which he asserted that our work was not done antil we had given a permanent government to Mexico. He thinks the advent of Maximilto Mexico. He tamas are auvent of maximal-ian was a portion of the rebellion, and his "fall should belong to its history."

A. Mr. Robert Brown, who wrote the first re-port of the meeting of the friends of Jeff Davis in New York, to the Post of that city, has made an affidavit reaffirming the statements he made, and which were denied by some of those ho were present. It will be found in another

column. One hundred and eighty captured guns were cold at Fortress Monroe, on Thursday. The cast iron ones sold at five-eighths of a cent per pound, the wrought iron at one and one sighth, and the brass pieces at twenty-nine cents per pound. consul General Hale reports, in a despatch to the State Department, that the number of ceaths in Alexandria, Egypt, from June 27th to July, was 1,785. The disease was making sad

rayages in the interior.

The election returns from Tennessee indicate that Maynard, of the Knoxvilla district; stokes, of the Chattanooga district; Thomas, of the Clarksville district; and Campbell, of the Nashville district, are elected. The reception of Gen. Grant in Maine amounted to an ovation. Yesterday the General visited some of the interesting places in the neigh-perhood of Portland, after which he left for

There was no Cabinet meeting yesterday, in consequence of the indisposition of President A correspondent from Canada, says the story

about the attempted abduction of Geo. N. Santime Adjutant General Army of the Potomac. as been brevetted a major general.
The stock market was quite active yestershares alone advanced, selling up to 53%. Government loans were dull, and the 5.20s de-

There was very little demand for Flour yes terday, either for shipment or home use, and the market was dull. Wheat, corn, and outs were also dull and lower. Cotton is unchanged Provisions continue very scarce, and prices are firm. Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and Western bbls are making at

that a very passionate, it not a very prudent effort, is being made to give man act agent feel that the eye of his principal re and comprehensive application at the present time. The presence of a large army on the frontier rivers of Texas. sent thither, doubtless, not for warlike or aggressive purposes by the Government, is used by the politicians as the basis of a proplacy that difficulty with the French in Mexico may be precipitated at an early day; trustily expended, and would be honestly and we have a letter of General PHIL SHE-RIDAN's, who is in command of the army of Texas, in which that gallant and impetucan policy for the President. This letter was produced at a military dinner in New York yesterday, and is as follows:

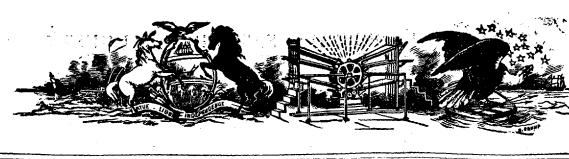
York yesterday, and is as follows:

There is no use to beat around the bush in the Maxican matter. We should give a persianent government to their republic. Our work in crushing the rebellion will not be dene till this takes place. The advent of Maximilian was a portion of the rebellion, and his fall should belong to its history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of Maximilian's army would throw down their arms the moment we cross the Rio Grande. The French induced is governed by sheer impudence. (Cheers.) That this was a private letter is clear from the terms of it; and it will doubtless be read in print with as much regret by General SHERIDAN as by many of his best friends. He was, unquestionably, not sent | discredit our currency or bonds, our five_ ever course destiny, and even duty to our- sented by thousands and tens of thousands.

to the Rio Grande to make a war. What- twenties or seven-thirties, should be reselves, may constrain the Government to pursue, we are not certainly in the position, either morally or politically, to initiate hostilities with France, a power with which We are openly on the most friendly terms. The Morror doctrine has recently been surrounded with a new interest. Both, or spreading doubt as to the intrinsic value Tather all the great parties of the country | and ultimate redemption of these securities may be said to have been committed to it has been increased by this very cause. at different times, and there is a current | The Northern sympathizer with the rebels setting towards it which is increased by temporary and not very temperate counsels. On the specific subject itself, an the people who hold the bonds of the Naesteemed correspondent sends us a very pertinent and well-conceived passage from one of the nervous speeches of Hon. WM. D. Kelley, which we print elsewhere.

DAVIS AND HIS PRIENDS. The meeting of the New York adorers and admirers of JEFFERSON DAVIS proves the admission into Congress of representato have been a genuine affair, after all, and | tives from the late rebel States, elected by such if not huge in numbers, was sufficiently bitter robels as lately threw their ballots violent in spirit. The informant of the in Richmond, Virginia. It is the great New York Evening Post, who was of mission of the Democratic leaders. They are course doubted and denounced by the prompted to it by various motives. The friends of Davis, comes out in a rebel Congressmen will be the nucleus of a sworn statement, giving full particu- new Democracy, fashioned after the Brecklars, which we copy. The JEFF DAVIS inridge and Buchanan organizations which party is evidently on the increase in the plunged the nation into civil war. They North. He has some ardent supporters will help the men who broke the old party, even here. "The stern statesman" would not long lack a volunteer attorney if he were tried in our courts. And at any meeting held to sympathize with him, a very ittle pressure would tempt the Sage of Wheatland to assume the curule chair. How strange the bond between these loving compatriots! How true to themselves! How costive in their gifts to others! They had nothing to pare for the assassinated President, the butchered Secretary of State, the starved | The Democratic leaders have been laboring prisoner, the mutilated martyr. What for four years to bring the bonds and curhey had they held in reserve for DAVIS, the patriot; for PAYNE, the Adonis; for Mrs. SURATT, the Mury of the scaffold; for WERTZ, the noble junitor of the Andersonville heaven. Calculating the degree of reneration by the degree of crime, it would e reasonable to estimate, that if Davis had killed a few more thousand of innocent tople, Boorn had lived to murder President Johnson, and PANNE had survived to 'finish" the family circle of Mr. SEWARD, a new set of saints would have been added to the Christian church; of which WILMER, GREEN, and PIERCE, are the presiding apos-

THE ONLY TWO CHRISTIAN NATIONS that | fided in the national bonds. What was still tolerate slavery are Brazil and Spain. true of him, was true of nearly all the In these, active efforts to promote emanciare now being made, and when they are successful, this horrible institution scheme with amazement, and generally will exist only in benighted regions, where predicted its downfall. The fact that civilization and Christianity are unknown, our debt is owed to the people and where heathen barbarism has always prevailed. It is a most significant circumstance that all intelligent nations, after a citizens to abject want, produces no Protracted trial, condemned the infamous system of labor which heretofore prevailed hail the idea of making an issue upon in our Southern States; and we remember no instance in which, after its abolition, it To the rebels the national debt of the was ever restored. Experience has strength. United States is a most odious sight. They ened and confirmed the dictates of reason know it was incurred to crush them and and justice, which so clearly teach that to abolish slavery. They know that their every man untainted with crime possesses the right of personal liberty. However bute to its liquidation. They know that, little else he may own, he should always while not one dime of their own debt will own himself, and have a fair opportunity of ever be recognized, they will be compelled Tennessee.



a liveris.

VOL. 9.—NO: 5.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

developing the faculties with which he was | to help to raise the needed revenue for the endowed by his Creator. In all the troubles | payment of the interest and ultimately of growing out of our war, the rectitude of our the principal. They long, therefore, to ntentions, and our design to destroy the old bonds of the freedmen, has been, and will continue to be, a tower of strength.

