SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1865.

As the New York Herald has been frequently quoted by that portion of the democracy who accept Fernando and Ben. Wood as their lea lers, : s their papers, here quoted 'a-gely from the New York News, Ben. Wood's paper, we publish the folowing from the Herald showing up Wood and that rebel ingrate Mitchell, late editor of the Richmond Examiner :

"If there be any one thing upon which the seople of the North are agreed it is that the copperheads ought to be punished. Men liffer as to whether or not Jeff. Davis should e hung or banished. They differ as to vhether or not a general pardon should be ranted to those who were recently rebels. lut among all honest men there is but one pinion as to the proper fate of the Northern opperheads, and especially to such a cop-erhead as the notorious Ben Wood. Too owardly to go South and fight for the re-el cause, and too traitorous to sincerely dere the reunion of the States, they have resained among us, fed by our bounty, proected by our arms, and defended from peronal violence by our laws, while they have een carrying on their newspapers upon reel funds, supplying Jeff. Davis with such aformation as can be picked up by spies, nd abusing and insulting the government nder which they lived and the people who ermitted their existence.

President Johason has frequently assertd that treason is a crime which must be We have laws against treason hich must be executed, and the President ill not perform his whole duty if he does ot carry them out. Jeff. Davis has already cen indicted as a traitor for levying war gainst the country to which he had so ften, in various official capacities, sworn llegiance. The time has now come to inict Ben Wood as a traitor for giving aid nd comfort to the enemies of the United tates. Upon his soul rests the stain of erjury; for he also swore allegiance to the ie government when he took his seat as a lember of Congress. In every issue of the ews, of which he was the acknowledged lator, sufficient matter for the indictment in be found, to say nothing of the twentyve thousand dollar check presented as evience against him before the Military Comsission now trying the assassination conirators at Washington. To this evidence 'e expect soon to add the testimony of the porter of the secret sessions of the rebel

Under these circumstances we call upon ttorney General Speed, Judge Advocate eneral Holt and United States District ttorney Dickinson to indict Ben Wood ad try him at once. There is no necessity I'an arbitrary arrest or a military tribunal oless the government should prefer that sode of trial. If a copperhead like Ben Vood is to escape unwhipt of justice we light as well strike all laws from the statute ook and open all the jails. His offence is ink. It has long tested the patience of se people. The blood of countless numers of our brave soldiers is red upon his ands. He stands detested by the North, hich he has betrayed, and by the South, hich he has aided to seduce into a connuance of the war. His office has been ae appropriate resting place of traitors, o it John Mitchell ran when Richmond Il, as the serpent slinks from one hole to 10ther He is a Benedict Arnold without s bravery, and a Judas Iscariot who has ot the grace to hang himself. He and Jeff. avis should be executed side by side-the ie as the representative of the copperheads the North, and the other as the repreatative of the traitors of the South. Not eason. To inflict it will be to please all ion men in both sections of the country t the Attorney General, the Judge Advote General and the United States District ttorney act at once.

THE PRESIDENT "STILL A DEMOCRAT."dge Charles Mason, Chairman of the Na-nal Democratic Resident Committee, Col. tomas B. Florence, publisher of the Contution Union and Chairman of the above mmittee, and Mr. Schade, a prominent wyer of Washington, had a very pleasant satisfactory interview with President inson, on Friday. His Excellency gave em to understand that he was a Demoit, had always been a Democrat, and that was too old a man to change his politics w, and that we "have more to fear from solidation than secession: that States ce rights that cannot be ignored under e Constitution."

We find the above in the Reading zette, and trust the editor in thus enrsing the Democracy of President John-, is ready to discard the doctrines of such n as Ben and Fernando Wood, Vallantham and other rebel sympathizers. No 2 could ever doubt the Democracy of Anw Johnson, but it is the Democracy of \*-rson he professes, not that which k Breckenridge into the rebel army. I. Florence must have felt, when in the sence of Andrew Johnson, that one or other was not a true democrat, and n he and his friends are constrained to accomplished?

ant that President Johnson is all right.

"Postmaster General Dennison, in apliance with a joint resolution of Conss approved March 3, 1865, asking geneofficials to give preference to wounded diers in their appointment of clerks, &c., is on all Postmasters to give the preferc always to disabled soldiers, all other igs being count. This rule seems to t general approbation and we underd government officials are sometimes ed to yield to the suprerior claims of bled soldlers.

"A Unionist of Alabama writes to of the journals of the manner that State dragged out of the Union. The conion in Alabama which passed the ordie, forty-eight were pledged against seion, and the popular vote they received, hown by a careful examination in the than enough of military despotism. e of the Secretary of State, was seven sand more than that given for the sen members. These facts justify the it was incumbant upon them to perform.

