Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, August 2, 1865.

THE Union delegate elections will be held on Saturday next, and we appeal to every Union man to attend so that there may be a fair expression of the party in the selection of its ticket. We have but to make an acceptable ticket to insure a decisive victory at the polls, and no loyal man should fail to do his duty at the primary elections. The Convention will meet on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

COL. HARRY WHITE.

Col. Harry White was nominated as the Union candidate for Senator in the Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson district last week, after a protracted but friendly contest in the conference. Col. White was chosen to the Senate in 1862 as the regular Union candidate, he being at the time a Major in one of the Pennsylvania regiments in active service in the Shenandoah Valley. He took his seat in the winter of 1863 but did not resign his commission, and after the adjournment, he promptly rejoined his regiment, then under Milroy at Winchester. When Ewell, commanding the advance of Lee's army, routed Milroy, Major White, with a considerable portion of his command, was captured, and he was awarded the hospitality of Libby and other rebel prisons. It was obvious to intelligent politicians on both sides that the then pending election would return 16 Union and 16 Democratic Senators for the session of 1864, and the supremacy of the Union party in the Senate depended therefore upon the return of Major White before the meeting of the legislature; and it required no extraordinary amount of sagacity to assume that with the election over and the parties a tie in the Senate, Jeff. Davis would be slow to release a prisoner who would give the predominance in the Senate against his trusted friends. Accordingly every effort was made by the President and Secretary of War, in an indirect manner, to effect a special exchange for Major White before the election; but promptly as the government acted in the matter, the Democracy had anticipated it, and Major White was doomed. Secretary Stanton instructed the commissioner of exchange to say to Mr. Ould, the rebel commissioner, that one Major White, a prisoner, was wanted as a witness in a court martial case—which was strictly true—and any officer of like grade, not charged with positive violation of the rules of war, would be given in exchange for him. The proposition was made, in reply to which Mr. Ould gave a laugh of triumph, and informed our commissioner that he knew the value of Major White politically, and he was not to be taken at any such odds. The rebel government had been fully advised that the Senate would be a tie if White should be retained, and Jeff. Davis was just as much a party to the disgraceful revolutionary proceedings of the Democracy in the Senate in 1864, as Hopkins, Clymer & Co. Subsequently various propositions were made to exchange Major White, but Jeff. Davis felt that his prize was too valuable, and he rejected all. Even a Brigadier General, who was held as a criminal, was offered, but no grade of officer seemed to be of sufficient importance to the rebel powers to warrant them in surrendering Major White, and thus placing their ally, the Democracy, in the minority in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

All hope of exchange failed by means of the ordinary channels, and extraordinary expedients were resorted to in order to effect Maj. White's release, or failing in that, to get his resignation to Gov. Curtin. Parties in Baltimore who understood the underground road to Richmond, and made regular trips for a consideration, undertook to communicate with Major White, and offers were numerous to produce him for a large amount of money by subsidizing the rebel officers; but they were declined. His resignation was procured, however, secreted in a pocket bible and brought North, much to the mortification of the rebels and the Democracy, and at a special election they were defeated by an overwhelming majority and the Senate unlocked. Disappointed in their purpose to render substantial aid to the Democracy, the rebels visited special vengeance on Maj. White, and he suffered all the horrors possible for a man to suffer and live. He made his escape three times, but was each time re-captured, and was honored with a residence in the famous dungeon of Libby for some days, for his pertinacity in attempting to get away. At last his ingenuity prevailed, and he escaped by disguising himself and passing North with a crowd of regularly exchanged prisoners. He was promptly promoted by Gov. Curtin to the Lieutenant Colonelcy and subsequently to the Colonelcy of his regiment, and breveted Brigadier General by the President, in which capacity he remained in active service until the war was brought to a close by the surrender of Lee.

—The Union men of his district have now rendered a just tribute to his personal and political worth and to his great privations for the cause, by his re-nomination for Senator, and we hope to record his election by a decided majority. The Union men of the district must not be unmindful, however, that he is hated by the Democratic leaders more than most men, because of his worthy efforts while a prisoner, to defeat Jeff. Davis's petty rebellion inaugurated in the Senate by reason of his absence, and they will leave no means or efforts untried to compass his overthrow. This is the only naturally Union district in the State they will contest, and their efforts must bring out corresponding efforts on the part of the Union men to preserve their supremacy. Let the character of the struggle be well understood from the start, and the Union men of Indiana, Cambria and Jefferson, forearmed because forewarned, will achieve a decisive victory by the triumphant restoration of Harry White to the seat in the Senate which was lost to him by rebel hate for his devotion to our common country.

