

VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO.

Friday, July 21, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

The following are our terms for subscription advertising and job work, to which we will strictly adhere whilst the present "war prices" continue:

Per Annum, if paid within the year,	\$2.00
Per Square of ten lines, three times, each subsequent insertion,	\$1.50
Administrators' and Executors' notices, 6w., 2.50	
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.	

JOB-WORK.

Quarter-Sheet Hand-Bills, (25 to 30)	\$2.00
Half	3.50
Whole	6.50

For all job work and local advertising terms invariably cash.

W. BLAIR,
Editor and Proprietor.

TEACHERS WANTED.—See advertisement of the Antrim School Board.

MONTEREY.—Upwards of ninety boarders are now at Monterey Springs.

POSTPONED.—The Fair and Festival to be held by the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church has been postponed until Tuesday the 8th of August.

CHAINS.—We direct public attention to the advertisement of L. Schildknecht in another column.

SIXTH REPORT.—The Sixth Quarterly Report of the First National Bank of Waynesboro will be found among the new advertisements in to-day's paper, to which attention is directed.

SOLD.—H. M. SIBBET, Esq., disposed of his hotel property a few days since to JOSHUA McCUMSEY, for the sum of \$5800. Mr. McC. is to get possession of the property on the first of September next.

DOWN ON IT.—One of the most blatant copperheads in this section pronounces the *Valley Spirit* "von tam cowardly paper." The Spirit man must cease his eulogies on Andy Johnson.

RETURNED.—Within the last few days the members of the 21st Penna. Cavalry who went from this section have returned. They have seen hard service but look well and are in fine spirits.

MORE RAIN.—Since our last issue the weather for the growing corn, potatoes, etc., has been most seasonable. Copious showers of rain fell on Tuesday. The prospect for the fall crops was never more cheering.

MONEY RECEIVED.—We acknowledge the receipt of \$4.50 from Mr. G. W. Young, of Baltimore, for subscription. Also \$3.00 from Mrs. Salome Smith, Springfield, Ill., and \$2.00 from J. W. Ren, Woodside P. O., Ill.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The *Daily Telegraph*, published at Harrisburg, since the partial destruction of the office by fire, appears in a new dress and enlarged form.—During the rebellion the Telegraph was one of the most able and fearless exponents of Union cause in the state. In size it now compares favorably with the Philadelphia dailies. Persons in this section desiring a paper from the State Capitol should subscribe for the Telegraph. The terms for the daily is \$6.00 per annum and weekly \$2.00.

PAPER REVIVED.—J. H. ZITTLE has resumed the publication of the *Shepherdstown Register* after a suspension of four years. John's "milk and water" apology to the public induces us to believe that he was an active participant in the slaveholders' wicked rebellion. We therefore decline an exchange with the Register. No fellowship with treason nor traitors is our motto.

JURORS.—The following individuals have been selected as jurors from this township and Quincy for the August Court, which commences on the 14th:—Grand Jurors—L. K. Bonebrake, Aaron Funk, D. F. Gordon, Jas. H. Gordon, David Hoeflich, Christian Leshner, Henry Walter. Traverse Jurors—Henry Baer, J. A. Cook, Geo. L. Knepper, John Lantz, Jr., W. H. Miller, Daniel Myers, David Newcomer.

SOLDIERS' WELCOME.—The loyal citizens of Washington county gave their returned soldiers a public welcome on Wednesday of last week at Hagerstown. The procession marched to a grove near the town where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared. Addresses were delivered by Judge French and the Hon. Montgomery Blair.—Some five thousand persons are supposed to have been present on the occasion.

THE CONVENTION.—The Union County convention to nominate a ticket for the fall election will meet in Chambersburg on Tuesday the 8th of August. Delegate meetings will be held on the previous Saturday.

We notice that the execution of the four assassins at Washington is condemned by copperhead papers generally. Some of them assert that the execution of Mrs. Surratt was a clear case of murder. It is quite natural for parties concerned in the commission of any crime to sympathize one with the other.

The twenty-ninth annual commencement of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, will take place on Wednesday, July 26th.