Another of the delegates remarked that action which the President draws bethe leaders and the people in the se-States, and make a special applica-

President Johnson has issued a protion declaring the blockade of all the
term ports to be at an end after the 1st
by next. Thus, after that date, those
will be open to the commerce of the
will be open to the commerce of the

the constitution of South Carolina did not

that slavery shall be abolished. This could
be done only through a convention.

The President repeated that the friction
of the rebellion had rubbed slavery out, but
it would be better to so declare by law. As
one of the delegates had just remarked that
the constitution of South Carolina did not
any fear of impoverishment of the State Library on the
second.

Mr. Lincoln's Estate, it is said, will be
near \$75,000, invested mostly in Government
securities, which will relieve the family from
any fear of impoverishment of the second.

His Interview With the South

Carolina Delegation. WASHINGTON, June 24 .- A delegation from South Carolina, consisting of the following named persons, had an interview this afternoon with the President, by appointment: Judge Frost, Isaac E. Holmes, George W. Williams, W. H. Gilliland, J. A. Steinmeyer, Frederick Richards, William Whaley, James H. Taylor, R. H. Gill, and Joseph A. Yates. The President said it was his intention to

talk plainly, so there might be no misunderstanding. Therefore, it were better they should look each other full in the face, and not imitate the ancient Augurs, who, when they met one another, would smile at their success in deceiving the people.

He said if this Union was to be preserved it must be on the principal of fraternity,

both the Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government. A State cannot go out of the Union, and therefore none of them having gone out, we must deal with the question of restoration and not reconstruction. He suspected that he was a better State-rights man than some of those now present.

Mr. Holmes. You always claimed to be. [Laughter] The President replied: He always thought that slavery could not be sustained outside the Constitution of the United States, and

that whenever the experiment was made it would be lost. Whether it could or could not he was for the Union, and if slavery set itself up to control the Government, the Government must tsiumph and slavery perish. The institution of slavery made the issue, and we might as well meet it like wise, patriotic, and honest men. All institutions must be subordinate to the Government, and slavery has given way. He could not, if he would remind it to its former

He knew that some whom he now ad dressed looked upon him as a great people's man, and a radical; but, however unpleasant it might be to them, he had no hesitation in saving that before and after he entered public life he was opposed to monopolies, and perpetuities, and entails. For this la to be denounced as a demagogue. When they had a monopoly in the South, in slaves, though he had bought and keld slaves, he had never sold one. From the Magna Charta we had derived our ideas of freedom of speech and liberty of the press, and unreasonable searches, and that private property should not be taken for public uses, without just compensation. He had these notions fixed in his mind, and was therefore opposed to this class of legislation. Being providentially brought to his present position, he intended to exert the power and influence of the Government so as to place in power the public heart of this nation. He proceeded on the principal that the great masses are not like mushrooms about a stump, which wet weather supplies. He believed that this nation had been sent on a great mission to afford an example of freedom and substantial happiness to all the Powers of the earth. The Constitution of the United States, in speaking of persons to be chosen as representatives in Congress, says: The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Here we find a resting place. This was the point at which the rebellion commenced. All the States were in the Union, moving in harmony; but a portion of them rebelled, and, to some extent, paralyzed and suspended the operations of their governments .-There is a constitutional obligation resting of color. The friction of the rebellion has with a hope to the restoration which the rubbed out the nature and character of gentlemen present so earnestly desired. slavery. The loyal men who were comshould, now that the rebellion is ended, time to invidually converse with the Presistand equal to loyal men everywhere.— dent. Hence the wish of restoration, and trying to get back the States to the point at which they formerly moved in perfect harmony.

He did not intend to serve any particular clique or interest. He would say to the delegation that slavery is gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South Carolina could be admitted into the Senate or the House of Representatives until they had afforded evidence by their conduct of this truth. The policy, now that the rebellion is suppressed, is not to restore the State governments, through military rule, but by the people. While the war has emancipated the slaves, it has emancipated a larger number of white men. He would talk plain.

The delegation said that was what they desired. He could go to men who had owned fifty or a hundred slaves, and who did not care as much for the poor white man as they did for the negro. Those who own the land have the capital to emply, and therefore some of our Northern friends are deceived when they, living afar off, think they can exercise a greater control over the freedom than the Southern men, who have been reared where the institution of slavery pre-

vailed. Now, he did not want the late slaveholders to control the negro votes against white men. Let each State judge of the depository of its own political power. He for emancipating the white men as well as Mr. Holmes asked-Is that not altogether

The President replied that he did not think the question was fully settled. The question as to whether the black men shall be engrafted in the constituency will be settled as we go along He would not disguise the fact that while he had been persecuted and denounced at the South as traitor, he loved the great mass of the Southern people. He opposed the rebellion at its breaking out and fought it everywhere; and now he wanted the principles of the government carried out and main-

Mr. Holmes interrupted by saying: We want to get back to the some position as you describe, as we are without law; no courts are open and you have the power to

The President replied : The Government cannot go unless it is right. The people of South Carolina must have a Convention and amend their Constitution by abolishing slavery, and this must be done in good faith and the Convention or Legislature must se of secession, on the 11th of January, adopt the proposed amendment of the Conconsisted of one hundred members; of stitution of the United States, which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere.