THERE is a spirited contest now going on at Washington for the Philadelphia appointments. Congressmen and politicians of all grades are involved in it, and perspiring candidates are to be met at every corner in Philadelphia and Washington trying to spread their sails to make a little better time. We do not know, nor do we care much, how the contest shall terminate; but it is worthy of notice that the Democracy, which has been making all sorts of love to President Johnson, don't have any candidates, and don't seem to have any expectations. If President Johnson is about to Tylerize the Union party, he takes a queer way of showing it by appointing none but decided Union men, and supporters of Mr. Lincoln's administration, to office. We hope that in this as in other things, the *Spirit* still sees "much to admire" in President Johnson's policy.

WE record the appointment of Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, of Philadelphia, as Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, with great satisfaction. He is eminently fitted for the position, and has proved his devotion to the country's cause by heading a regiment and retiring from active service only when compelled to do so by reason of severe wounds received in battle. He entered upon the duties of the office on the 1st inst.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* gives a detailed account of the complications of Pennsylvania politics, concluding as follows:

Curtin, it is reported, will go abroad, and McClure run as his candidate for Governor. Pennsylvania is hard to understand in a political way, and never more mixed up than now.

The foregoing is news to at least two men that we know of—viz: Gov. Curtin and Mr. M'Clure. We have never heard of Gov. Curtin going abroad, or wanting to go, and if there is one man in the State who more than another don't mean to run for Governor it is A. K. M'Clure.

THE President has re-appointed Wm. B. Thomas Collector of the post of Philadelphia, Edward Wallace Naval Officer, and E. Reed Meyer Surveyor. They are all capable gentleman, and made most acceptable officers.

HON. JNO. CESSNA succeeds ex-President Buchanan as President of the Board of Franklin and Marshall College.

WASHINGTON.

Hot Weather—The Office-Seekers and the President—Baltimore and Philadelphia Appointments—Military Becoming Scarce—The Clerk and the Next House—The Proper Disposition of Jeff. Davis.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1865.

The weather continues as hot as H—ayti, reminding one of what the Dutchman said of the hot spring in Georgia as being specially applicable to Washington to-day: "Schon, drive on, h—l ish not one mile from dish place."

How the President survives the onslaught of the politicians this weather passes comprehension, and the manner in which the assault is persisted in proves the unselfish devotion to the country of that numerous class of patriots of whom the poet has written—

"They love their country and like lovers linger
So long as she has cash for them to finger.
They serve their country and themselves to pay —
Purloin her gold, puck up and run away."

The settlement of the squabble for places in Baltimore and Philadelphia "hasten slowly." At the present rate of advance we may confidently expect to have them all fixed by the time of the next Presidential election, provided the President is not meanwhile driven crazy. He was overheard to exclaim to-day in a fit of despair, "Great Heavens! if there is so much trouble about the offices in Baltimore and Philadelphia, what will it be when it comes to New York?"

The military are rapidly leaving us and the city resuming its quiet civic appearance. There is still a small sprinkling of soldiers to be seen and occasionally a Brigadier General, but the latter class are not so numerous as on the evening last winter that the little boy told his mother about. Said he, "I was down to Willard's and threw a stone at a dog and I missed the dog and hit three Brigadier Generals, and," said he, "it was not a very good night for Brigadiers either."

The sway of military despotism in the capitol of the "Model Republic" will soon have passed away forever. Copperheads will breathe easier and Gen. Augur be only remembered as a great *bore*. There is a bright future for the Capitol if her citizens will only wake to a realizing sense of their true interests. There is no manner of reason why Washington should not outvie in splendor the Old World Capitals, instead of being as she now is, the biggest district, most incongruous and worst governed city in the world. Let us hope that under the impulse of Yankee energy she will yet "arise from the dust," "mend her ways" and become as she ought to be, the Queen Capital of the world. All that is necessary to accomplish this glorious result we fully believe is to just tear the whole thing down and build it up in some other locality.

There has been a great deal of speculation and anxiety at to the course the Clerk may pursue in organizing the next House of Representatives. He is undoubtedly "master of the situation" and possesses to-day more political power than any man in America. I have taken some pains to ascertain his views and am happy to be able to announce that he will be guided in his actions in the matter entirely by the immortal principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill which you know, so beautifully adjusted our differences and saved our glorious union so nicely from the horrors of fraternal strife—that is, he "will regulate the affair in his own way—*subjick* only to the Constitution of the United States." If any body can't see it in that light he had better *secede*.

