This has not been done, however, and Cept Potter has been censured and recalled fallowing Regules to defeat him. Col. Palan has also suffered defeat him. Col. Palan has also suffered defeat him. Col. Palan has shown the Convention to be held in Special and the Imperialists lost that hum dred men. No quarter was asked only the Potter has been censured and recalled fallowing the Potter Morelia, the capital of the Stat. This has not been done, however, and Cept Potter has been censured and recalled fallowing the proclamation of Govern Potter Morelia, the capital of the Stat. This has not been done, however, and Cept Potter has been censured and recalled fallowing the proclamation of Govern Potter Morelia, the

AN ANECDOTE IN PART.

[was told an amusing story last winter, while in Savannah, to this effect: There was brore the Legislature of Georgia a bill to expiritate all the free negroes in the State. Against this barbarous measure the citizens of Savannah entered a most pathetic protest. Aremonstrance went up from that goodly city to the Legislature, signed by almost everybedy. The reason for this remonstrance, it was said by the friends of the measure, was that all the folks in Savannah were "kin."

was said by the friends of the Hessute, was that all the folks in Savannah were "kin."

The Labor Question.

There is another objection urged to the emancipation of slaves in Kentucky. It is said that if the slaves are made free Kentucky will be without labor. This is a great mistake. If made free, the probabilities are that they will remain, and, for wages, labor with much more energy than heretotore. If not made free, with no laws to protect the institution, surrounded as you are by free States, offering to them an asylum and wages for their labor, they will desert their masters, and find for themselves a home in a foreign state, where the spirit of freedom is universal, and the curge of slavery driven from the land. It is natural that they should do so, and no man but a crazy man could calculate otherwise. And would it not be better for Kentucky to show her magnanimity, her patriotism, her desire for a lasting peace, and the return of fraternal feelings, by at once doing that which, if she does not do, will soon do itself. Think of the great desire on the part of the civilized world that the chains of slavery, still clanking in your State, should be stricken from the limbs of the black man by the generosity and Christian spirit of your own people. Let your cloud-kissing hills and smiling valleys once test the energies of free labor, and ere long the number you are behind your sister States in population you will gather, the deficiency in wealth you will accumulate. Enterprise, capital, intelligence, and Christianity, will leap for joy over the new and bright prospects before them. Kentucky will then take the position she ought to occupy among her sister States, and claim rank and respectability second to none.

** * Our land is swarming with thou-THE LABOR QUESTION.

increased to twelve or Intreen (pernas in the coll) known. Sho was of cape Good on them at a moderate rate. On nearing floston ight, however, yesterday morning, her rapid love ments completely astoniahed the ting and The Dictator measures upwards of 30d tons, and draws infect of water forward, and 22 at a present, with only about 500 tons of halo no board, teaving her deck some four feethbow full quantity of coal on board (1,000 ton) and draws infect of water forward, and 22 at a present, with only about 500 tons of halo no board, teaving her deck some four feethbow full quantity of coal on board (1,000 ton) and the street in the state of course, will be a foot or so deeper. She is 520 feet long, has 50 feet beam, and 2 dopth of houl. Her turnet is 24 feet in diamfor on the course but two 0.5-inch guns, which thry solid shot of 480 hs. each. The walls of the plot of houl. Her turnet, and the carries but two 0.5-inch guns, which thry solid shot of 480 hs. each. The walls of the plot of house, at the top of the turret, are it iphes in this ness. The quall light of the office havy entitled from two or three steam lowers, which are kept constantly in motion has a series to be one of the constant of the plot of house, at the top of the case of the constant of the plot of house, at the constant of the plot of house, at the constant of the plot of house, at the constant of the plot of house, and the constant of the plot of house of the plot