REPUBLATION-RECONSTRUCTION. 'Occasional" sounds the alarm in his etter to-day, exposing a conspiracy to foist disloyal members from the South into the Congress of the United States for the purpose of discrediting the national securities. and ultimately repudiating the national debt. To those who have carefully observed the signs of the times, and especially the frequent recent exhibitions of malevolence on the part of the conquered rebel leaders, the admonition of our correspondent will not be unreasonable or unexpected. ,

A SPECIAL correspondent from Washington speaks of the infamous Captain WERTZ, late keeper of the Andersonville, (Ga.) 'prison," in which our poor Union soldiers were allowed to starve and "rot" by thousands: but the letter we copy from vesterday's New York Times, being a more elaborate, authentic account of that barbarian's conduct, goes beyond even the wildest exaggerations of the cruelties of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, August 4, 1865. The hopeful condition of our finances, stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, is the best news that could be given to the American people. In other days, the question of the public debt, and the manner of paying it, occupied the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, the Committee of Finance in the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury and his agents, the leading bankers and capitalists, and the great manufacturers of our own and other nations employed in the manifold occupations of skilled labor. The number of persons holding our bonds was comparatively small. But now the financial condition is the concern of millions. The holders of our national securities include rich and poor, high and low, the millionaire and the mechanic, the philoso-Trastus Poulson, Pension Agent of this city: pher and the poet, the tinman and the has filed a new bond, which requirement is a tailor, the sailor and the soldier, the scam-

stress and the statesman. The rich having invested freely, and the poor laving confided nearly, if not all, of their substance to the care and the cause of their country, the the study of the money market has become stances, showed no improvement. Reading as common as the reading of a morning paper. The spirit that prompted this exhibition was in the beginning the loftiest patriotic sacrifice; and it vitalized and invigorated the Government in all its arteries and nerves. But, at the same time, it created a new and a watchful interest. It united the element of a just regard for individual well-being to that of jeal the deliberate assassins of our President, the Gold closed in New York last night at 1431/4. Ous vigilance over the details of the administration of government; and in this respect, the National Debt, if not Whatever value may attach to the tradi- a "national blessing," became an actions of the Monnor doctrine, it is obvious tive and unsleeping auxiliary of the Government in all its duties. It made the

was upon him, and the vastness of the trus gave to the principal a fresh obligation to see to we faithful management. Hence the perfect trust in the midst of oceans of expenditure. The possible felt that they were lending their money to the and promptly returned. Hence, also, the success of our arms, the comfort of the masses at home, who lived, as it were, ous chieftain makes a very strong pro-Mexi- on a tranquil island in thehot and bloody vortex of war, the consequent conquest of the rebellion, the achievement of peace, and after peace, the rapid retrenchment in the public outlay, and the wise and comprehensive preparation for a period of economy and moderate taxation. It was but natural that the people should learn finance, and that the "money article" in THE PRESS should be as interesting to many who heretofore passed it over, as the "marriages and deaths" are to the good housekeeper, the poetry to the young lady of the family.

comforted and in repose. The difficulty o

-the local Copperhead who busies himself

in spreading all sorts of panic stories among

tional Government-has heretofore found

his avocation a most profitless one. But he

has not been less active for that reason. He

has been constantly on the qui vive. He

seizes upon every text and pretext to excite

dissension and despondency. The present

favorite Copperhead expedient is to demand

to resume control in the several Southern

States. These reunited brethren can then

proceed to repeal the war-measures of Con-

gress, especially the odious confiscation

But above, all, when the doors are

thrown open, and the capitol in triumpu,

THE ASSAULT UPON THE PUBLIC CREDIT

AND UPON THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL SE-

CURITIES WILL BEGIN IN TERRIRLE EAR-

NEST. There will be consistency in this.

rency of the Government into disrepute.

They have advised their followers to refuse

the currency, and, above all, not to invest

in the bonds. The key-note was given

given by James Buchanan, in 1861, after

he had assisted to deplete the public treasu-

ry, to drag down the value of our national

securities, to make us beggars for loans in the

markets of the world, and to strip the Go-

vernment of nearly all her weapons of pub-

lic defence and preservation. Under his

lead his intimate friends bought real

estate, rather than trust the Govern-

ment; and at his cue, the Democratic

press rung with sombre prophecies of ruin to all who took the national notes, or con-

same school. They fed the hopes of the

oreigners who looked upon our financial

alone, and that its repudiation would

bring thousands of happy and industrious

the admission of the rebels to Congress.

or the politics to the youthful candidate for the State Legislature. It was natural, also, that the slightest attempt to depreciate or claim special grace, because, like the keeper of the Andersonville plague-house, he acted For what a savings bank for the laboring and frugal was in days gone by, the national treasury is now. If that is healthy and solvent, and pays its inte-

rest promptly, so whole communities are ing of the Cabinet to-day.

The Colored Convention.

Alexandria, Va., adopted another address, setting forth the reasons why they are entitled to all the privileges of freemen. In the course roughly censured, and accused of selling out the negroes at auction when he removed the seat of his Government to Richmond. A delegate said that Peinpont as the Governor ought to be respected, when another replied that no man was entitled to respect who did not respect the rights of colored men. An anonymous letter, postmarked Washington, was read, threatening, among other things, to put the principal leaders of the conautumn leaves, if they persisted in their object. This caused great excitement, and a fierce debate, but the speakers said they were not to be intimidated, and finally the letter was disposed of by throwing it under the table. The Cholera in Egypt. Consul General Hale, at Alexandria, Egypt, in an official despatch to the State Departthe cholera in that city. There were 1.785

reports are received from the interior. Among them are Brig. Gen. SETH WILLIAMS.

mel in the res. The Pension Agent as Actuhia.

Erastus Poulson has executed a new bone s Pension Agent at Philadelphia, which re-Illness of Captain Drayton. Captain Percival Drayton, U.S. N., Chief

On Wednesday afternoon, Rear Admiral Dahlgren was married in New York, to Mrs. oddard, the daughter of the late Samuel Vin-

pity in their bosoms. They, therefore, tive), 158. to abolish slavery. They know that their district; and Cooper, of the Chalbandoga confiscated lands will be made to contriville district; and Campbell, Nashville district (both Opposition), are undoubtedly elected. No reports have been received from West

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

get into the next Congress to unite with their Democratic brethren to vote against all revenue or appropriation bills, and boldly to raise and fight under the flag of Repudiation. The conspiracy has been duly organized, and involves more elements than the people would at present readily believe. I regard it as the great peril of the Republic. Thus it is the duty of all patriots, apart from their own interests, to be ready to meet it. Under the most plausible and deceptive theories this infamous demand will be made. It has already contrived to secure the sanction of what are supposed to be great names. It contemplates the completest disgrace and the most astounding repudiation in civil history. I do not fear that it will succeed; because it is only necessary to expose such plot to bring it to shame. Occasional.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDISPOSITION OF THE PRESIDENT STILL CONTINUES.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

THE PENSION AGENT OF PHILADELPHIA REAPPOINTED.