The proper disposition of Jeff. Davis has at last been definitely settled. The government will organize a special "star" court of which the father of Ulric Dahlgren will be judge, and with twelve of the worst starved prisoners of Andersonville for a jury, summon as witnesses the spirits of our brave soldier boys who expired in the flames of the hospitals which Southern chivalry burned over their mangled forms, and if he should *happen to be convicted*, they will order him to be "hung on a sour apple tree" and then just "*let him alone*" there in possession of all his rights, which are two, viz: the natural right to die and the scriptural right to be damned. S. C.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository:

As the approaching County Convention is drawing near, and no one from the Valley as yet presented, for the various county offices, permit me to name Capt. JNO. H. WALKER for County Commissioner (in case he will agree to have his name used in connection with said office.) We make this announcement not merely on account of service rendered his country during the rebellion, but on account of his fine financial abilities. Now if military prowess and ardent loyalty should be considered, his claims (as his honored scars attest) will favorably compare with any other likely to be presented. METAL TOWNSHIP.

Fannettsburg, July 25, 1865.

PERSONAL.

—The President has appointed J. H. Ashton, Assistant Attorney General, to be Acting Attorney General.

—General N. P. Banks was recently admitted to practice as a lawyer in the United States District Court of Louisiana, in New Orleans.

—Rev. G. A. Hinterfelter, has been elected to the Professor of German Languages and Literature in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg.

—The decree of L. L. D., was conferred on Gen. Grant, Secretary Stanton and Charles O'Conor, by Union College, Schenectady, at the commencement last week.

—Jefferson Davis is now allowed to take a daily walk, attended by a strong guard, inside of Fortress Monroe. His health is said to be good.

—Another venerable and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, Charles Jones Wister, Esq., died on Monday week at his residence in Germantown, at the advanced age of 84 years.

—Ex-Gen. George B. M'Clellan is spoken of as likely to be appointed Chief Engineer of the paid Fire Department of New York city, at a salary of $10,000 per year.

—Robert Dale Owen is to have two years for writing his life of President Lincoln, and his publishers pay him $3,000 when he begins his work, and $15,000 when he ends it.

—The Rev. Fitch W. Taylor, late chaplain on board the flagship Hartford, died at nine o'clock on the 27th ult., at the residence of John Rankin, Esq., Brooklyn. Mr. Taylor was the oldest chaplain in the United States navy.

—At the late annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, the resignation of Hon. James Buchanan, as President of the Board, was tendered and accepted, and Hon. John Cessna was elected to fill the vacancy.

—Gen. Meade has been honored by the degree of L. L. D. from Harvard. The sons of that university no doubt look upon him as a successful *doctor of laws in view of the part he took in* doctoring up and restoring the laws of the United States.

—The family of Judge Ould, late rebel Commissioner of Exchange, being offended at the display of the stars and stripes over their hotel at Carlisle Springs, left there in high dudgeon last week, much to the gratification of the loyal people present.

—We rarely meet with the name of Gen. Cass, in the papers, but he "still lives," at the ripe age of 84 years. He resides on Jefferson street, Detroit, in a handsome modern-built dwelling, while his eldest son occupies the old family home-stead two squares distant.

—Alex. Neill, Esq., an eminent member of the Hagerstown Bar, died on the 18th ult., after a brief illness. Mr. N. was the oldest member of the Bar, and at one time represented Washington county in the State Legislature. He was in the 57th year of his age.

—The Boston *Transcript* is authorized to say that the estate of President Lincoln, with the addition of the contributions made in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, will amount to one hundred thousand dollars, and that the active labors of those obtaining subscriptions to the Lincoln fund have now ceased.

—Gov. Curtin has returned from Saratoga, having been called home by the serious illness of one of his children. It will be pleasing to His Excellency's many friends to know that his short sojourn at the springs materially improved his health, and once more fitted him physically for the arduous duties of his official position.

—Gen. Beauregard is expected to arrive in New York in the course of a few days with a view to his departure for Europe. It is understood that the Government has given him permission to leave the country, on condition that he will never take up arms against it. It is supposed he will tender his services to the French army.

—John Haldeman, Esq., of Harrisburg, died on the night of the 12th inst., at Denver City, Colorado Territory, of dysentery. Mr. Haldeman left but three weeks ago, in company with Henry McCormic, Esq., for the purpose of paying a visit to California by the overland route, and arrived in Denver City, some ten days ago, where he was attacked with dysentery, of which he died.

—The Chicago *Republican* says: Mrs. Lincoln is living in perfect seclusion at the Hyde Park Hotel, on the shore of the lake, seven or eight miles from here. Both her sons reside with her. Captain Robert Lincoln is studying law in the office of Messrs. Seammon, McCagg & Fuller, in this city, and comes here daily by the Illinois Central Railroad to attend to his duties.

—Mr. James Coleman, first sergeant of the Washington Light Infantry, was the first man mustered into the United States service to aid in putting down the rebellion. On the night of the 9th of April, 1861, President Lincoln called for troops for the defence of the nation's Capital, and, on the morning of the 10th of April, at 10 A. M., Mr. Coleman was mustered into the service as first sergeant.