NEW YORK CITY. The steamer Euterpe has arrived from Wilmington, N. C., with advices of July 22. ARRIVAL OF STRAMERS. The steamer Penobsoot, from Key West on the 18th; the steamer El Cid, from Newbern on the 23d, and the steamship Doris, from New rleans on the 18th, arrived at this port this morning. anticipates a journey eastward, and will be the Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is in

this city, the guest of Colonel How.
General Hooker addressed the 102d New York

Regiment this afternoon. Beef steady at 11@17cts, closing heavy; receipts 5,000 head. Sheep steady at 5@5%; receipts 16,000; swine easier, at 11@12; receipls 10,000. THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Gold, 1434; New York Central, 944; Eric, 839; Hudson, 1036; Reading, 104; Pittsburg, 684; Rock Island, 107; Northwestern preferred, 614; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 243. Market firm, with a large business in Eric. SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, bark Schillen, from Cronstadt.

Below, ship Alex. Marshall, Liverpool.

THE FREEDMEN. SOUTHERN IDEAS CONCERNING THEM.

A STORM BREWING." SO SAY GEORGIA JOURNALS.

The Negroes All Impressed with Totally Different Ideas of Life.

Insubordination. Indiscriminate Rob bery, etc., Asserted to be Their Favorite Pastimes.

WFUL FEARS OF THEM, AND APPEALS FOR GOVERNMENT PROTECTION.

Their Conduct Fast Tending towards Scene Like the Massacre of St. Domingo.

Wail from Prostrate Slave-maste Auxious for Life. [From the Macon Telegraph, 18th inst.] It is our duty to inform the authorities those to whose hands have been entrusted the management and control of our affairs, actual events that are now transpiring, which require immediate and prompt action. We warn them that unless attention is directed at once to the conduct of the freedmen, the scenes of blood-shed and massacre. of St. Domingo will be re-enacted in our midst before the close of the year. We speak advisedly. We have authentic in-formation of the speeches and conversation of the blacks, sufficient to convince us of their purpose. They make no secret of their movement. Tell us not that we are alarmists. After due investigation and reflection upon this matter, we have determined to talk plainly, without fear or favor, and if our voice of warning is not heeded, we, at least, will have the consoling reflection that we have performed our duty One word to the people: Our safety and

reflection that we have performed our duty.
One word to the people: Our safety and protection from such occurrences depend at present upon the military power of the United States; and it is competent to defend us. But how can we expect to guard against this state of things in the future! Does any sane man suppose that, by a sullen and obstinate spirit of quiescence, the future well-being of the State and of society can be secured! In a short time we will be called upon to send delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution. Is it not important that men of statesmanship and wisdom should represent us! Upon the action of the next Legislature depends, in a great measure, our future tranquility, safety, and prosperity. You, people of Georgia, are to elect them. They are to be chosen by you. Will you not at once qualify yourselves for the exercise of the elective franchise! Argument upon this subject is unnecessary. Every thinking man must admit, there is but one course left us, dictated by reason and common sense. We will not insult the intelligence of the people by an elaboration of this subject. The remedy for our present situation is self-evident and too apparent for discussion. Let those who have been the leaders of the people come out and address them publicly, as they do in private, and urge them to action. It is natural that our people should feel dispirited and gloomy. By the results of the war, they find the accumulation of years swept away. They find themselves bankrupt. The capital we had in slaves is gone, but off is not one. Our lands remain—our energy remains. We still have strong arms and stout hearts to battle with adversity. We are left the privilege of controlling our own local legislation and affairs in our own way. Let us qualify ourselves then, and use the privilege wisely, prudently.

The Above remarks endorsed.

The Atlanta Intelligencer comments on this article of the Telegraph's, saying:

From all we have seen about us, and have heard from different portions of the State, we are satisfied that the apprehensions of the Telegraph are not groundless. A spirit of reckless improvidence and an entire indifference as to the events of the future seem to have taken possession of the minds of a majority of the negroes of the country. Without judgment, without foresight—attributes that not many of them have hitherto been called upon to exercise, as their planning and thinking has been done for them by the whites—these defuded creatures have become possessed with the idea that they are free to do just as they please. The Atlanta Intelligencer comments on this

to exercise, as their planning and thinking has been done for them by the whites—these deluded creatures have become possessed with the idea that they are free to do just as they please.