pecial Despatches to The Press.] Washington, August 4 The Andersonville Savage Wertz. From the card of "the counsel for H. WERTZ," in this city, the keeper of the Andersonville Prison, at Georgia, it would appear that that nhuman wretch is to have a civil trial. In one view of it 1am not sorry, for even before Judge WYLIE we must get some facts to add another chapter to the volume of proofs of the horrid cruelties of Jefferson Davis. I have seen and heard many of the victims of Andersonville, and all, without exception, tell the same harrowing story. One of the most eminent surgeons in the regular army, who treated some of our poor boys after they were sent home from that hell of horrors, told me it was not an uncommon thing to find a soldier whose feet had dropped off from his limbs, owing either to imperfect surgery or broken bones left uncared for; and that the dry or carious shank would protrude! In many other cases they came home to linger in nconceivable tortures, and to die the most

horrid deaths. I was present when a leading Southern man frankly admitted his inability to defend the inhumanity practiced at this post. I also heard a citizen of Pennsylvania who was a prisoner at Andersonville give his experience. He had escaped, but was retaken by means of blood-hounds. The food was so xecrable as to lead to certain death. In the norning he woke to see himself surrounded by the corpses of those who had laid moaning and dying at his side during the night am not one who seeks for vengeance even against the most guilty; but now, when there is a cry for the forgiveness of the when a party is being made upon the appe of mercy to Jefferson Davis, I demand that a quality which, even if exercised towards the ebel chief, would only be regarded as a proof

of weakness or fear. This man, one of the earliest and worst of the traitors, is now supposed to be at his farm in Maryland. He came to Fortress Monroe wo days ago, in a Government steamer. from Mobile. He had the insolent effrontery to de mand a special vessel to carry his precious carcase. Buchanan had command of the navy yard at Washington when the rebellion comward it washington when he testant tolk menced, and staid long enough to get all the menced, and staid long enough to get all the expects—secape confiscation, inasmuch as his wife now ow—all his real estate! This is Mrs. R. E. Ler's dodg—a get back to Arlington. These most excellent—bigalry are such a const fellows. They do not served. sweet fellows, they do not scrupe to men them, and are adepts at using their wives property, and their "sacred honor"

General Sam Jones. tress Monroe is the notorious General Sam ouns of our ficet and batteries were shelling the city. That most pious and humane here also coolly asked a special vessel to convey North, a favor which General GILMORE politely declined. Now that we are engaged in trying to be merciful to the rebels, and seeking excuses for pardoning them, the graceful feat of General Jones, in placing the "mudsills" of the North under the fire of their own guns, as a sort of refined retaliation, must not be forgotten. Probably the General will himself

By Associated Press, The Health of President Johnson. Owing to the continued sickness of Presient Johnson, the heads of Departments were

deaths from June 27th to July 7th. It is estimated that 80,000 persons have left Alexandria since the disease appeared, on the 11th of June, up to July 7th. The most distressing Promotions in the Army.

The War Department has promulgated eneral order, showing a large number of pro notions for gallant and meritorious services.

KILLON, SIMPSON, ROBERTSON, and OAKES, to be brigadier generals by brovet. Capt. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster at Alexan-

of the Bureau of Navigation, is now danger-ously ill, with but slight prospect, if any, of

on, of Ohio. The marriage took place at the

JEFF DAVIS' FRIENDS.

An Excursion Among the Islands—His Departure for Portland.
PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—Gen. Grant started on an excursion among the islands in the harbor at Utterances Reaffirmed. 9.15 this morning, in the revenue steamer Ma-honing. The party on board is very select, and limited. The day is pleasant, and the trip

cannot but be delightful to the distinguishe PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—The Mahoning returned and landed Gen. Grant and party at Atlantic treet wharf at 2 o'clock, whence they walked to the Grand Trunk depot through a dens growd and cloud of dust, which rendered ther almost indistinguishable, and perfectly dis-gusted. They immediately entered a train of cars prepared for them, when a portion of the crowd made a rush for the General's car and nade convulsive grabs at the hand extende from the window. Without a moment's delay the train started, and relieved the General, who appeared on the rear platform and bade the crowd adieu. GORHAM, N. H., Aug. 4.-Lieutenant General Grant and family and several prominent citizens of Portland arrived here at 6.45 P. M.

and an address of welcome to the Granite Hills was made, after which he returned to supper. He leaves at 10 A. M. to-morrow for FORTRESS MONROE.

large crowd of people met him at the depot and he was escorted to the Alpine House

which is decorated with flags and mottoes

The General took a stand on the green terrace

The Frigate Congress Raised—A Sutler Store at Newport News Plundered. FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—The old frigate Congress was raised to-day. At half-past eight o'clock the pumps were set at work on her, and at ten o'clock she commenced to raise, and by noon six feet of her hull was out of water. She was deeply embedded in the sand, and cannot be removed from its banks until high water, which will be at six o'clock this evening. The pumps, in the meantime, will easily keep her free from water. Mr. Brown, one of the contractors, immediately telegraphed to Norfolk for steam power to tow the Congress to the dry-dock at the Gosport Navy Yard. She now draws nineteen feet of

Nater.

Last evening, at eight o'clock, the steamer Cossack put into Newport News for coal, hav-ing on board the 1st Maine regiment of Ca-valry. As soon as they landed, the soldiers commenced stealing goods from the store of Nicholas White, the post sutler at that place, and before the Cossack left, they had nearly cleaned out the store, carrying off goods to the amount of about \$7,000. The Cossack is at anchor at Fortress Monroe, and it is under stood she, with her troops, will be ordered back to Newport News to adjust the damages. The 180 captured guns were sold at auction to-day, by order of the Secretary of War. The average price received for cast-iron guns was five-eighth cents per pound; for wrought-iron guns, one and one-eighth cents; and for brass pieces, twenty-nine cents.

Important Regulations in Regard to Hancock. BALTIMORE, August 4.—General Hancock has ued an order saying that paroled prisoners of the late rebel armies, who have not been pardoned by the President, will, upon arriving within the limits of the Middle Department report their presence and residence, immediately, to the nearest Provost Marshal, and register their names. If non-residents of this Department, and not allowed by the terms of their parole to enter this Department, especial authority must be shown, and filed, under which they are found therein; and that authority to be valid must be from an officer having power in the premises to allow persons of the latter class to remain within the limits of this Department, and requires the sanction of the Department Commander. No person of the class named will be allowed to visit Baltimore without permission from these headquarters, or higher authority.

The Story shout the Attempted Ab. of Sanders a Hoax-The Vacant Premiership. New York, August 4.—A special Montreal despatch to the Commercial Advertiser, says the story of the attempted abduction of Sanders is an unmitigated hoax. The inevitable Foote s there, looking seedy, and a mere relic of the former blusterer.
The vacant Premiership excites great inrest, and the Hon. John A. MacDonald is pointed at by public opinion as the successor of Tache. It is probable that Bellean or Canchon wal receive the vacant Cabinet appointment.
The confederation scheme is regarded with indifference by the people.

Lynch Law in Indiana. TERRE HAUTE, Indiana, August 1.—Yester-day a paroled rebel prisoner, named Miller, the Spencer House, in Louisville, to visit Shelburn, Sullivan county, twenty miles below this city, under pretence of selling him some land, attacked Gregory murderously in the woods near Shelburn, beat him nearly to death, stabbed him several times, and robbed him identified by Gregory, and hung him on a tree near the spot where his crime was committed. Faint hopes are entertained of Gre gory's recovery.