—William M. Beetem, cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, committed suicide, by hanging himself in the garret of his dwelling, Wednesday morning last, between 5 and 6 o'clock. At about 5 o'clock he was in the bank for a few minutes. From there he walked rapidly to the garret, where he found a rope that had been used as a clothes line. Mounting a chest some two feet high, he tied one end to a joist and the other to his neck, and jumped from the chest. His death must have ensued in a couple minutes.

—For once Gen. Grant has been beaten, as appears from the following, which is taken from the St. Louis *Democrat*: The case of U. S. Grant vs. Joseph W. White, for unlawful detainer, was decided by a jury in Justice Cunningham's court on Saturday, adversely to the General. The suit was for the possession of a farm in St. Louis county, which White had leased from Gen. Grant. The lawyers were very cutting in their speeches, fired great guns at each other, and came within a mile or two of a fist fight.

—Sturdivant, who has just been elected Mayor of Richmond, was known to have been one of the fiercest traitors in that city, and takes no pains now to conceal his hatred of the national Government. During the reign of the rebellion, he was a daily visitor at Libby Prison, when he encouraged the brutalities visited on Union Prisoners, and when the rebels fled from the capital, Sturdivant, encouraged by Breckinridge, concocted the proceedings for firing Richmond. He was elected by the votes of paroled rebel soldiers.

—The *Post* special dated Saratoga, July 28th says: Gen. Grant arrived here last evening, and was met at the depot by a committee of citizens, and conducted to Congress Hall, the crowds at the depot and hotel loudly cheering the General. After supper he held a levee in the parlor, where he received the ladies and gentlemen of the house. During the evening he visited Leland's Opera House. On his return to Congress Hall he was serenaded and loud calls were made for the General, who made his appearance and bowed to the immense gathering and then returned to his apartments.

—A Rochester (N. Y.) paper of a late date has the following: "Last evening a colored man by the name of David Cunningham, who resided on the corner of Spring and Fitzhugh-sts., died of typhus fever. He was one of the men concerned in the John Brown raid in Virginia, and at the time of the arrest of that great Old-Dominion terrifier he fled to Pennsylvania. He afterward went to the West, working in several different States, and a few years ago came to this city, where he has been employed mostly in cooking for the soldiers. Lately he has been at the camp on the Fair Grounds. He was a man of great physical strength."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Hon. J. T. Bighan, of Pittsburg, is spoken of as a candidate for Auditor General.

—John Minor Botts is preparing an address to his fellow-citizens of Virginia, urging them to vote for negro suffrage.

—Horace Maynard is fighting a noble battle for freedom in Tennessee. He is making on an average, two speeches per day.

—General Dan. Sickles, James T. Brady, John Van Buren, and Fernando Wood, are mentioned among the candidates for the next Mayor of New York.

—The States which elect Governors this fall are Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Virginia.

—The soldiers of Fayette county have nominated Captain James M. Dushane for Assembly, who will be supported by the Union men of the county.

—The Stubenville *Herald* says the impression is gaining ground that Col. George W. M'Cook, of that city, will be the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

—Governor Johnson, of Georgia, has appointed the 4th of October for the election of delegates to the State Convention, which is to meet on the 25th of the same month.

—The Washington *Republican* says that Hon. Montgomery Blair expects to succeed to the seat now occupied in the House of Representatives by Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland.

—A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* recommends Col. James M. Campbell, of Johnstown, late Colonel of the 54th Penna. Reg., for the nomination of Surveyor General.

—Governor Parsons, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation appointing August 31 for the election of delegates to the State Convention. The convention will assemble on the 10th of September.

—The New York *World*, is out for Gen. R. E. Lee, as the next *Democratic* candidate for President. If Breckinridge had not emigrated, we presume he would have been the choice of the copperheads.

—Gen. Fisk, in a communication to the Freedman's Bureau at Washington says there is great agitation on the subject of the anti-slavery amendment in Kentucy, but he fears that State will not ratify the amendment.

—Gen. Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, has issued an order giving freedom to the slaves, and granting passes to those who wish to leave the State. As a consequence, a general exodus of negroes to the north side of the Ohio river is in progress.

—The Minnesota Democratic State Convention has been called to meet on the 16th of August The Democrats are at a loss to find a candidate for Governor, as no one wishes the expense and trouble of a campaign when defeat is certain. They are looking for a military copperhead and the supply is small.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—All the troops in the Shenandoah Valley, except four regiments under Gen. Torbert, are to be mustered out of service.

—The rebel Gen. Shelby and his men were not allowed to enter Mexico with arms. He therefore sold his cannon and small arms to the Liberals at Piedras Negras for eleven thousand dollars.

—All the Rebel prisoners at Fort Warren, except Vice President Stevens and P. M. General Reagan have been released on taking the oath. They numbered many distinguished officers of the late Confederate army.