Every one that has any knowledge of the negro character, knows that nine out of ten of them are indolent and entirely disinclined to work, or to make any eirot whatever, if any labor is required, when left to pursue the bent of their inclinations. They seem to think, if they think at all, that in some mysterious way shelters will be provided to shield them from the blasts of autumn and the storms of winter, which will soon be upon them, and hence with a reckless abandon that is perfectly marvelous, they leave comfortable homes, where hitherto they have lived in the enjoyment of as much happiness as any laboring people on earth, and where they seemed to be perfectly satisfied until their weak heads became cruzed with the idea of being free. As to substitute they way the fed as were the ancient lating that they way. The fed as were the ancient lating that they way. The fed as were the ancient children of Israel in the wilderness, with qualls and manna from Heaven; for not the qualls and manna from Heaven; for hot the least provision do they seem to be making for a future supply. The seemes of the farm and the dull routine of plantation work, are evidently too tame and too common-place to suit their bewildered imaginatic as; and in crowds they throng the ways that lead to the cities, and then get into cellars or under haves—others under frail board shelters, and oth, ers spread them get into cellars or under haves—others under frail board shelters, and oth, ers spread them selves upon the naked ground. The way that it so become of these poor deluded creatures a few months hence—how they are to be sheltered against the storms of winter—how, they are to be fed and clothed, and how they are to be prevented from indiscriminate their and robbery, are questions of fearful import, they are to be fed and clothed, and how they are to be p

The Richmond Republic of Monday has the subjoined interesting items:

CITY POINT will no longer be a military depot, all the stores there having been removed, and the quartermaster at that point ordered to report to Colonel William James, chief quartermaster in this city.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO GEN. TURNER.—MESSIS. John M. Roundtree, Turner, and Whitney, of Chicago, arrived in this city last week, bringing with them the magnificent sword voted by the electors of the Chicago Sanitary Fair to General John W. Turner, commanding a division in the 24th Army Corps and the District of Henrico, including the cities of Richmond and Manchester. The sword was duly presented to the General the evening after the arrival of the committee, and took place at the official residence of General Turner, opposite the late mansion of Mr. Davis. The gathering of officers and eivilians on the occasion was large and brilliant. Among those present were General Terry and staff, General Devens and staff, Major General Foster, Major General Curtis and staff, Governor Peirpont, Secretary Lewis, and a large number of others.

Auction Sale of Captured and abandoned property took place on Saturday and abandoned property took place on Saturday and abandoned property took place on Saturday and Deventure was large, and the bidding very spirited. Fifty thousand pounds of rags were soid at 7% cents per pound; 7,000 pounds old copper at 15 to 20 cents per pound; 8,000 pounds old brass at 16 to 16 cents; 6,000 pounds old lend at 6% cents; 156 tons new bar and wrought and east scrap iron at \$25 to \$400 per ton. A large lot of miscellaneous articles was also disposed of at satisfactory prices. Another sale will take place in a few days.

DESCENT ON GAMBLING HOUSES SATURDAY NIGHT.—The military authorities at Richmond, in pursuance of the spirit and letter of General Grant's order which directs the suppression of gambling houses in all places where military law prevails, made a descent, with an armed gaurd, on Saturday night, upon the following hous RICHMOND. The Richmond Republic of Monday has the

liè thère was no white person present, and the negro servants who had charge of it, on being questioned, stated that there had been no faro played there for a week past, and that the owner of the place was in the country. The corner of Fourteenth street and Exchange alley, on the other hand, was bountfully supplied with all the mysterious boxes, cheeks, spreads, &c., used by the craft in their combats with their patrons of the jungle. At the various houses above named, all of which are in the Fourth Provost District, six persons were arrested upon suspicion. They were before Col. Warren yesterday morning, who released them upon an order from the Provost Marshal General directing him to do so. This does not indicate by any means that the authorities intend in the future to be lenient towards the class of offenders alluded to. So far from it, from all we could learn, those hereafter convicted of gaming will receive justice untempered by mercy. It will be a fruitiess experiment, too, for any gambler to attempt to evade the rigid order on the subject, as Gen. Terry has a force amply smillient to ferret out their most secret haunts. He who would, therefore, under the circumstances, give the gamblers of Richmond any other advice than to burn up their cards and boxes, and seek some certain means of livelihood, is one whose

miles. The water will be supplied and the works creeted after the manner of the Croton queduct, which supplies New York, forty miles distant. We understand that the dam for the supply of the proposed reservoir is to be constructed near Zicglersville, in Mont. gomery county,