One of the delegates said: We are most anxious for civil rule, for we have had more The President, resuming, said that as the Executive he could only take the initiatory

it was assumed in some parts of this coun try that, in consequence of the rebellion, the Southern States had forfeited their or pardon necessary on the part of the rights as members of the confederacy, and that if they were restored it could only be on certain conditions, one of which was President Johnson has issued a pro- that slavery shall be abolished. This could

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT. establish slavery, it would be better to insert a clause therein antagonistic to slavery.

Judge Frost said: The object of our prayer is the appointment of a governor. The er is the appointment of a governor. The State of South Carolina will accept these conditions, in order that law and order may be restored, and that enterpaise and industry may be directed to useful ends. We desire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances. Certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution; among them, that slavery was an element of political strength and moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting State rights, in the maintainance of which those who, in South Carolina made the rebellion, erred, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, namely, that "Cotton is King," has also vanished in the mist. We are to come back with these notions dispelled, and with a new system of labor. The people of South Carolinia will cordially co-operate with the Government in making that labor effective, and elevating the negro as much as they can. It is, however, more the work of time than the labor of enthusiasm and fanaticism. The people of the South have the largest interest in the question. We are willing to co-operate for selfish, if for no higher reasons. We have taken the liberty encouraged by your kindness, to throw out suggestions by which the policy of the Government will be most surely and effectively subserved.

I repeat that the new system of labor is to be inaugurated by sober, sound, and discreet judgement. The negroes are ignorant; their minds are much in play liberty. They are apt to confound liberty with licentiousness. Their great idea is, I fear, that freedom consists in exemption from work. We will take in good faith and carry out your intentions with zeal and the hope for the best, and none will rejoice more than the people of the South if emancipation proves successful. Freedom to the slave is freedom to the master, provided you can supply a mode to industry. The people of South Carolina, from their fidelity to honor have submitted to great sacrifices. They endured all. We are defeated and conqured by the North, who are oo strong for us. The same good faith which animated them in the contert will not be found wanting in their loyal pledge of support to the Government. There may grow out of this blessings which you have not forseen, and some pleasing rays now illumine the horizon. I suppose the oath of allegiance will be taken with as much unanimity in South Carolina as anywhere else, and we will submit to the conditions of things which Providence has assigned,

and endeavor to believe "All discords of harmony not understood, All partial evil, universal good."

We cheerfully accept the measures re commended, and would thank you to recommend, at your convenience, a governor to carry out the wishes you have expressed. President Johnson asked the delegates to submit whom they would prefer for pro

visional governor. To this they replied that they had a list of five men, viz : Aiken, McElhaney, Boyce, Colonel Maning (late governor), and B. F. Perry. All of them were spoken of as good men, but had been more or less involved in acceptable.

ment, whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerally existed. He was There is a constitutional congation resting apon the United States Government to put down rebellion, suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion. The slaves went into the war as slaves, and came out free men resting to repel invasion. The slaves went into the war as slaves, and came out free men resting to repel invasion. The slaves went into the cheers of the populace—"General Meade, where is General Grant," &c.—till the iron horse the would repeat the substance of the interview, planged far ahead of the noise and confu-

The delegates seemed to be much pleased

Gen. Grant's Policy of Retrench-

ment. The Chicago Tribune gives the following version of a conversation had with General Grant, when he was in that city. It says:

When General Grant was urged to prolong his stay at the fair a few days, on the ground that he was fairly entitled to a little more furlough after his four years of unremitting labor, he replied that business, if important, must always have precedence of pleasure, and that he could be vastly more useful to the country at his post, in Washington, than by lingering in Chicago; that he considered it his highest immediate duty to retrench Government expenses, and save the resources of the people as far as lay in his power. He said that taxes would be heavy enough hereafter in any event, and that not one dollar should be added un-

necessarily to the burden. One item of expenditure which should be speedily retrenched, that he mentioned, was the support of 200,000 head of horses and mules in possession of the army when Lee surrendered. To feed and attend these animals will cost not far from one dollar per day each. Genera! Grant proposed to sell off 150,000 to 175,000 of them at pulic auction to the highest bidders, and put the proceeds into the Treasury. for their support and attendence will amount to more than a million of dollars per week, to say nothing of the eight or ten millions which they will probably realize to

the Treasury in the sale.