—A force of one thousand Indians attacked the Platte Bridge station, I. T., garrisoned by 250 troops, on Tuesday week. After two days fighting the Indians retreated with considerable loss. The loss of the garrison was two men killed and 34 wounded.

—Emerson Etheridge has been refused the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus. Gen. Thomas declines to surrender him to the civil authorities, for the reason that the writ was suspended in the State of Tennessee by President Lincoln, and has not been restored.

—It is stated that Capt. Henry Wirr, one of the prison keepers who starved our men at Andersonville, is shortly to be put on trial for the barbarity practiced there. It is to be hoped that the fiends who starved helpless prisoners may all be brought to trial and receive that punishment they so well deserve.

—The Committee on the Conduct of the War, in their report, which has been published, exonerate Gen. Butler from blame in the failure of his attack on Fort Fisher. The report states that Gen. Butler's force was not large enough to warrant an assault of the works, and he was not properly co-operated with by the Navy.

—Miss Clara Barton, daughter of Judge Barton, of Worcester, Mass., who has obtained national repute by publishing a list of missing soldiers, and by her heroic deeds to the wounded in battle, and even under fire, left Washington last week, on a government vessel, with a party, for the purpose of enclosing the area of land at Andersonville, where so many Federal prisoners perished from want and exposure, and of putting up headboards at their graves. She conceives that she has a suitable list of the deceased, and *has accordingly obtained seventeen thousand head-boards for the purpose*. May she be rewarded with perfect success.

—The Matamoras *La Commercc* (Mex.) of the 8th, says: A *casus belli* of a very grave character arises from the fact that Cortinas has actually and almost officially established his headquarters in Texas. A declaration of open war could be no more plain. Cortinas signs custom-house permits for Sabmitte, Texas, and delivers safe conduct to places twenty miles in the interior of American territory. He finds shelter for himself and a ready market for his booty on the Texas border, all with the connivance of the Federal authorities, who enjoin upon him to commit no hostilities, which amounts to nothing. Confederates are tendering their services in considerable numbers to Maxamilian. One thousand have already been sent by detachments into the interior.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF A FAMOUS REGIMENT—The Charleston *Courier* of July 18th says: The 165th New York volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves,) who were removed to Morris Island for taking part in the disturbances in the city, have exhibited a mutinous spirit since their removal. General Gillmore sent an order demanding the colors of the regiment, but the Colonel refused to give them up. He was placed under arrest, and the colors demanded of the second officer in command, who also refused; but on General Hatch explaining that his conduct would be mutiny, while the Colonel's would simply be disobedience of orders, he proceeded to deliver the colors. A delivery was made, when it was found that only the staffs and india-rubber covers had been delivered.

It was then determined to disarm the whole regiment, and other troops were brought forward. Guns charged with grape and canister were trained upon the mutinous troops, and orders given to fire upon them in case any resistence was offered. The Zouaves, seeing all further opposition was useless, quietly stacked their arms, and were marched under guard to Fort Sumter to expiate their crimes.

From the Oil City Monitor.

IMPERIAL CITY.

Having a leisure hour on Monday last we strolled across the river to take a "peep" at Imperial City—a town on the opposite bank of the Allegheny, that is being built up with remarkable rapidity. Over there once, mixing with its inhabitants, on its streets, on the high ground in its rear, we could very readily comprehend the origin of the phrase "cities were built in a day;" for the lumber-loaded teams were everywhere, and the hatchet and saw kept up one interminable roar. Industry and go "aheadtiveness" appears to be a part of the being of all sexes and conditions in that locality; and we would not be surprised at some future time to learn that the occupants of Imperial had been on a race to see who could do the most labor and who could accumulate wealth the fastest.

The city itself, we presume derives its name from the Imperial Oil Company, the former owners of most of the land on which the town is built. This company was organized, we believe, in December, 1864, or January, 1865, Col. A. K. McClure of Chambersburg being selected as its President, E. W. Davis, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, as Treasurer, and J. M. Sellers as Secretary. At the organization of the Company, it was in possession, in fee simple, of 120 acres of land lying adjacent to, and what now comprises Imperial City, 100 acres in fee simple on Cherry Run, known as the McFate farm, 40 acres in fee simple on Cherry-tree Run, 110 acres at Walnut Bend, and a lease a short distance below Franklin. Besides these the Company owned the working interest in two producing wells on the Clapp Farm, near this city. Vested with the ownership of all this property, together with the two wells above referred to, that were producing oil in paying quantities all the while, the company began operations under the most favorable auspices; and under the management of George J. Balsley, Esq., a very energetic and efficient Superintendent, it has gone steadily forward improving and developing its territory until the present time; and we believe that now, in point of character and ability as to officers, intrinsic and acquired value of property, and flattering prospects generally, it has but few superiors, as a company, anywhere.