Baltimore, Aug. 4.—The Richmond Republic of to-day says a riot took place at Acquia Creek on Tuesday last, between the whites and blacks employed there. The latter par-tially succeeded in driving the whites away, when the military interfered, and killed on black man, and wounded many others, Fifteen colored men were taken to Richmond and

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Gold, 143%, Erie, 89%; Hudson River, 1124; Reading, 1054; Michigan Southern, 66%; Pitts-burg, 70½; Northwestdrn preferred, 63%. Mar-ket not very active, but rather firm. Markets by Telegraph Baltimone, August 4.—Flour is quiet; Western extra \$8.75@9. Wheat dull and declined co. Corn is heavy, and has a declining tendency; yellow 93c. Provisions dull and inactive. Bacon drooping. Whisky firm at \$2.27@2.28.

\$2.27@2.98.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull at \$1.20½ for No 1, and \$1.07@1.08 for No 2. Corn quiet, and 1½c lower; sales No 1 at 65½c, and No 2 at 64½c. Oats quiet at 41@41½c. Highwines neglected. Provisions quiet.

Flour barrels.

2,000
4,000
Wheat, bushels.

55,000
134,000
Oats, bushels.

16,000 Mr. Erksine S. at Springfield.

Mr. Erksine's.

Armory in this city, master armore at the cythe War Department, to Viscommissioned arsenals in England, France, and Switzspious and to be present at trials of breech-loady, fircarms, soon to take place in England and Switzspious and to be present at trials of breech-loady, fircarms, soon to take place in England and Switzspious and to be present at trials of breech-loady, fircarms, soon to take place in England and Switzspious Only the place in England and Switzspious Only the tweeth of the continuous Belgium lifers he will visit Ghent, Antworp, Brussels, and Liege, the town where the famous Belgium rifles are made, next Parls, and other cities in France, and finally, Switzspiand. The rifle trial in the latter country will begin September 24, probably at Geneva, and will be open to competitors from all over the world, a pize of \$5,000 being offered for the best breech-bader, besides the sum which the Swiss Government will pay for the patent right of the gun, Mr. Allin will return to London, so as to be present at the Government trial of breech-loading rifles in that city, September 30th. Du his return, about three months hence, he will make a report to the Department of the result of his observations. Our Government could not well have selected a more suitableagent than Mr. Allin for this purpose, as he isladmirably qualified for it by his long connection with the Armory in its practical wortings, and his well-known mechanical ability. D. De Gothal, teacher of languages, and forsome time a clerk at the Armory will accompany Mr. Allin as interpreter—a position he isfully competent to occupy—Springfield (Mass) Republican.

The First Report of their Treasonable

A SWORK STATEMENT OF THE PROCEED-INGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The New York Post of last evening print

man who reported the proceedings of the council of Jeff Davis' friends lately held in New York city. The gentleman (Mr. Brown) reaffirmshis first statement in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the truth of the first The following is the sworn statement of Mr Brown:
"State of Wew York, City and County of New York, \$:
"Robert Brown, of said city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:
"On Menday, the 31st of July, 1885, he attended a mediar in this city, having received an

New York, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

"On Menday, the 31st of July, 1865, he attended a meeting in this city, having received an invitation in the following terms:

"You are invited to meet, with several gentlemen, at the offices Nos. 19 and 20 in the house Nd 9 Broad street, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 4 P. M., to devise means for the fair and full defence of Jefferson Davis and his associates, so that whatever happens, justice may be done.

"I New York, July 28th, 1855."

"The meeting was held at the rooms designated, being those occupied by Carlos Butterfield. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate of this county, Theodore Martine, Peter Y. Cutler, Clancy and Douglas, among others. One of them said that Mayor Gunther would attend if business did not detain him, and that he was entirely in union and sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

"After some delay, it was remarked that it would be as well to invite their Southern friends outside to come in. This was done; several persons entered, after which the doors were closed. There were now ten men present.

"The object of the meeting was to raise funds to meet the expenditures to be incurred in the defence of Jeff Davis. The following committee was appointed for that purpose: C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of New York; Carlos lutterfield, Theodore Martine, Messrs. Douglass and Clancy.

"A general conversation followed upon the signification of the trial of Davis. It was, they all agreed, the most important trial in the would's history. Every lover of liberty in Europe and America had an interest in it. They were on trial. The celebrated trial of Warren Hastings would sink into insignificance compared with that of Jefferson Davis. "A general conversation followed upon the signification of the trial of the Declaration of the Europe and America had an interest in it. They were on trial. The celebrated trial of warren Hastings would sink into insignificance compared with that of Jefferson Davis. "Another person, one of th

of this statement.

"Another of the New Yorkers declared that ever in Massachusetts every officer taking the cathof office swore that he owed allegiance to the state paramount to every other obligation of failtr.

of fealty.

"Mr. Robert M. Livingston, of Mobile, Alabama, remarked how few people had ever read the constitutions of the different States. He had read them, and found in several of the constitutions of free States the expressed right constitutions of free States the expressed right to secede.

"A running conversation followed the statement, in which it was said that the effect of the trial of Davis would be a revolution of sentiment everywhere in fayor of the South. It would be proved on the trial that the secession cause was right, and entitled to the sympathies of the world. One of the company, Mr. Culler, if I remember rightly, quoted a passage from Burke, to show that a State cannot be suitly of treason.

"Mr. Livingston, now wrought up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, made the declaration: 'In twenty-five years the man that now accuses the South as having committed treason, will be looked upon as a madman and a fool.' He repeated this declaration, saying that in fitty years the revolution in popular sentiment would be so great that such a man would

ifity years the revolution in popular sentiment would be so great that such a man would be looked upan as a madman or a fool.

"One of the New Yorkers denounced the execution of Mrs. Suratt &s cold, deliberate murder. Another declared that she was convicted upon forged testimony. A third (Martine) asserted that the court by which she was tried had no legal jurisdiction, and that the execution was a deliberate murder.

"Mr. Livingston said that he had conversed with a number of Englishmen in regard to this brutal murder. They told him that it would send a thrill of horror throughout Europe, and the hewl of indignation that will be sent back would so cower and terrify the American Government that it will be afraid to bring Mr. Davis to trial. He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison till he died, without bringing him to trial. The friends of Mr. Davis must keep such an agitation of the matter stirring, that the Government would be forced to put him on trial without further delay.

"Mr. Cutler said that he had been of opinion that the Government would be forced to put him on trial without further delay.

"Mr. Cutler said that he had been of opinion trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia. But it had been ascertained that a Democrat (Judge Wylie) had been appointed one of the judges; and hence the Government would not dare let him be tried there.

"The conversation took another turn, and "The conversation t

ment would not dare let him be tried there.

It was probable that Mr. Chase would hold the court.

"The conversation took another turn, and Black Republicanism" was taken up. The question of negro suffrage, it was predicted, would divide the Black Republicans.

"Mr. Livingston said that he had conversed with a great number of Western soldiers. He found that their hatred for the "nigger" was even more intense than that of Southern men. He would mention a fact that had come under his own cognizance; within a short time more than shundred 'niggers' in Mobile had been murdered in cold blood by Western soldiers.

"A lew Yorker asked Mr. Livingston how Alabana would be likely to vote at the next election for members of Congress.