The general says they are now idle, and eating their heads off. When they are sold to the farmers in the South as well as the North, they will support themselves, and more, too, in tilling the soil and moving the crops. And the thousands of men taking care of them while in possession of the Government, will be relieved from this duty and discharged, and sent home to aid in developing the resources of the country and paying the taxes. Gen. Grant intends to reduce the army to the lowest point consistent with public safety. It is not proba-ble that more than 100,000 after the first of January, will be retained in the service, and part of these may be gradually mustered out during the next three or four years .-The black troops will mostly be retained for garrison purposes in the Gulf States. The Veteran Reserve Corps and regulars are the only white troops that are likely to be kept in service beyond this year. The regulars may be increased to the maximum forty thousand men. A few regiments of cavalry will have to be retained for frontier service to look after marauding red-

The army expenses have already been cut down more than a million of dollars per day, and, under Gen. Grant's vigilant supervision, a further excision is going on every day. The general believes not only in hard fighting, but close shaving, so that the country may be able to endure the drain of any other war that may arise bereafter.

The work upon the Capitol extension at Harrisburg is going on, and the foundation walls are already up. The extension is made in the rear of the present edifice, and is intended for Committee rooms on the first floor and for the State Library on the accord.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

This infamous rebel scoundrel whose com-plicity in the guilt of the murder of Presi-dent Lincoln, and in the plots to introduce pestilence in the great cities of the North, and to lay them in asies by the simultaneous application of incendiary fire in hundreds We of piaces, has been fully proven, has issued It is a flaming manifesto to wint he calls "the patriots of the South. It is published in the unrepentant rebels are now taking, or as Sanders expresses it, scallowing, in order to regain the power of the ballot with which to carry on the war against the government. His teachings are identical with those of

Governments of the South. they have invented a test oath, embarrassing the constitution with a series of slavish, unwith the object of exciting your disgust at the rejection of the whole. Protest at all upon you save your franchise (the life-blood of the South.) and neallow the outh, through the conspirators should offer it in the "bowl of hemlock. The constitution being part and parcel of the oath, is antidote to the deadliest political potions however intensified by their legal doctors, and is your mothese Haytien lawgivers.

ion to carry on their war against the government still more effectively than they while in arms against it. The Trojan Horse was a poor and harmless contrivance compared with this test oath, which can be thus swallowed by men who glory in perjury as much as they do in their others crimes.

In his closing paragraph Sanders tells the patriots of the South' to call upon their riends in the North. Then, call upon the men of the North who

acknowledge your equality in the Union to meet you in convention in New York city before the Northern fall electors and there to organize with you a great national party such as will deter the profligate Presient and his provost spies from laying their brutal hands upon unoffending men, woman and children.

"Your exiled fellow citizen, GEO. N. SANDERS.

A little while ago, Sanders plotted to burn New York city, to murder its people by introducing pestilence, and deliberately discussed the feasibility of poisening the Croton reservoir from which that great city draws its entire supply of water. Now he proposes to assemble a body of traitors there do things, perhaps less horrible, but not less atrociou

OBSEQUIRES OF ADMIRAL DI-PONT. Mourning of his Fellow-officers

The body admiral Samuel F. Dupont left the La Pierre House for the Baltimore depot Friday afternoon, at five o'clock,

the rebellion. Mr. Perry was a district judge in the Confederacy until a few weeks before it collapsed, and it was said that he had always been a good Union man, and of had always been a good Union man, and of her confederacy. The people certainly would ner, Engle, U. S. Navy; Surgeon Jonathan her, Engle, U. S. Navy; Surgeon Jonathan her called callent and energetic fleet Surgeor of Admiral Farragut's Squadron; Colo-The President said he knew Benjamin nel Crosman, United States Army; Lieut. Perry very well, having served with him in Commander Clerk Wells, of the Galena, now Congress. There was no spirit of vengeance on leave in the city; Lieutenant Command or vindictiveness on the part of the Govern- er William Wilson, the brave and gallant young officer of the galena, and others too numerous to mention here.

At 4 30 P M the train arrived at Wil. mington. The passenger cars provided for inflict this punishment is to encourage pelled to bow and submit to the rebellion with the proceedings and lingered for some the purpose, conveyed the officers and citizens to a halfway depot. Carriages here took presession of the pass veyed them through one of the most beautiful countries that God ever created. The scenery was exquisitely beautiful, and, in the deep solemnity of a summer Sabbath in the country, imposed its feelings of tranquil peace on all who were passing through it apon their mouraful mission of respect to the gallant commander who had so lately

departed from his fellows. Passing along the banks of the Brandy wine, the carriages in a short time arrived at the family chapel of the Dupont family It would take more space than I know you have to spare to relate all that occurred .-The officiating clergymen were Bishop Lee and the Rev. Messrs, Blake and Coleman, who were there waiting to receive the body and perform the last Christian rites as it was deposited in its resting place.