—The school for soldiers' orphans at Quakertown, under the charge of Mr. Cort, now numbers about sixty pupils. He has recently en-larged the school buildings, which will enable him to accommodate a much larger number.

pound. The tax made was virtually fitten cents, the tax entering into the value of the tobacco.

On the 1st of July, 1884, the tax was increased to thirty-five cents per pound. The tax was assessed on all tobacco in the hands of the manufacturer, or his agent.

Again, on the 18th of April, 1885, the tax was increased to forty cents on the pound, and assessed on all tobacco in the hands of the manufacturer, or his agent. These laws were not to apply to stocks of tobacco which had been purchased, and were in the hands of the purchaser; but that which was in the possession of the original manufacturer, or his agent, supposed to be the same person, the manufacturer owning the stock was only held liable. So, then, to sum up from these taxes, the law, as regards Virginia, and in fact all the States South, stands thus: The manufactured article found in the hands of the purchaser, provided he can show the papers proving its purchase, and showing that it had passed out of the hands of the manufacturer before the time for which the latter is properly taxable, are not subject to the tax while in the hands of the purchaser, unless it has been transported beyond the limits of the States lately in armed opposition to the Government. Amonth or so before the establishment of the assessment may be considered the time referred to. The tax to which tobacco is held liable when transported, is therefore that which was in effect by the law, as it existed, when it first became liable to the tax.

Tobacco becomes liable to tax when sold by the manufacturer, and only then; consequently, the tax to be levied will be the tax which existed at the time of the original sale by the manufacturer. No tax is imposed, if removed before any tax law existed; if sold under the fifteen cent. law, fifteen cents; and thirty-five or forty cents, if sold under the law imposing that amount. The date of original sale by the manufacturer, and only then; consequently, the tax to be devied will be the tax which existed at the time of the original sale by the

An Author in Court.

DUMAS AND HIS HISTORICAL CHARACTERS-

The Paris correspondent of the American

CURIOUS LAWSUIT

ing up things generally.

— The 76th Pennsylvania Regiment and the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived in Harris-burg on Sunday, and will there receive their money and discharge papers.

— The Norristown Herald, which appears both weekly and semi-weekly, is a live newspaper, and a credit to the town in which it is published. The Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday evening publishes a column and a half of complimentary notices which it received from its cotemporaries upon its recent enlargement.
 A meeting is to be held in Middletown next Saturday, to devise ways and means to raise money for the erection of a soldiers nonument.

the district composed of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, amounts to \$103,-652.80.

— The Union Convention of Mercer county the same tax here as when shipped out of the "finsurrectionarry" States.

The tobacco market, as these laws begin to be well understood, has given some little signs of activity. From Lynchburg, one of the largest and most important marts of manufactured tobacco, quite a number of shipments have taken place, especially since the resumption of canal navigation. These shipments have principally been directed to foreign ports. We learn, from correct and reliable Lynchburg authority, the amount of shipments up to this time. They comprise 25 hogsheads directed to Richmond, 5 to New York, 102 to Liverpool or London, 94 to Bremen, and 85 hogsheads of stems shipped to the latter port, making in all ship, Lycoming county.

HOME ITEMS. London, 34 to Bremen, and as negativated of stems shipped to the latter port, making in all an aggregate of 314 hogsheads. Thus over a quarter of a million of pounds are on their way to market from Lynchburg alone. Let us be hopeful that the trade will no more suffer from its temporary stagnation, and wealth and prosperity speculiy flow in our dear old mother state through this wide yet lately choked-up channel.

in a hay-mow, and was captured after a pitchfork fight. CURIOUS LAWSUIT.