THE SOLDIERS.—At the commencement of the war and during its continuance, certain newspapers, representing those opposed to the Government in its efforts to crush treason and rebellion, predicted all manner of outrages upon civilians, growing out of the demoralization resulting from camp life. Those (says an exchange) who could stigmatize our soldiers as "hirelings," could readily go one step further, and denounce them as ruffians against whom no man's life was safe at the close of the struggle in which they were engaged. But the result has not been in accordance with the predictions of the men who thought to embarrass the Government by this peculiar kind of opposition. Instead of returning as ruffians, our brave boys come home like men who appreciate the value of the cause in which they periled life and limb. Understanding that to their valor and endurance is due a restored nationality, they are not disposed by any act to sully the proud name which an American soldier has won upon a score of battle-fields. Our returning soldiers have given the lie direct to all these prophecies of their enemies.—After a few days of liberty the army blue is exchanged for the quiet dress of the civilian. Workshops and factories are being filled by those who left them at the call of their country, and who now return to show to the world that as citizens their record can be as spotless as that achieved upon the battle-field.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.—The indications are, that the trial of the architect and murderer, Jeff Davis, will speedily take place in Washington city. A gentleman, says the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, who has access to secessh society in Baltimore, says that the feeling for Jeff is not so strong, nor is the sympathy expressed by many loud traitors for him as warm and as practical, as are those entertained for Lee. If this is really the fact, Jeff is destined to have a hard time of it in the progress of his trial. The same gentleman declares that those of the Baltimore secessionists who were most anxious and sanguine for the success of the Confederacy, now cast the responsibility of its failure on Davis' impetuous conduct, headstrong opposition to all other plans but his own, and jealousy of every rising traitor.—Thus situated and accused before his trial, Jeff Davis is destined to enjoy but little sympathy in his last dreadful moments from those in whose service he has already made such large sacrifices of other people's money and lives. A special Washington dispatch to the *New York Tribune*, says that a Mr. H. Simon Stern, employed by the friends of Jeff Davis to obtain a speedy trial of the prisoner, has been informed by the Government, in reply to an application he made to be permitted to see Davis, that no access will be allowed to him by counsel until he arrives in Washington.

Barnum's Museum, New York, and eleven buildings adjoining it were destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The conflagration began about half-past twelve o'clock, and defied the best endeavors of the New York fire department from that time until half-past three o'clock, when it submitted to the fast-flowing, well-directed volumes of water.—The loss is variously estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000.

As the fire reached the confined animals, and the serpents, the shrieks, snorts, howls, whistling, were startling. The birds of all kinds were dreadfully alarmed, but many of them flew out. Amongst them was a large eagle and a condor. Many of the monkeys escaped. The whale and alligators suffered dreadful torments, as the water in which they swam was literally boiling. The tiger and the lion were locked together in close combat, and the lioness and boa constrictor were also engaged in deadly struggle, and an alligator and an anaconda. The floor, undermined by flame, soon gave way with an awful crash, and the living, struggling, howling mass was launched into a gulf of red and yellow fire. The "fat woman," Anna Swan, was rescued from the building, by a high-derrick, and breaking out a portion of the wall on each side of the window.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The *St. Louis Republican* of the 10th contains an article giving a gloomy prospect for the wheat crop in that region. It says that in Illinois and Missouri, with the western and south western parts of Indiana, the wheat fields have suffered immensely from the rust, and that many farmers who counted hopefully upon crops of twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, of plump wheat, are harvesting five to eight bushels of shrivelled cheaty grain, almost worthless. Others have entirely lost crops which but a few weeks ago promised more than an average yield. The hogs have been turned into many fields, the crop not worth the expense of harvesting.

The Toronto, Canada, correspondent of the *N. York Herald* says that the execution of Mrs. Surratt caused intense excitement among the rebel conspirators in Canada.—They manifested their feeling by wearing craps on their arms, singing secession songs and threatening the President of the United States with terrible retribution.

THE VANALS.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court in Baltimore, has found indictments for being engaged in the Rebellion, against thirteen prominent Marylanders, including Brady T. Johnson and the railroad raider, Harry Gilmor.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Editor "Village Record":—Four years ago regiment after regiment of brave soldiers were being raised and sent forward to battle for the Union. Well do we remember the scenes of their departure. Friends bidding good bye, many for the last time; the inspiring music which accompanied the tramp of the legions—then, the shrill shrieks of the locomotive's whistle as the trains moved off, carrying the boys to the front. We then felt that though there might be much suffering and misery, and rivers of blood spilled, yet the cause of Liberty and Union would triumph; and, thank God! it has triumphed gloriously. Now we see regiment after regiment returning, and being welcomed as the glorious saviours of our imperilled Union.

Every city, town, and township in the North has done well in the way of furnishing soldiers for the war, but Franklin county, and particularly Waynesboro and vicinity, has shown herself worthy of all honor. Her Kurtz, her Walkers, &c., she may well be proud of. Brave men, all of them.

On the 3d inst., the gallant old Ninety-ninth, in which were a number of your boys, returned to this city, and after remaining here in camp a few days, were paid off and sent on their way home rejoicing. Those in the regiment from Waynesboro and vicinity received praises on all sides for their fine appearance and soldierly bearing, among them were two sons of Mr. Joseph Ripple, residing near Waynesboro, who has had three sons in the war, one of whom bears an honorable wound received at Fredericksburg; also, Henry Funk, who we were surprised to see looking quite venerable; a Mr. Rogers, and others. They are doubtless all "safe at home" now.

I suppose with you, as with us, there is much talk about "reconstruction," and whether the negro shall be allowed the right of suffrage or not. It does seem to me that a black man, with a loyal heart in him, is infinitely better and much more entitled to vote than a *White Rebel*. This is the opinion of your correspondent.

Business here is dull as it usually is at this season of the year, all but the "can't get away's" are out in the country.

Yours,
RALPH.