At one o'clock the remains were carried into the chapel, and placed at the extreme termination of the centre aisle, under the pulpit. Bishop Lee spoke in the highest terms of the deceased—of his incapability to describe the magnitude of the services which he had rendered his country. He had served it faithfully in its dark hours. when others were falsehearted and faint hearted, he was true. He was a generous and unselfish man, who was ever the most loved where he was the best known. He had been engaged in service of the most arduous and responsible nature. A manly decided, outspoken man, he had never sought to hide his face, and now he would pass into presence of his Saviour, without any dread that his truly Christian life and unselfish patriotism should full of receiving their reward. Admiral Dupont was Presi dent of the American Missionary Society Well had he fought the battles of his coun try, but he also fought the battles of Christ. His name will be handed down to posterity by the side of the names of Farragut, Porter, and Foote, as one of the great and valiant sons of this country, whose courage had illuminated the darkness of our terrible-strug

What the Telegraph Did to a Min-Ister.

Of all the freaks of the telegraph, the folowing is the most laughable which has come under our personal knowledge. Not long since a graduate from one of our Eastern theological schools was called to the pastoral charge of a church in the extreme Southwest. When about to start for his new parish, he was unexpectedly detained by the incapacity of his Presbytery to or-dain him. In order to explain his non-arrival at the appointed time, he sent the fol-lowing telegram to the deacons of the "Presbytery lacked a quorum to ordaia." In the course of its journey the mea sage got strangely metamorphosed, and reached the astonished deacons in their shape: "Presbytery tacked a worm on to Adam." The sober church officers were Adam." The sober church officers were greatly discomposed and mystified, but afer grave consultation, concluded it was the minister's facetious way of announcing that he had got married, and accordingly pro-ceeded to provide lodgings for two instead of one.—Boston Traveller.

The burnt district of Richmond is being By January 1, 1866, the army will be duced to 100,000 men

Sewell, and is but twenty three years of Thirty-four pardons for north Carolinians sere granted by the President on Monday.

The assassin Payne is named Lewis Payne

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. SEW-ARD.

Large Number of Prominent Persons Present. AUBURN, NEW YORK, June 24.—The fu-neral obsequies of Mrs. Wm. H. Seward, this afternoon drew together, from far and near, a large concousse of sympathizing friends. The occasion and the services were exceed-Montreal Telegraph. Here is what he says ingly impressive and touching. The beauti-about the oath of allegiance which so many ful grounds around the mansion of Mr. Seward were laid out mostly in accordance with the taste of his accomplished wife. In and about these grounds she had passed the happiest hours of her life, and shortly before her spirit departed she said to her husband, Reverdy Johnson. We quote:

"The immediate object of the Federal flowers and hear the birds in the garden usurpers is to possess themselves of the State once more." In obedience to this wish the remains were removed to a shaded spot in the grounds at one o'clock to-day, where they were visited by the friends of the family constitutional conditions, artfully prepared until a few minutes before three o'clock, when, upon the appearance of a shower, they were returned to the house. From thence, times against the imposition, but if forced at balf-past three o'clock, the funeral procession moved to St. Peter's church. All places of business were closed out of respect

streets were crowded with mourning citizens to attend the funeral of the lamented lady. The beautiful funeral service of the Episco pal Church was read by the Rev. Mr. Brainral and legal defence against any claims on ard, when the hymn 'I would not live always' your conscience sought to be imposed by and another byun were sung with touching effect. The altar was elaborately adorne Committing deliberate and even avowed with wreaths, crosses, crowns, and pyramids perjury in order to "save their franchise" of flowers, sent by mourning friends from these men are crowding back into the Un. Albany, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, and various other places.

Governor Seward, borne down more with

to the memory of the deceased, and the

sorrow than by the dreadful wounds inflicted -first by accident and then by design -followed the remains into the church and then to the cemetery, attracting all eyes upon, and awakening the most profound sympathy of all. That humanity could bear up so bravely under such an accumulation of suffering seems truly wonderful. The pall-bearers were Governor E. S. Throop, Lieutenant Governor George W. Patterson, R. M. Blatchford, Thurlow Weed, Jas. G. Seymour Geo. McGreer, Christopher Morgan, Hallis White, David Wright, and B. F. Hall. The reverend clergy, with Baron Stoeckel, the Russian minister, Major General Hancock, Major General Butterfield, and Brigadier General Mitchell, followed. Then came the mourners-Mr. Seward, sustaining and himself sustained by Mrs. Worden, sister of Mrs. Seward, and his daughter, followed by his son, General W. H. Seward and wife; his brothers Paidore and Geo, W. Seward; his nephew, Rev. Augustus Seward; Mrs. Clarence A. Savage, the Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Chesbro, Miss Morgan, Miss Hemer, | surge Mrs. Weed, Mrs. F. Wittlesey, and a number of others.