The Paris correspondent of the American Publishers' Circular says:

"M. Alex. Dumas has appeared before our courts as the defendant in an interesting suit to determine the liberties which writers may take with historical persons. The dramatic episode in the life of Marie Antoinette (which was so full of dramatic episodes), known as the 'Journey to Varennes,' tempted M. Dumas. He made it the theme of a novel. It happened that a M. de Prefontaine, a chevalier de St. Louis, and a half-pay major, was drawn into this history. He lived at Varennes, and, ether by accident or design, he opened his door when the carriage drove up. It was half-past eleven or design, he opened his door when the carriage drove up. It was half-past eleven of clock at night. Count de Moustier (one of the body gwards who accompanied the royal party,) had got out of the carriage to find some-body who would point out to him the road from Varennes to Stenay. Perceiving a light and an open door, M. de Moustier made for them, but the door was instantly closed. M. de Moustier's narrativel 'Thereupon a man appeared hid asked what was wanted. The rely made was, 'To ask you to show me the road leading out of town towards Stenay.' The man said: 'I would do so willingly, but I should be hanged if it was known.' M. de Moustier observed that he was too well bred not to do everything to serve a lady. He answered, 'We know all about it; it is no lady.' "Thereupon M. de Moustier abruptly broke off conversation to let the king know what had taken place. The king ordered him to return and bid the man to come to his majesty. M. de Moustier went back and said: 'My mistress has charged me to beg you op the carse. Steps, and, after talking a moment with riage. "sty, he led M. de Moustier to the compant, who said he had oro." If he failed to appear ant at one o'clock, A. h. at Varennes.

"'The man who acted as he was anajor rule do was named Prefontance." "I an militage was a major who said he was named Prefontance." "I and militage was a major wh -A shocking act is reported as having occurred on board the steamboat Armenia, on Thursday afternoon, on her trip from Albany to New York. A respectable-looking woman, who was accompanied by four children, and was on her way to meet her husband, leaped overboard with a babe in her arms, and both vere drowned. No cause could be assigned for - An expert swimmer is giving exhibitions at Fall River, Eastern Massachusetts. He suf-

cent invention a skate has been made which will contain a hot brick. By this invention

bricks may be more safely carried than in

feet long and 43 feet wide, is to be erected at the Tewksbury Almshouse, Massachusetts, to accommodate the harmless insane of that in-A package of three letters recently arrived at the Woodstock (Vermont) post-office from Irasburg, having been over twenty-one years the two places..

rob her mistress. - A man who had lost \$1,500 at fare was preven ted by the police from hanging himself to a ramp post in a street in New York.

a ramp name in Rochester tied a stone to her child, neck, threw it into the canal, and watched it struggle and drown.

days since in St. Louis.

— A young woman died from exc. assive laughter in New York last week. pay to \$3 per day.

- Emigrants are pouring into Missouri.
- A Loan-ly man—Jay Cooke.—Boston Post.

four French gendarmes at Civita Vecchia, who aptured the notorious brigand Tamburini. The gendarmes refused to accept the money, but, when told they were bound to do so, they immediately sent it to the Minister of the In terior to be distributed to the poor of the dis-

celebrated throughout the Netherlands with great enthusiasm. The demonstrations, how-ever, were made principally by the lower classes, and are said to have been disapproved by the King and the ministers.

Mr. Cox, M. P., has abandoned the action — Mr. 103, and the for libel which it was lately stated, to the general amusement, he had commenced against het proprietors of *Punch*.

— On the 1st a provision in an act of Parliament took effect to render maker and dealers in chain cables and anchors liable to £50 penalty for selling them without being "proved."