Besides leasing lots almost daily to other parties, on one or other of their numerous tracts, the company itself is engaged in working several old wells as well as putting down four new ones in Imperial City. The first of these is now down 508 feet, the drillers having passed through two veins of oil—one at a depth of 235 feet, the other at 368 feet from the surface. The second one is down 387 feet, and has every indication of being a good well, and of producing largely, as soon as the proper machinery is applied to it. The sand pump was let down twice in our presence, and both times came up full of a heavy quality of oil. The other two are being put down quite rapidly, and within the next ten days, these four wells will be properly tested, and there can scarcely be a doubt but what some of them and perhaps all will produce oil in paying quantities.

The Company has also a character for fair-dealing and liberality that but few organizations of this character, and in this locality can boast of. Incidentally, we learned, during our visit to Imperial that quite recently the Methodist and Lutheran congregations had respectively been the recipients of a lot of ground worth some eight or ten hundred dollars, from the company, on which to erect Churches, and that another lot was also donated by them for the building of a school house. Such liberality is rather uncommon in this part of the country; and in this instance it cannot but be seen that the Imperial Oil Company, while taking care of its own interests does not lose sight of the interests of the public.

The territory of the company having been selected with great care and prudence, the officers being men of acknowledged ability, integrity and influence, and the operations of the company already a source of considerable profit, cannot but eventually become one of the wealthiest, as it is now one of the most liberal and enterprising organizations in this locality.

DEADLY STRIFE BETWEEN RETURNED UNION AND REBEL SOLDIERS.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 19th inst. has an account of a very serious difficulty which occurred at a place called Rocky Springs, some twelve miles south-east of Lexington, Tennessee, on the evening of the 8th inst. By this unfortunate affair three men lost their lives, and seven others were seriously injured, some of them, it is feared, too much so to recover from their wounds. The difficulty seems to have originated in the following manner: The people of Henderson were very much divided during the war, and when the Union forces entered Tennessee many of the young men of the country joined several regiments for the Union army which were being raised. Among them were several young men from the neighborhood of Rocky Springs. Recently these young men have been mustered out of service and have returned to their own homes. Those who went with the secession cause have also returned. On the 8th the people of the neighborhood concluded to have a reunion and bury the hatchet. A picnic was got up and the whole population turned out. For a while everything went smooth, both parties joining in a saw dust dance. Toward evening, however, a very slight circumstance occurred, marring not only the occasion, but terminating fatally to three of the number. A young man named White, formerly a member of the 6th Tennessee cavalry (Union,) asked a young lady to join in the dance. The young lady, who had lost two brothers in the rebel service, refused, accompanying the refusal by some very unlady-like and disparaging remark. To this White took exception, and made some very damaging remarks about the lady. Her relatives and friends took the matter up, while the friends of White gathered around him. Thus parties were divided, and a bitter dispute arose, which ended in a regular pitched battle, in which pistols were used freely. Mr. White was severely wounded through the chest by a pistol shot. Mr. Wiston, of the rebel party, was shot through the head, and expired almost instantly. Mr. Markham, of the Union party, was also killed by a pistol shot through the breast, and Mr. Waylin, one of the young lady's friends, was killed, having been shot four times, through the abdomen, chest, shoulder and neck. Several others were wounded; several of them were mortally wounded. The wounded, with two exceptions, are Mr. White, George Chapin, Wm. Finetro, Charles Simmons and Thomas Harrold. The feeling in the neighborhood was very excited, and it is feared other deeds of violence may occur. Such scenes are much to be regretted, as it has a tendency to keep society unsettled.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

On the 5th of June, 1864, the Chief Clerk and the Superintendent connected with the office of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to the latter a note, stating that one hundred bonds, partially prepared for issue, of $1,000 each, were missing, and that he had exhausted all the resources at his command in the endeavor to find them.—As they had not been signed by the Register, or sealed, they could not be negotiated. The coupons, however, amounting to $108,000, were sealed and complete, and payable to bearer on the first of January and July in each year, and could be sold anywhere.

The Solicitor of the Treasury having employed two detectives of the city, it was not long before they fixed upon Wallace W. Whittlesey, a clerk in the loan office of the Treasury Department, as the guilty party, but it was not deemed advisable to make the arrest until more conclusive evidence could be obtained. Their suspicions were strengthened by the fact that Whittlesey resigned his position in December last, and was living sumptuously without ostensible means.

On Saturday last the detectives proceeded to New York and captured Whittlesey near the Western Hotel in Courtland street. He confessed his guilt and stated to them where some of the coupons were concealed, namely, in the chandelier of his residence, where they were subsequently found, but the bonds had been destroyed. On recovering all that was available of the stolen property, the detectives took their prisoner rapidly to Jersey City, to catch the train. Whittlesay quietly seated himself in the car, but soon after the train had attained its full speed he hastened to the door, doubtless with the intention of jumping off, but was pulled back.