The Secretary was attended by Dr. Norris.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL. Further Testimony of Sanford

WASHINGTON, June 27. - The Court met at 11 o'clock, when Judge Advocate-General Holt recalled Sanford Conover, alias J. W. Wallace, as a witness for the Government. Q. State whether, after you gave your

testimony in this Court, you visited Montreal A. I left here perhaps the same day.

Q. Whom did you meet there of those spoken of as refugees? A. I met Tucker, Carroll, Dr. Pallen, ex-Governor Wescott, George Sanders, Lewis Sanders, and son, and a number others: I had a free conversation with some of them, especially with

Tucker and Sanders. Q. What did tucker say, so far as the purose of those men was concerned? A. They had not the slightest idea that I had testiged before this Commission, and received me with great cordiality; the subject of this trial was generally discussed; Tucker, after denouncing Secretary Stanton and President Johnson as scoundre's, spoke of Judge Holt as a bloodthirsty old villain; he said they must protect themselves by a guard at present: "but, by the Eternal, the day of reckoning will come and they would have a long account to settle." Sanders did not make such violent threats as Tucker did; William S. Cleary, whom he also met, made similar violent threats; he said that Beale would have been pardoned by the President had it not been for Judge Holt; he also said blood should follow blood: he reminded me of what he had formerly remarked concerning President Lincoln. "That retributive justice and come, and the assassination of the Pre-

ident was the beginning of it. Q. After giving your testimony here did you not go to Canada for me! A. I did, to get a certified copy of the record; at Montreal I met these conspirators: I had not been there long when they discovered that my testimony had been published; I received a message from Sanders, Tucker, Carroll and O'Donnell, a Virginia, sometimes called McDonnell.

Q. The man who boasted of setting fire houses in New York? A. He so boasted: I went into the saloon to wait until the ublic offices were opened; while sitting there about ten minutes a dozen Rebels surrounded me; they accused me of having be trayed their secrets; not knowing at the ne that my testimony had been published I denied it; they said if I would give them a letter to that effect it would be well; just as I was about to get away Beverly Tucker came in; he said a mere letter would not do, because I had testified before the Court, therefore I must give some paper under oath to make my denial sufficiently strong; about a dozen of men assailed me in a furious manner; O'Donald took out his pistol and said unless I did so I should not the room alive; at last Sanders said, "Wal-lace, you see what kind of hands you are in;" I at length consented; it was understood that I was to prepare the paper in my own way; I intended, however, not to pre-pare the paper but to escape from them at most convenient opportunity ; Mr. Kerr was then sent for to prepare the paper; two of Morgan's men were there; a pistol again drawn on me; Kerr came and the affidavit was prepared and I signed it and went through the ceremony of an oath.

Q. Did you know that Kerr had knowledge of these menaces ? A. It must have so appeared to him, for Tucker said if I did not sign the paper I should never leave the town alive, and that they would follow me

By Judge Advocate Holt .- Q. I understand this is the paper sworn and subscribed to by you under the circumstances which you have detailed, with pistols pointed at your face, and that the statement in this paper are false. A. Yes sir; I never heard of Alfred Terry, who said I swore to it voluntarily; the advertisement appended to the deposition, and which is as follows, was also induced by the same threats.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—Recently the Post-office Department issued orders to offices exchanging Pouches, authorizing the use of twine instead of paper in putting up packages of letters. The order has been misunderstood to apply to all offices, and many country Postmasters have got the habit of throwing their letters loosely into the mails, occasioning much embarrassment and inconvenience to the service. The Department, to remedy the evil, has rescinded the order, except as to offices directly served from Railway offices. Hereafter Postmasters will be required to carefully wrap letters in good strong paper, with the Post-office, country and State legibly enddraed thorem. IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—Recently

Samuel F. Dapout.

It is with the profoundest sorrow, that we record the death of one of those beroes, whose exploits during the terrible struggle so recently closed have traced out its his-tory in hues of almost blinding glory. Samuel F. Dupont, ranking the third in the naval service of this country, died yes-terday morning, at the La Pierre House, having overpassed his sixty-second year He was the first naval officer who, in the recent war which has crushed the rebellion, schieved one of the great successes which defined the utter incapacity of the South to maintain any available senboard. This was effected at Port Royal, in the brilliant success of November the 7th, 1861, when he and Porter, and many others, he demands not only the tears of his countrymen, but their veneration, for his courage, his devo-tion to our National Unity, and his truly Christian simplicity of character .- Philade phia Press, June 21, 1863.

Fifteen negroes have died of starvation near Macon, Georgia. The State is impover ished.

Shamokin Coal Trade. SHANOKIN, June 26, 1865.