In an article published by the Paris Presse, the opinion is expressed that any attempt to increase the size of the French newspapers to Lord Derby has promised to open the Exhibition of Works of Arts, Industry, &c., at -Dr. Manning, the new Roman Catholic rchbishop of Westminster, recently arrived -The King of the Belgians' health, without being positively alarming, has yet been less. e of the new English Protestant Church of St. Peter's, at Chantilly,

ant varennes.
"'The man who acted as he was a major guide was named Prefontaine; "al and militor of cavalry, and a knight of the ro, "rted that tary order of St. Louis. As it is rop. "tend that tary order of St. Louis. As it is rop. "tend that tary order of St. Louis. As it is rop. "tend that they will be made to the thin and had followed his advice he would have escaped, M. de Moustier owes it to the truth to declare that the ouly service which M. de Profontaine remered, as less was simply released in the country of the coun child, which she intended to adopt. Preston, on the 14th of Sept wisit to England in a short time. favorable for some time past

The foundation-stone of was laid a few days ago.

— The Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Rait

THREE CENTS.

counsel, if followed, will lead them, just as certain as night follows day, either to Castle Thunder or some worse place.

The Bar-rooms to be Closed To-morrow—with a view to prevent any disturbances that might possibly grow out of drumkenness at the polls to-morrow, General Turner has issued an order, closing throughout the day of election all the bar-rooms, saloons, and other places in the city where liquor is sold by the glass. The order is founded on a careful regard for the peace and quiet of the city, and we hope to see it strictly observed.

pregnated with the filth and poisonous waters of the numerous dyeing establishments along the river, and eminent physicians have in nu-Tobacco-The History of its Taxation nerous instances traced the eauses of disease Tobacco—The History of its Taxation.

(From the Richmond Commercial Bulletin.)

This great staple of Virginia, which has been such a mighty agent for the prosperty and commercial renown of the "Old Dominion," has suffered greatly since the return of amicable relations throughout our continent, and its stagnation is greatly owing, among other causes, to the uncertainty or ignorance of its value under the many different laws imposing inaution upon it. We propose to inquire into the history of the different rates of duties and taxes, and trace the matter up to the present merous instances traced the enuses of unseess and death from the effects of drinking the Schuylkill water. For the purpose of supplying the city with wholesome water, the Chief Engineer was instructed to make surveys from the three different points, namely: the Neshamony, Perkiomen, and French creeks. The Perkiomen, we believe, has been selected taxes, and trace the matter up to the present time. In doing this we have the assistance of a competent Northern merchant, whose inte-rest in the matter has induced him to make it

as the fountain. The route surveyed follows the Cermantown and Reading pike by way of Fairview. The distance is some twenty-six rest in the matter has induced nim to make it an especial duty.

The first tax upon tobacco was levied on the list of September, 1862; but manufactured tobacco made before this date, and removed from the place of manufacture, was not liable to any 18x. If not so removed, on tobacco valued at not over thirty cents per pound, the tax amounted to ten cents; if valued over thirty cents, the tax was fifteen cents on the pound. The tax made was virtually fifteen cents, the tax entering into the value of the tobacco.

The Normal department is now entirely distinct from the orphans' school, and is in a scparate building, under the charge of Mr. James B. Brunner. - Episcopal Clergymen in Bedford and the adjoining counties, held a Convention in the village of Bedford last week, in the Lutheran Church, when sermons were preached by the Rev. John F. Esch, of Paradise, Lancaster county; Rev. I. Newton Spear, of Altoona, and Rev. John Cromlish, of Columbia. Efforts are being made to erect an Episcopal Church in -J. G. Adlum is the Union nominee for the Assembly in Blair county; Benj. F. Rose and Adam Moses, for Associate Judges; Colonel. D. M. Jones, for Register and Recorder; John C. Biddle, for Commissioner; James McKim, for Auditor; H. C. Nicodemus, for Surveyor Resolutions of confidence in President Johnson and Governor Curtin were adopted by the

son and Governor Curtin were adopted by the Convention.

— Owing to the heavy rains, the Susquehanna.

— the man few days. rose considerably within the past few days. Some of the creeks up the valley have been wild, washing away hay, fences, &c., and tear-

will be accorded to the manufacturer with his own tobacco.