"Tacy will return a soild delegation of staunth and true Southern men,' he replied. Working himself up into another fairy of enathusiasm, he declared that thirty-five hundred noble, lion-hearted Southerness, had kept at bay for many months an army a seventy-five thousand Union troops. Mobile only capitulated when she was worn out and exhausted.

"He then paid a glowing tribute to 'the noble-hearted women of Mobile.' They look down, he said with scornful contempt upon a Yantee officer, and suffer no advances from them, taking care, of course, not to give cause or pretext for arrest. The feeling is universal that no damned Yankee must be allowed a foothdd in the South. These are not my words—I am not a swearing man.

"As the meeting was about to break up, Mr. Livingston remarked:

"Gentlemen, you will want a great deal of money. I am on my way to England for the purpose of raising lunds. This great work must go on. The Government must not be allowed to shirk the trial. I can promise you with confidence that I will furnish you with the requisite amount."

"One of the New Yorkers replied to this that

"One of the New Yorkers replied to this that there would be no difficulty in raising the money in this city.
"A further opportunity for private consultation was held, of which no account can be tation was held, of which no account can be given.

"The Southern men present were, all of them, open and avoved Secessionists. The Northern men at the meeting were in the most perfect accord of sentiment and sympathy with them. There was not the slightest perceptible shade of difference between any of them. They were all ultra and unequivocal secessionists.

ROBERT BROWN."

"Subscribed and sworn before me this 4th day of August, 1865.

JOHN BUTCHER,

"Notary Public, city and county of New York."

Dayls and Clay Meet for the First Time—Changing of Hour of Promonade. Changing of Hour of Promenade.

Changing of Hour of Promenade.

Forders Monney, July 29.—Hardly anything is spoken of here save the intense heat, and the military changes which daily occur from the moving of troops to their homes.

Yesterday, however, a little incident transpired which will prove of interest to your readers. Mr. Davis, as you are aware, has been allowed for several days past the privilege of walking on the ramparts. An officer accompanies him, and a guard, armed with muskets, follow some five or ten feet in the rear. A similar indulgence is granted Mr. Clay, and under the same restrictions. Care seems to have been taken that they should not be out at the same time, but last evening, probably through inadvertence, they were permitted to be out at the same hour, and during their promenade they met.

It was the first friendly face, save the surgeon's, that either prisoner had seen for months, and the emotions that rushed upon the bearts of both may be imagined. Mr. Clay extended his hand, remarking:

"Though we are not permitted to hold conversation, Mr. Davis, I presume we will not be forbidden to shake liands."

The accompanying officers made no objectiff and the large starting single hands tends this amiliar courtesy.

Mr. Davis thin lips quivered, but probably from his againg to observe scrupulously the rules of his confinement, he uttered no word.

To day the rule was adopted of appointing different hours for the promenade, and Mr. Clay will enjoy the same priviledge this evening.—Petersburg Index.

Views of a Returned Rebel Soldier.

on, of Ohio. The marriage took place at the too, of Ohio. The marriage took place at the too, of Ohio. The marriage took place at the took of the Rev. Dr. Cummings, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, New York.

Mijor General Augur has vectived a brevet promotion to Drigation Ceneral in the regular promotion to Drigation Ceneral in the regular errice.

Taylor, of the 6th Cavalry, is breveted Colonel in the regular service.

The number of prisoners in the Old Capitol, yesterday, was 25.

The Election in Tennessee.

Loursville, August 3.—The result of the Tensessee.

Loursville, August 3.—The result of the Tensessee election is as follows:

Franklin country—Campbell (Dem.), 179; Carter (Union), 68; Stokes, 194, Hood, 166; Falkener, 4.

Sweetwater, Monroe county—Maynard, (Cricko), 31 majority; soldiers' vote, Maynard, 185 majority; soldiers' vote, Maynard, 185 majority; vote, First district—Congress.

Miller (Union), 185 majority; Jonesboro, Taylor, 50 majority; Comministration), 21 majority; vote, First district—Congress, Miller (Union), 185 majority; Jonesboro, Taylor, 196 majority; Comministration), 22 majority; Comministration, 23 majority; with no opposition.

Maynetsboro—Ed. Cooper (Administration), 24 votes in the Tenth district, in Franklin country, with no opposition.

Nasnville, August 4.—Nonditional election returns have been received that would indicate the country, with no opposition.

Nasnville, August 4.—Nonditional election returns have been received that would indicate the country with no opposition.

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Nasnville, and the district, and the thing the proposition of the Shelbyville district; and Cooper, of the Shelbyville district; and Thomas of the Challatianogal district, and Cooper, of the Shelbyville district; and Cooper, of the Shelbyville district; and Thomas of the Challatianogal district; and Cooper, of the Shelbyville district; and Cooper, of the Shelbyville district; and Coop you that you have a right to vote" asked the infon man.
"Certainly they do," answered the returned soldier. "They were the first persons who spoke to me about voting. And at the same time, they abuse us for giving up so soon, and not holding out till we had driven the Yankees and Tories out of Tennessee. The very men who tell me I have a right to vote, quarrel with the Southern soldiers for not fighting better and sustaining the Southern Confederacy."

This conversation was related to us by one of the most respectable, influential and truthful citizens of Middle Tennessee, a gentleman whose word will pass unquestioned wherever he is known. And there is truth in it. It is confirmed on every side;

ANDERSONVILLE.

Chivalry."

How our Soldiers were Murdere There-The Systematic Acts of Cruel ty Practise# by the Communders o the Post-A Record of the Most Horzible Deeds ever Committed by Men-Another Illustration of "Southern

Ib the Editors of the New York Evening Post: There appears to be a disposition on the par of some of the public press to mitigate the offences and crimes of Major Henry Wertz, late the respontible keeper of the stockade at indersonville, Ga., and to throw upon others the responsibilities that justly attach to those alone who were in immediate command of that prison. Being personally acquainted with most of the officers who were stationed at Andersonville, and knowing much of the treatment of those who were so unfortunate as to have been confined in that pen of horror, I have thought that a condensed statement of how things were managed and prisoners of war were treated there might not be entirely unacceptable to your readers.

I wish to be understood as not desirous to

forestall the action or oninion of the commis

sion which is about to investigate this matter

or to add anything to the feeling entertained

rest, now and forever, under an obloquy tha no time and no repentance can obliterate; to feel within himself the unenviable pange which the recollection of his powerless mur dered victims will ever arouse, and to know that whatever may be the award of a human ribunal his punishment is already decreed.

The prison of Andersonville is a stockade of about eighteen feet high, the posts comprising it being sunk in the ground five feet. It ori finally comprised an area of eighteen acres. ven acres. The enclosure is upon the side of a hill, looking toward the south, at the foot of which is a small brook, about five feet wide and as many inches deep, which furnished water for the use of the prisoners. Within this enclosure were turned the prisoners as they arrived, and left to provide for themselves, there being no shelters, or arbors, or any kind of protection afforded, by trees or otherwise, igainst the burning rays of the Southern sun he furious storms, or the freezing winters. the furious storms, or the freezing winters.

The position was selected by Capt. Winder, a son of Gen. John H. Winder, who was sent from Richmond for that purpose in the latter part of 1863. When it was suggested to him by a disinterested but humane spectator of his operations that it would perhaps be better to leave the trees standing within the proposed stockade, as they would afford shade to the prisoners, he replied: "That was just what he was not going to do; he was going to make a pen for the — Yankees, where they could rot faster than they could be sent there."