Tour. Cut. Sent for week ending June 24th Per last report,

148,617 04 142,646 98 To same time last year.

Increase. TROUSERS THAT NEVER COME OFF. - A London daily notices "Mr. Russey, No. 482 New Oxford street, the inventor of buttons for trousers that never come off," We do not have that style of trousers in this country, but we have some that the wearers dislike to take off, so perfect is the fit and so elegant the style. We refer, of course, to elegant the style.

those made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson Nos. 603 and

605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE THEM, From R. B. HEINTZELMAN Stewart 72d Reg. P. V.: "Your medicinal preparation (Brown's Bronchial Troches) is certainly valuable to soldiers in the field, and I feel satisfied if generally adopted at the hospitals, many epless nights of the weary soldier would be averted. Our regiment are now testing their qualities, and I believe are all satisfied with their good effects in alleviating those distressing affections of the throat arising from cold and exposure. They are now daily prescribed in our hospital and at the on's morning call." Sold everywhere at 25 cts, per box,

THE WONDER OF THE AGE -- The great est wonder of the age is that celebrated remedy for diseases arising from a debility of the digestive organs-Hoofland's German Bitters. The power exercised over diseases of this class by the Bitters is indeed miraculous. They cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debilility. Want of Appetite, with the greatest facility For sale everywhere by druggists and dealers in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

It seems to be accorded by the universal consent of mankind that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Sarsaparilla, Pectoral and Pills are the greatest remedies vet discovered for the treatment of disease; that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the great Elixir of Life, which Philosophers have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourselves.

The Bridal Chamber, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men-published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charg's in scaled envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia Pennsylvania. February 11, 1865 -- ply

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility.

Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (free of charge). This remedy is sim-For full particulars, by return mail, please ad-JOHN B, OGDEN

60 Nassau Street, New York.

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh, Treated with the utmost specess by Dr. J. ISAACS 519 Pine street. Philadelphia. from the most reliable sources in the City and Coun-try can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no se-crets in his practice. Artificial Eyes, inserted with-out pain. No charge made for examination.

July 2, 1864.-1y To Consumptives. The undersigned having been restored to health

in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with & severe lung affec tion, and that dread disease, Consumption-is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the mean

of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charged.) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they wil find a sufe cure for Consumption. Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please ad-

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, February 18, 1865.—3m

The Great Spiritualist. Miss Elia Vinton, the great Spiritualist, who pos-sesses such wonderful powers of Second Sight, is en-abled to impart knowledge of great interest to the bled to impart knowledge or grand in married of both sexes.

She will send a Magic Picture of your future companion in life, also date of Marriage, upon the receipt of your P. O. address, and description, such as age, celor of hair and eyes. Enclose 30 cents to her address and you will receive the picture by return mail.

Address MISS ELLA VINTON.

831 Broadway, New York.

June 10, 1865. -3t

The Bridat Chamber. A note of warning and advice to those suffering with Seminal Wenkness, General Debility, or Pre mature Decay, from whatever cause produced Read, ponder, and reflect! Be wise in time. Sent Free to any addrers, for the benefit of

JAMES S. BUTLER. 429 Broadway, New York. April 15, 1865.-3m

efflicted. Sent by return mail. Address

EDITOR OF AMERICAN. DEAR SIE :- With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by re-turn mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Bulm that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than

All applications answered by return mail withou obarge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York

Feb. 25. 1865 -3m WHEN ARE! !- Those wishing a fine set of whis-kers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAP-MAN, in another part of this paper.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS! Do you want Whiskess or Moustaches! Our Gre-cian Compound will force them to grow on the entoothest face or chin, or hair un build heads, in Six Wests. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address. WARNER & OG., Box 148, Brooklyn, N. T. February 15, 4866—19 Imformation Free!

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS. A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility. Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Tonthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (Free of Charge,) to recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers Wishing to profit by the advertiser's and experience, and postess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at his place of business. The Recipe, and fall information—of vital importance—will be cheeffully sent by return mail. Address

JOHN B OGDEN, 60 Ramau St., New York

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable. April 15, 1865.—3m

MATRIMONIAL. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: If you wish to marry you can do so by addressing me. I will send you, without money and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedly, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully series you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information cent by return mail, and no reward asked. Please inclose postage or stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,

SARAH B. LAMBERT,

SARAH B. LAMBERT, Kings Co., New York

May 20, 1865 -- 3m SUNBURY MARKET. Butter, Tallow. Wheat, Rys, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Pork, \$2 50 | Bacon, \$2 50 | Ham, \$7 90 | Shoulder,

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF APPEAL O'ICE is hereby given, that an appeal from the Borough, Road, Poor and Bounty Taxes levied for the year 1865, will be held in the Council Rooms, above S B. Boyer's Law Office, in the Borough of Sunbury, on Monday the 10th day of July, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M., where all pursues interested may attend.