Finding himself foiled, he endeavored to obtain sympathy from the passengers by accusing the officers of kidnapping him. He was safely landed here this morning, and conveyed to the police headquarters. Whittlesey had sold some $8,000 worth of the coupons, and had made about $2,200 in premium on the gold, but through his high style of living, had no money when arrested. After an examination he was committed in default of $200,000 bail.—*Washington Star, 26th ult.*

A MAD HORSE.

A large dun horse, formerly owned by Captain Sale-Fry, and more recently by Snyder & Parker, of the planing mill, was bitten some weeks since by a dog supposed to be mad. A load of lumber had been hauled to the stable in the rear of Mr. Lingle's residence, on Ferry street, and while the team stood in the alley, a dog, foaming at the mouth, and evidently mad, run in from the east end of the alley, passing within a few feet of Mr. Samuel Favorite, who stood at his carriage-house door. The dog exhibited no disposition to bite Mr. Favorite, but snapping at one of the horses fastened his teeth and held on for some seconds. The horse was taken home immediately, and closely watched for symptoms of hydrophobia, but weeks having elapsed without developing any indications, all apprehensions were dispelled, until yesterday the horse snapped at Mr. Parker viciously, and bit him on the side.

His clothing, fortunately, was thick enough to prevent any laceration of the flesh. No other signs of hydrophobia were manifest until in hitching him up or unhitching him, the animal made a sudden plunge toward his mate, and bit him on the side, drawing blood. The wound is badly swollen, and it is anticipated that this horse will also go mad. The dun horse grows worse hourly. It is a clear case of hydrophobia. The horse foams at the mouth, and bites at everything within his reach. Hundreds of our citizens have flocked to Mr. Parker's stable to-day to see the animal. It will probably be shot this evening.

James Case, of the firm Case Bros., the well known harness makers, relates a remarkable case of hydrophobia which occurred in Lockport, New York, some years ago. A gunsmith named Bronker, who always had a lot of dogs about him, while beating a bull terrier one day, was bitten by the dog, and in about nine days went stark mad. He was taken to the American Hotel in the place, and, for about twelve hours was pinioned to his bed. The paroxysms were frightful. The unfortunate victim bit at the bed clothing, and, foaming at the mouth, presented a terrible appearance. Upon consultation with the physicians and leading citizens of the place, it was thought best to drown him. A large bath tub was procured, and the unfortunate man untied Mr. Case and three stout men held him at arms' length, and, throwing him into the bath tub, strangled him to death.—*Lafayette Courier.*

LYNCH LAW IN MISSOURI.—A letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated at Sedalia, Mo., July 20, says:

"A man named John Hill was killed on the north bank of the Osage, opposite Warsaw, on Sunday last. I understand he belonged to the last bushwhacking party that surrendered at Lexington. Soon after he surrendered he was arrested in Lafayette county and sent to Warsaw to answer a charge of having assisted in the murder of a family who lived in Benton county. He had a preliminary examination last Saturday, and was bound over to stand trial at the next term of court. On Sunday night, while in charge of the sheriff, who had him under guard in his (the sheriff's) house, he was seized by a party of mounted men, supposed to number about forty, and taken across the Osage. Some citizens of Warsaw followed him and his captors to the river, and remained on the south bank until the execution was over. The signal for Hill's death was, apparently, a single shot from a pistol, which was immediately followed by a volley from nearly forty rifles or carbines.

"The sheriff and a few followers then crossed the river, but upon hearing a suspicious noise close by, they did not consider it expedient to search for the body right away. After a while, however, they looked for and found it a short distance from the river. Hill's executioners evidently intended to make sure of their work, for they shot between thirty and forty balls into and through his body—a good many of the balls passing into the ground, thus showing that they were fired after deceased fell.

"No one seems to know where the mounted party came from; and the same mystery attaches to their departure. One circumstance rather indicates that they were, or had been, in military service, for all of their movements evinced complete knowledge of cavalry tactics."

A TIMELY LETTER.—The following Telegraphic dispatch was sent by President Johnson to Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee. It has reference to the attempts of the Rebels to control the elections in that State, and to regain power by filling all their State and County offices with traitors:

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865.