And admirably did he accomplish his mission.

sion.
The first commandant of the post was Col.
Persons, who was soon succeeded by John H. The first commandant of the post was Col. Persons, who was soon succeeded by John H. Winder, with his son as Adjutant, his nephew as commissary and sutler, and Henry Wertz in immediate command of the prisoners. There were generally stationed there for guard duty from three to six regiments of infantry, with one company of artillery, having a battery of six pieces, according to the exigencies of the case, the number of prisoners then confined, or the fears entertained of an attempt to set them at liberty by raiding parties of United States troops.

When prisoners were first received it was usual to subject them to a search for money, valuables, &c., which, ostensibly, were to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which, in reality, went into the pockets of those who controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy, expressly problibiting the dealing in "greenbacks," yet the initiated—a few whose "loyalty" was unquestioned—could always obtain for a consideration the greenbacks they required.

The writer of this was the foreman of the

quired.

The writer of this was the foreman of the last grand jury which was empanneled for Summer county, Ga., and in the performance of his duties he had to investigate a large number of presentments for dealing in the formal product and the performance of the state of the st of his duties he had to investigate a large number of presentments for dealing in the for-bidden currency, which was brought against poor Union men in every instance. Struck by this fact, he resolved to examine, as his posi-tion gave him a right to do, into all the cirinis fact, he resolved to examine, as his position gave him a right to do, into all the circumstances—where the money originally came from, who did the selling of it, indeed, the whole modus operandi, and he elicited the fact above stated, how the money was obtained, that the Winders and Wertz were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums, in the way of premiums, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums, in the way of premiums, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums, in the way of premiums, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums, in the way of premiums, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums, in the way of premiums, acting the plums of the fact of the trade mercies of their jailor and commissary for their food, which might have been improved in quantity, at least, if their money had been left in their own possession.

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at ten o'clock, loaded with the rations for the day—bacon and corn-bread, nothing else; but as the number of prisoners increased and the greed of gain grew upon the trio above-mentioned, the cornbread was reduced in its quality, being then manufactured of equal proportions of ground field peas and corn, unbolted, unsifted, uncleased, indeed, from the dirt and trash which peas naturally accumulate; and at last, when the number of prisoners increased to over thirty-seven thousand, the meat rations per week were reduced to a piece of bacon, for each man, about three inches long and two wide, with one pone of the bread above-described per day. Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners food into the stockade in wagons was abolished. They drove up to the gates, which were slightly opened, and the scauty food, foul and unhealthy as it was, was thrown inside by the guard, to be serambled for by the wretched prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest share, the weak and sickly getting non thousand half-naked, half-starved men, without any police regulations, under no moral or restraining influences? If the remnant who were finally allowed to pass out of this military Golgotha were not wild beasts, unwashed, befouled devils, no thanks are to be given to Henry Wertz for lack of effort to produce such a consummation.

When it rained, as it does in that climate almost continually during the spring and fall months, the soil within the enclosure was one mass of loblolly, soft mud, at least fifteen inches in depth, through which stalked and staggered the gaunt, half-clad wretches thus confined. The stench from the prison could be perceived for two miles, and farmers living in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.

staggered the gaint, inflicting wrethes thus contined. The stench from the prizon could be perceived for two miles, and farmers twing in the neighborhood began to fear for the health of their families.

As a consequence of this, the hospitals—facetious was Wertz in his horrible humanity—were crowded to repletion with the emacinted, starved, and diseased men who were trundled into them.

The hospitals were constructed of logs, unhewed, the insterstices unfilled and open, admitting the rain, without floors, cots, bunks, or blankets, filthy and fetid with the festering, putrid bodies of the sick, the dying, and the dead. Words fail, language is impotent to describe one of these dens of disease and death. I once mustered the courage, impelled by the earnest entreaties of a Northern friend, to enter one of them, to visit one who was tenderly reared, and walked in the best ranks of connecticut society. I believed I had seen before this what I deemed to be human wretchedness in its worst forms. I thought that I could nerve myself to witness mortal agony and wretchedness and destitution, as I had heard it described, without blanching or trembling; but if the condensed horrors of a hundred "black holes" had been brought before my mind to prepare me for the ordeal, they would have failed to realize the facts as I saw them, face to face.

I cannot, in a daily paper read by innocence and virtue, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute any page, save the records of the courts that must IT the culprit for the crime of forture by disease and filth, with the details of fluat caravansary of horrible, intentional slaughter. For feur that some may think I have exaggerated, an episode here will, perhaps, dispel such illusion. Convicted by the horrible fact that was a stench in his nostris, General Winder, then commissary General of Prisons, but having his headquarters at Andersonville, was forced by decency, not humanity, for this he himself asserted, to ask the aid of the Presiding Elder of the Met

of you!" As if his fearless display of martial valor As if his fearless display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not sufficient, Henry Wertz essayed to and did celipse his General in profanity and indecency—and I here assert that if the lowest sinks of the most abundoned parts of your city were gleaned, they could not surpass the ribaid vulgarity and finished profanity of this jailor, exhibited in the presence of refined and "loyal" ladies. Shocked, terrified, beaten to the very dust with mortification, the party retired, and, foiled in their efforts to succor the sick or alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldier, they gave their loads of clothing and food to a passing column of Federal prisoners on their way to another place—Millan. They at least had the satisfaction of knowing that some were benefited, even if they had failed in their efforts for those who most needed their assistance.

During the last winter, which was unusually in their efforts for those who most needed their assistance.

During the last winter, which was unusually cold for Georgia, when the ice made an inch thick, no shelter, no blankets or clothes, no wood was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison. Squads were permitted, to the number of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for one hour, without axes or any cutting tool, to gather the refuse and rotten wood in the forests; and if they outstaid their time, they were tried by drum-head court-martial, charged with violating their parole, and if found gullty, were hung! I myself saw three bodies hanging who were thus executed. Poor fellows, I thought, God has taken pity upon you and given you deliverance from your cruel jailor. When you and he meet, at another judgment seat, woe to him if his authority be

THREE CENTS.

found insufficient for this taking of your lives, wretched though they be.

My house was the resort, or, I should say, refuge, of most of the prisoners who made their escape from the stockade; and the tales of starvation and distress which they told would lave melted an iron heart. I must close my hurried account of what I had seen. It is fair from ful; not one half has been told; by far the most has been kept back from very shame, and in respect to your readers. I have not embellished. The pictures were too rough, the characters too forlorn for the flowers of rhetoric to bloom in their presence. Broken hraits, crushed spirits, and manhood trampled on, may answer as fitting subjects for the romancer's pen, but the horrible reality, so seldom seen, burns its images upon the beholder's soul, that no other impression can efface, and they remain life-pictures indeed. S.

BASE-BALL.

Great Match for the Championship the United States.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB, OF BROOK-LYN, THE WINNERS.