Another undetermined point is in relation to tobacco in the Southern States being free of tax in those States; possibly the courts may abrogate the ruling of the department, and the final ruling may be that the distinction between tobaccoshipped North and that remaining in the South will be wiped out, and all must pay the same tax. It has been thought by some that it will not stand a law test, and that the Southern tobacco will have to pay the same tax here as when shipped out of the finsurrectionary? States.

will meet on the 4th of September next to nominate a county ticket. — Rev. W. C. Cattell will deliver the Baccalau-- Rev. W. C. Cattell will deliver the Baccalatercate sermon at the ensuing commencement of Lafayette College, at Easton.

- Efforts are being made to establish a Lodge of Odd Fellows in Titusville.

- Copper has been discovered in Wolf town.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afora very little more than the cost of paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for The War Press. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty.

STATE ITEMS.

The Doylestown Intelligencer has the following: A survey has been made from Philadelphia to Perkiomen Creek, under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Works, for the purpose of supplying the city with pure water. The water, as furnished from the Schuylkill above Fairmount, is impropered with the fifth and poleonous waters.

an extra copy of the paper will be given.

rate, \$2.00 per copy.

two officers were escorting from Hartford jail to Wethersfield, Friday, slipped his braceleta suddenly and ran like a deer. He could not be followed until the police were informed, but not much time was lost, and after an ex. citing chase and search, he was discovered hid

fers himself to be thrown into the water with his hands and feet tied, when he will release nimself and perform other unprecedented - A bottle was found, Saturday, by Mr. Nye. of North Falmouth, Mass., at Nye's Point, Buzzard's Bay, near the monument, containan envelope, upon which was written the fol-lowing: "Drowned at sea, Isaac Morton, chooner Dale."
—Skaters will be glad to learn that by a re.

- Edward N. Thompson, for many years con tres, died in Baltimore on Thursday last, after a long and painful illness, aged about fortyeight years.

— A brick building, three stories high, 125

 A Crowley boy in Boston, five years old, died a few days since from the effects of drinking brandy, which he had got hold of in his mother's absence.
 A servant girl in Connecticut has confessed to conspiring with her lover to murder and

five boats will indulge, will come off at New Haven on Thursday.

— A bill iard tournament for the championship of the . State will be held at Portland, Me. during the flat was selected at Fortland, Me, during the flat week in September.

On Satura 'ay, June 10th, Speaker Colfax and his party had a snow-ball match on the species. plains.
— Wilkes Booth's, dressing-case sold for \$15 at - Whites Booth's, auction in Canada.

- General N. P. Bank, 'ew Orleans, practice as a lawyer in h 'ew Orleans.

- General Grant and 'Me 'ingara Falls tour, 'atrotting horse valued a, '\$5,000 died a few days since in St. Louis.

tion of the Richmond Whig.

— There were 40,000 people at the German, pic-nic in New York last week.

— New Yorkers spent two millions last year. to go to the theatres and such.

— Judge Holt is at the White Mountains.

- The fiftieth anniversary of Waterloo was

on the 4th, a married woman was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for stealing a with his suit at Geneva, on his way to Rome. - Queen Emma, widow of the late King of the Sandwich Islands, is expected to arrive on

The estimated population of the colony of Victoria, on the 31st of December last, numbered 604,888 souls, of whom 347,954 were males, and 256,904 females. The increase of population by excess of immigration overcanigration during the last quarter of 1814 was 3,648, and by excess of births over deaths, 4,888. The increase from all causes during the year was 30,527 persons, of whom 17,383 were males, and 13,144 females. The marriages celebrated during the year numbered 4,528. The Emperor Napoleon is said to be engaged on a work entitled, "Folitique Imperiale d'après les messages, discours, et proclamations de l'Empereur." This book will be, as the title indicates, a recapitulation of all that has emanated from the pen of the Emperor from his accession down to the most recent date. The letter on the subject of the speech at Ajaccio will, it is said, be even included. way was opened for trame on the 3d.

— Prince Lucien Murat is, it is said, writing

a history of his father.