Hon. W. G. Brownlow—I hope and have no doubt you will see that the recent amendments to the Constitution of the State as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the Legislature in pursuance thereof, are faithfully and fairly executed, and that all illegal voters in the approaching election be excluded from the polls, and the election for members of Congress be legally and fairly conducted. When and wherever it becomes necessary to employ force for the execution of the laws and the protection of the ballot box from violence and fraud, you are authorized to call upon Major-General Thomas for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authorities of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the Constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The law must be executed and the civil authorities sustained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary Gen. Thomas will afford a sufficinet military force. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this dispatch. ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN GOVERNOR. Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, appears to be earnestly at work. He speaks plainly to the people, and his utterances are as correct as could be expected from a Southern man. He accepts thoroughly the verdict of the war, and tells the people they must act according to the new ideas wrought out. At Macon he concluded a very able speech as follows:

It seems to be the order of Providence in dealing with nations, as He deals with individuals, that they shall be perfected by sufferings. We shall come out of this controversy a more glorious and happy people. The presence of liberty will be guarded among us. We shall remain a free and united people. In looking down the vista of time, I see Georgia ten-fold more prosperous, and when all our sectional prejudices shall have died away, we shall meet together, North and South, as brethren, rejoicing under our Government, and marching on to the glorious destiny which is before us. Not only will Georgia increase in wealth and population, but the whole Southern country will be more prosperous in arts, manufactures, wealth, and civilization. I see them marching on in this new order of things. The whole country, united in the bonds of charity and love, must go on prospering until this great nation shall be unequaled by any power on earth. This is our country; these are her prospects To this standard I invite you to rally.

PATRIOTIC TILL THE LAST.—While the battle (South Mountain) was raging fiercely, among the many wounded which were brought off was a man who had received a mortal wound, and was evidently in a dying condition. As soon as he was laid down on the grass, I went to him to see what could be done for him. Life's crimson current was ebbing fast away; his face was ghastly pale, and his eyes were already dim." Raise me up—raise me up once more!" said the dying man, earnestly but feebly. "Now—there—that will do. Give me water—water—water!" Water was put to his lips, but he could not drink.—"Stop!" said he, seizing the tin cup with great earnestness. "Here's to my country! Here's to the glorious Stars and Stripes! I die for my country! Boys, never give up!" His lips quivered, and he fell back exhausted. That scene will never be forgotten by those who beheld it. There was something about it so thrillingly pathetic, so truly noble and grand, and yet so natural, earnest and honest, that it seemed more a scene than an event on the battle-field. He was buried, along with others, in the orchard near which he fell. Over his honored grave will the apple blossoms fall in fragrant showers of beauty, and the summer birds will warble the notes of a holy requiem.—*Lights and Shadows of Army Life.*

LEE'S LETTER TO MOSBY.—The following letter from Lee to Mosby was captured last spring by one of our officers and shows that the outrages then committed had the approval of the former:

HEAD'QRS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
19th September, 1864.

Lieut. Col. John S. Mosby, Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: Your report of the operations of your command from the 1st March to 11th September is received.

I am much gratified by the activity and skill you have displayed, and desire to express my thanks to yourself and the brave officers and men of your command for the valuable service to the country.

The smallness of your loss in comparison with the damage inflicted upon the enemy is creditable to your own judgment and to the intelligence and courage of those who executed your orders. I hope you will continue to harass the enemy's troops as much as possible, and restrain his efforts to exercise civil authority in the counties in which you are operating. I enclose copy of a letter written some time since, in case the original should not have reached you, and call your attention to the instructions it contains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

STANTON AND BUCHANAN.—Ex-Governor Washburne's oration at Portland, on the Fourth of July, contains the following:

"And that no example might be wanting to illustrate the degeneracy of the times and the perfidy of the public men, who, at such a period could alone occupy the high places of power, it was found that an administration of the people's choice and representing what appeared to be the average opinion and sentiment of the country, had deliberately set itself to the work, in concert with open traitors, of betraying and destroying the government it had been appointed and sworn to preserve. And so well were its plans laid for the accomplishment of this flagitious purpose that they could scarcely have failed, if not to accomplish the end designed, still to have produced such complications and given the rebellion such additional advantages as would have rendered the preservation of the Union, if possible, a matter of vastly greater difficulty and cost than it has been, had it not been for one of those fatal blunders which, under the overruling hand of Providence, men engaged in wicked enterprises are so apt to make. We tremble when we think that the salvation of the nation's prestige and honor, if not of its life, and of the cause of free government everywhere, depended upon the accident, as it seemed, of the accession in the winter of 1861, of Edwin M. Stanton to the Cabinet of President Buchanan. He made himself at once the ruling spirit and the directing power of that false but weak Administration, and by his own personal strength which was 'as the strength of ten,' by his iron will and his sublime devotion, averted that monstrous crime, that unutterable disgrace, and that last calamity—disunion by consent of the government itself."

END OF THE WAR.—From a capital editorial in the Richmond Whig of the 29th, we make the subjoined extract:

"Whatever a few interested individuals in our own midst, or insane radicals at the North, may aver to the contrary, the war is practically and forever at an end. If there is a single person in any of the Southern States, who desires to renew resistance to the National authority, he