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF THE SEASON

A great base-ball match for the championship of the United States, between the National Club of New York, and the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, came off on the grounds of the former on Thursday. Upwards of twenty thousand spectators were present, who closely watched every movement of the players. The New York papers acknowledge the playing to have been the best ever witnessed in that vicinity. The following full report of the playing will be read by all interested in this

playing will be read by all interested in this noble game:

At a quarter to four P. M., all being in readiness for the match and the field clear—as well as it was possible to clear it—the contest commenced, the Atlanties being the first to go to the bat. By some excellent batting they secured two runs, and by equally good fielding put out their adversaries for a single runthereby taking the lead at the outset, amid applause from the immense crowd of friends the champions had on the field. The Mutuals in the second innings put out the champions in handsome style for a blank score, and doing some good batting on their own account, secured two runs, thereby winning the lead from the Atlantics, the totals at the close being three to two. The third innings was then commenced, and the champions, marking their batting with two long hits, added no less than four to their score, the applance arin bursting forth in deafening style. The Mutuals, however, nothing daunted, went into their work in fine style, and equalling the batting of the champions, duplicated their score of four, thus retaining the lead of one run gained in the second innings. It was now plainly apparent that both parties were in tip top order for play, the game thus far being as handsomely played and as closely contested as any game of the senson. The Atlantics now went into their fourth innings, and opened some of their most powerful batteries on the enemy, the result being the capture of no less than skr runs, one of which was a home run from a splendid hit of the veteran P. O'Brien, to right field, the hit eliciting a perfect storm of appliance from all present, for the veteran is a popular favorite everywhere among base-ball players. The score of the champions had now reached a dozen, and their opponents being put out in this innings, for a single, left the ferener in noble game: score of the champions had now reached a dozen, and their opponents being put out in this innings, for a single, left the former in the majority by a score of twelve to eight, and confidence in the ultimate success of the Atlantics began to be manifested as strongly as before the game began, the odds then being one hundred to sixty in their favor. Such odds now, however, were very risky investments to make, the Mutuals being well up to their highest mark in their play, and in fact, cooler and more collected than their adversaries.

cooler and more conceted than their adversaries.

The important fifth innings was now commenced, and we say important, from the fact
that evidences of an approaching storm began
to be manifested, and as unless five innings
were played out there would be no game, and
also as the party having the lead at the close
of the fifth innings ran the best chance of success, in case the sixth innings was interrupted
by rain, it of course became the most important period of the contest, and the result of
this inning's play, therefore, was anxiously cess, in case the sixth finlings was interrupted by rain, it of course became the most important period of the contest, and the result of this inning's play, therefore, was anxiously watched for. The Atlantics led off and had secured one run and had a man on the third base, when their third hand was put out, their total score reaching thirteen. The Mutuals now went in against a lead of thirteen to eight, and by some very handsome batting pulled up their score to twelve, amilist the uproarious applause of the New Yorkers on the grounds, their plucky play meriting the commendation bestowed. The total now stood thirteen to twelve in favor of the champions, and the Mutuals seeing that a heavy thunder storm would inevitably interrupt proceedings in a very short time, hurried up things all they could, and by three handsome catches disposed of their opponents for a blank score. It was now that things became exciting to the highest degree. The rain clouds were almost overhead. The sun was obscured, the fair sex were hastily on the lookout for shelter from the approaching storm, and it was evident that a few moments more of time would end the contest. Though loose play would have delayed the game and rendered success certain, the champions played up to the mark manfully, and as honorable ball-players, although some of their adversaries, in a rather excited state, thought otherwise. Two hits had been made and bases thereby secured, when down came the rain in such a perfect torrent that nearly the whole vast assemblage became wet through before they could obtain the least shelter. In fact, none was to be had for the twentieth part even of the erowd who anxiously sought cover from the rain, and the result was that a more drenched crowd of pleasure seekers never before crossed the Hoboken ferries en route home than on this eventful occasion. The final result—according to the rules of the National Association, by which all our senior clubs are guided—was a victory for the Atlanties by a score of thirteen to twelve. It is a v

Total......15 13 Total15 12

WAIFS FROM THE SOUTH. RICHMOND.

RICHMOND.

The recent rains have washed away four spans of the bridge erected over the Staunton River, on the Danville road, by the United States Government. Four hundred yards of the track at other points were also washed up. These accidents will prevent anything from being sent west of Roanoke River for several days to come. **Bepublic*, 2d.

The Richmond post-office will, we understand, in a few days be transferred from the stores wader the Spotswood House to the main floor of the custom-house, where it was previous to the war.

The 1st Battalion of the 12th Regulars is about to relieve the 1st Battalion of the 1de gulars, which last named commands have been on duty in this city for some months past. The 1st battalion of the 12th Regulars is larger than both of the others combined. **Republic*, 2d.** There has been considerable mortality in this city, among very young children during the past week, from that dreadful disease so alarming to parents, known as the croup. We noticed the deaths of five recorded in the city papers during the past few days. **—Bid.** Though the prices of all articles of family was the great of any papers during the past few days. **—Bid.** noticed the deaths of five recorded in the city papers during the past few days.—Ibid.

Though the prices of all articles of family marketing are much higher than at the same season before the war, the people of Richmond may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the cost of Articles of subsistence is much less here than in any of the principal cities North or South. Our markets are overflowing with all descriptions of meat, poultry, fruit, and vegetables. The butchers meat was never better, and the prices asked for it not high, as the times go. Beef, lamb, and mutton, of best quality, was sold yester lay at feeding the continuous states the continuous field field the continuous field field

There were breaks yesterday morning in the tobacco market at three of the warehouses in this city. The market opened and closed active, and for middling descriptions of tobacco prices were somewhat higher, while, for all sorts, prices were well sustained. We quote lugs, \$4@7; poor to common leaf, \$4.50,912.50; middling, \$14@15; fair to common leaf, \$4.50,912.50; middling, \$14@15; fair to ine shipping, \$18,927.50; fair to good manufacturing, \$18,920,330. No fine manufacturing has yet appeared in market, and such would bring full prices. A day or two since a hogshead of tobacco, belonging to Mr. W. H. Jones, of Mecklenburg county, was opened at Oaksi warehouse, and sold for \$50 per hundred pounds, —Express, 24, Between one and two hundred oaths were

PETERSBURG. Garroters in Petersburg are troubling the re

administered to citizens at the Provost Marshal's office on Monday, and about three hundred yesterday. A large proportion of those who are now taking the amnesty oath, are ladies.—Bid.

The "Old Phonix" was opened on the evening of the 3d, by a theatrical company.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Henry Massey, Esq., has entered upon his duties as postmaster at this place.

One of the leading physicians in town informs us that unless speedy steps are taken to cleanse the streets and back lots in Charlottesville, we shall have a great deal of sickness here. Already the typhoid fever, of a most malignant type, prevalls to a considerable extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. So only Is there much fith and ble extent. So only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fith and ble extent. Not only Is there much fithe a considered in the section for many low be considered safe. It will be the largest crop made in this section for many years. Cheap food is the main need of the South at present.—Ibid.

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from et they afora very little more than the cost of paper.

AG Postmasters are requested to act as agental for THE WAR PRESS,

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty,

an extra copy of the paper will be given.

- A prize fight came off near the Red Tavern, Conyngham township, Columbia county, four miles from Ashland, at an early hour on Monday morning last, between two Wolchmonone from Ashland, the other from Big Mine Run. The Ashland pugilist came off victorious, winning the two hundred dollars prize money. Both combatants were well bruised and battered. The contest is said to have ocen a fierce one, some thirty rounds having been exchanged.