By order of the Council.

S. B. BOYER, Chief Burgess SHIPMAN, Clk.

Notice in Divorce.

Sarah Baskins, by her next friend Thomas Zerbe, rs George W. Baskins.

In the Court of Con-mon Pleas of Northum-berland county. No. 42. March T. 1865. Alias subporna in divorce returned under oath that the said George W. Baskins could not be found in

the said George W. Baskins: You are hereby notified the county.

To George W. Baskins: You are hereby notified and required to appear before the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, to be held at the Court Honse in Sunbury, on Monday the 7th day of August next, then and there to answer a complaint made by Sarah Baskins, your wife, and shew cause, if any you have, why your said wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony with you.

WM. M. WEAVER, Shepper Total 1865. July 1, 1865.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY THE undersigned informs the citizens of Santury and vicinity that he has at the solicitation of a number of his friends, commenced the basines of repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. He can be found at all times in the back room of the Unching Store of L. Hecht, corner of Market street and the Railway. He also keeps for sale Clocks and Watches

His work will be primptly attended to nul was Supbury, July 1, 1865 WN. M. ROCKEPELLER. LAUYET. ROBERTACE ROCKEFELLER & ROHRBACH

ATTORUBYS AT LAW. SUNBURY, PENNA. OFFICE the same that has been heretofore occu-pied by Wm. M. Rockefeller, Eq., nearly op-posite the residence of Judge Jordan. Sunbury, July 1, 1965.—Ly

New Music—"FUNDEAL MARCH TO THE Memory of ABRABAM Liscoin," the Mertyr President, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhenst, the popular composer. The Home Journal says. "This is a fine composition, well wortby the reputation of its writer." Very solemn and impressive. 1000 copies are issued Weekly. Price 30 cents; with vignette of the Prooident. 50 cents. Mailed free. Publisher, HO. RACE WATERS. No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

4TH OF JULY

CELEBRATION IN SUNBERY The members of the Evangelical Latheran Church f Sunbury, will celebrate the coming 4th of July y giving a DINNER on the Green in Market Square and Refreshments in the Court House on that evening, and for several evenings after. The proceeds to be applied to the repairing of the Church which the committee do assure the public is very much

The committee are making all the arrangements for a grand dinner, and call upon the citizens of Sumbury and vicinity to join in making this celebra tion a perfect success, and at the same time contribute Tickets for the Dinner can be had at all business There will be a display of FIRE WORKS in the

evening which will add much to the interest of th

JOHN HAAS Dr. G. B. WEISER, SOL. STROII, P. M. SHINDEL, JNO. C. MILLER. Committee

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS The Rebellion Closed and NEW GOODS OPENED At No. I Store of

WEAVER & FAGELY. DRY GOODS! FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, such as Cloths, Cassi meres, Muslins, Sheetings, Ticking, Calinoes, De laines, Fiannels, and all kinds of MOURNING Goods

Alpaceas, Black Silks, Ginghams, Balmoral an Skeleton Skirts, Canton Flannels, Nankeens, Car peting of all kinds. HATS & CAPS. NOTIONS & VARIETIES

Comprising, Hoslery, Gloves, Thread, Buttons, Su-penders, Neck-ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Gum Rib bon and Cord, tape, crotchet-braid, worked collars, fancy head dresses, tidy cotton, carpet binding, combs, fancy songs, carpet bags
Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Blank Books, Pape Envelopes, &c.

BE A REMOVE A RES

Of all kinds, such as Nails, Hinges and Screws, Do-Latches and Knobs, Locks, and CUTLERY of ever Also, Dyes, Drugs, Paints, Varnishes, Fisl Flaxseed and Benzine Oils, Glass, Putty, & Queensware and Glassware of al

STONE AND EARTHENWARF An Extensive Stock of GROCERIES

Composed of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Corn-stare Maccaroni, Barley, Baking-powder, molasses, soal candles, tobacco and segars, Salt, Fish, Meat, Chee-Also, a large variety of

BOOTS & SHOES, Men. Women and Children.

in exchange for Goods.

Give us a call before you purchase elsewhere, y are bound to sell as low as any one else.

Store-room in Ira T. Clement's building at the south-west corner of Market Square, near the Cou House.

Bunbury, June 24, 1864.

Estate of Martin Thomas, dec'd NOTICE is hereby given that letters of adminitration having been granted to the subscribon the estate of Martin Thomas, late of Lower Argusta township. Northumberland county, Pa., dee'c
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate paymont, and those having claim
to present them for settlement.

THOMAS SNYDER, Adm rLow. Augusta, June 3, 1865.—6t

FOR RENT. Two Rooms situate in a pleasant part of the ber Sunbury, are to les. Impulse at this office. June 10, 1885.—32