— The citizens of Dauphin, and other coun-

ties bordering on the Susquehanna River, are holding meetings for the purpose of devising measures to compel the enforcement of the measures to compel the enforcement of the law requiring owners of dams on said river to so alter or fix them as to enable shad and other fish to ascend the river. By the present arrangement of these dams, the shad fisheries have been very much impaired.

— Col. A. K. M'Clure, who has been referred. to as a prospective candidate for the Guber-natorial succession, thus puts the matter to rest, in a naragraph in the last number of his paper, the Franklin Repository:
"If there is one man in the State who, more than another, don't mean to run for Go it is A. K. M'Clure." — The Commissioners of Snyder county have been commanded by the court to proceed with the erection of new county buildings at Selins grove, the new county scat.

— The oil-dealers of Pittsburg are still en-

gaged in boat racing. A keg of lager is the usual stake. The public take great interest in the regattas.
—The annual commencement of Pennsylvania College will take place at Gettysburg, on Thursday, August 10th.

— Diajor B. M. Morrow, a soldier, announces himself as an independent candidate for the Legislature from Blair county.

— The annual pic-nic of the Lancaster Man

nerchor takes place at Rocky Wings, on M. day.

— The Democrats of Columbia will hold their County Convention on the 28th.

—At last accounts the 77th Regiment was stationed at San Antonio, Texas. HOME ITEMS.

— A letter from Saratoga describes the latest style of vehicle in vogue there as a broadbacked landau of green reps, with a yellow frame-work. On a high seat behind sits a page in dark livery, with black hat and band. Negro boys being at a discount, the squaws have cased their male offspring for the season, and no equipage is considered au fait without a "little Indian boy," who hobs up and down in a style highly edifying to the spectator, but productive of a degree of torture which only an Indian in miniature could bear.

— The committees and managers of the "Great Northwestern Sanitary Fair," at Chicago, after a most animated discussion, have decided to stand by their first awards, which ordered \$50,000 paid to the Christian Commission, and the residue of the net receipts to be divided equally between the Soldlers' Home and the Sanitary Commission. The latter organization has been formally dissolved. - The Yale navy gained about \$1,500 towards paying its debt by subscriptions made by en-thusiastic collegians and graduates after the victory at Worcester, last week. Mayor Scranton, of New Haven, has given them fifty dol-lars, and another New Haven man has done the same. The navy debt now-incurred by building the new bont-house—is only \$1,000, and will be wiped out before long. - Returns to the revenue department at Chicago show forty-nine wholesale firms in that city who did a business last year ranging from half a million to nearly seven million of dollars. The heaviest is Palmer, Potter, & Co., \$6,791,000; the next, Farwell, Field, & Co., \$5.464.000; and the next, Bowen Bros., \$4.785.000 all in dry goods.

— The United States military force at Savanof armed patrols substituted. The provost courts have been abolished, and all criminal cases are to be tried by Captain Cox as Post

Propost Marshal. The functions of District Judge are performed by Lieutenant Colonel ford have an ingenious way of making money seven days in the week. The son is a Seventhday Baptist, and keeping Saturday, drives the business on Sunday, while the father keeps sunday and works Saturday,

— F. W. Sims, the former proprietor of the Savannah Republican, has patitioned for the restoration of that property, but General Brannen has ordered that, on account of his - In Bridgeport, Rhode Island, a bounty of consequence of which boys hunt the animals and out off their paws, and cruelly leave the poor brutes in their misery. - General Heintzelman publishes a card denying statements made in a book just pub-

lished that he had a misunderstanding shout

- A guerilla, just hung in Kentucky, was the only son of an aged widow, who had a daugh-ter poisoned by a negro, a son killed by an assassin, and another lost in the rebel army. - The largest income in the State of Rhode Island is \$615,215, and the man lives in Previdence who is burdened with it.

— Byron Dimon, ex-Governor of the State of Rhode Island, died at Bristol, Tuesday night, at the age of seventy years. -Our troops have caught about thirty of the miscreants who created so much terror in the interior of Texas by their robberies.

— The Raleigh (North Carolina) markets are loaded with dainties, but the people have no money to buy them.

— Artemus Ward is in New York, and appears to have given up his European tour for

-There were two hundred and eight mar. -Thirty Indian tribes will assemble at Fort Gibson soon for a grand powow with the whites.

— The North Carolina Railroads are equal to only ten miles an hour.

The Western grain dealers and others be. gin to look gloomy about the crops.

— The rebel General Ewell is passing the summer at South Kingston, Rhode Island. - Nine million dollars worth of cotton arrived at New York in July. - Forty sharks were caught near Bristol, R.

- Raleigh young ladies wish the Union men to remain in their city and marry, - Tobacco is looking poorly in Massachu-- There are seven railroads in running order in Texas.

— The politicians are gathering strong at Saratoga.

— A Chicago editor returns an income of #22,473.

- Chief Justice Chase is in Boston.

-The coming review of the English and gust is greatly exciting the continental papers. Scarcely a day passes without an announcement which is contradicted the next day, Italy, it is said, proposed to send her iron-clad squadron, but has abandoned the project. Austria is now reported to have made a pro-posal to send hers, and the Independence asserts that it has been declined. The Europe declares that England and France have sent invitations to several foreign Powers to join in a great naval demonstration; and a Madrid journal asserts that Russia will send six vessels. After the review, some eight or ten Eng. lish ships will visit the various French ports, and a like number of French ships the English nnd a like number of reficusings the English ports,—English paper,
—Some time ago the young men residing in the upper and lower part of the Hungarian village of Tapio-Szent-György had a violent dispute about their respective claims to the best room in an inn which is in the middle of the place. A few days since the one party invited the other to come armed to a certain spot, in order there to settle their differences. The challenge was readily accepted. The rivals met and a florce fight ensued, which ended with the death of six of the combatants It is not known how many were wounded, though twenty-two young men who had taken part in the fray are in the hands of the autho-- The clerical party in Naples is excessively irritated against a conjurer, M. Boseo, Jr., who lately, at the San Carlo Theatre, imitated the miracle of St. Januarius. By universal consent Bosco's miracle was declared to be far more marvellous than that annually performed in the church of that saint.

In the church of that saint.

— A nobleman, who was a great amateur painter, showed one of his performances to Turner. The great artist remarked, "My Lord, you want nothing but poverty to become a very excellent painter,"

— It is proposed to hold an exhibition of national portraits in London. The Queen approves the idea, and promises to contribute from the pictures at Windsor and Buckingham Palace.

— One or two of the French Ministers have -One or two of the French Ministers have spoken of their determination to resign if the French troops are not all recalled from Mexico within two months.

— Pulmonic consumption is said to be more
prevalent in Vienna than in any other city of
Europe.

— Some monkeys attacked a man in the Zoo.
logical Gardens in Antwerp, England, and
nearly bit him to death.

early bit him to death. early but him to death.

— Engenie is said to be laboring under a fit of jealousy provoked by a flaxen-haired beauty.

— The Russians are conscripting Poland at the rate of six and a half men per 1,00 - The Japanese at Nagaskai view the railroad there with amazement.

— Hayti has had eleven revolutions in six years. Its career is a dark one.

— The drama of "Parmilise Lost," is having

A successful run in Paris.