THE TWENTY-FIRST.—The 21st Pa. Cavalry returned yesterday and was appropriately welcomed. It has done most gallant service and has well earned the honors awarded it by the people of the Green Spot. The members were furnished with a fine entertainment at the Railroad Warehouse, where speeches were made and a pleasant reunion generally was had.—*Repository*.

The rebel ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, in an address which he has issued to the people of that State, advises them to submit gracefully to the emancipation of their slaves, to take the oath of allegiance and qualify themselves for voters, to cheerfully join in maintenance of the national government, to acquiesce in the measures taken for the restoration of civil government in their Commonwealth, and to give the administration of President Johnson a cordial support.

"Not whipped, but overpowered by Dutch Irish and Niggers." This remark was made by a returned Rebel in this place a few weeks since. At the time we took occasion to comment upon it and therefor was censured by some of the Johnnies friends about town. One old chap was so much incensed that he requested his paper to be discontinued. We have fortunately however had the good luck to add the names of several good paying subscribers to our list since, which more than repairs the loss.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This body will hold its annual meeting for 1865, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg. Gov. Curtin will deliver an address of welcome, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th. The Pennsylvania School Journal says that the hotels of Harrisburg have consented to reduce their charges about one-third, in favor of the members of the Association. The railroads will grant free return tickets to members who pay full fare coming to the Convention.

Mr. Dennis Boone, near Liberty, Md., lost five children by diphtheria within three weeks, making ten in all that he has lost by the afflictive hand of death. Another is very ill with the same disease. Ten little mounds, side by side, mark the silent abodes of the children.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Savannah and Charleston, arrived in New York on the 15th bringing advices from those cities to the 11th instant. The *Savannah Herald* publishes an address from Governor Brown, of Georgia, to the people, in which he urges them to support the Government and the President. He appeals to them to take the amnesty oath, and keep it in good faith. He states that slavery is now dead forever, and also that he will emancipate his slaves and treat them as freemen. To those who will not support the Government he suggests emigration.

The national loan seems to be again looking up. Over ten million dollars were subscribed on Saturday. The third and last series is now in the market, and there is every prospect of its being all sold within two weeks.

The extensive paper mills of Messrs. Gieny & Bros., at Mount Holly Springs, a bout six miles from Carlisle, were entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 12th inst. Loss between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

Last week no less than 155 children died in New York from cholera infantum or summer disease.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.
HALIFAX, July 17.—By the steamer *Alphax* we have received the statement of Captain Hart, of the bark *Meteor*, who says:—"We searched a day and a half for the unfortunate passengers of the ship *William Nelson*, the wreck of which was scattered for miles over the water. The saved passengers say that on Sunday, the 25th ult., the captain of the hapless ship determined to lunge her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold, and red-hot irons to be put into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over, and the ship took fire.—Finding it impossible to save the ship, the captain and other officers, with the cabin passengers, left in the boats of the ship, which soon burned to the water's edge, carrying down over four hundred steerage passengers."

The scenes on board the ill-fated vessel are described as most heartrending.

Captain Hart says that a ship, five or six miles off his vessel, was seen by him, apparently engaged in searching for the wreck, and he thinks that she undoubtedly saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water. The mate and cabin passengers are recovering from their injuries, but the women are badly burned about the legs and arms, and are not progressing so well.

HALIFAX, July 17.—C. O. Leach, Esq., United States Consul at St. Johns, N. F., on the way for the United States, furnishes the following statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers of the ship *William Nelson*.

On Monday, the 29th ult., the steerage passengers were all ordered above, and the ship was thoroughly washed and fumigated.

The fire broke out about one o'clock in the afternoon. The captain, with his family, and the ship's crew in two boats, left the ship about three P. M. Two other boats then attempted to leave the ship, but these were injured and swamped. Many of the saved passengers are badly burned. The ship seen by Captain Hart probably saved some of the passengers on board the wreck.

Letter from John Bright.
The Art Committee of the Union League Club, of New York, having written to Mr. Bright requesting him to sit for his portrait, to be painted by an American artist, in England, for the Club, the following note from Mr. Bright was read at the last meeting of the Club:

"LONDON, June 10, 1865.
"DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of the 8th of May, and for the honor proposed to me by your committee and your club.

"I feel that you have won the great battle of freedom for our country, and that we in England and Europe shall reap the fruits of the sacrifices you have made.

"I have watched your struggle with an increasing interest, and with an unflinching faith, and now I can and do rejoice with all the friends of freedom and justice throughout the world.

"You have been great in war; you will now be great in peace, and may I not say, you will be greatest of all in that mingling of justice and mercy which will distinguish your conduct to the vanquished?"

"For what I have said and done in support of your great cause, I shall feel it an ample compensation to live in the memory of those by whom you are surrounded, and on whose behalf you have written to me. Convey to them my thanks for their kindness, and my regret that I can only write this poor note as an acknowledgment of it.

"With every good wish for your Government and people, believe me most truly yours,
"JOHN BRIGHT.

"G. P. Putnam, Esq., Union League Club, New York."

The following order appears in the Richmond papers:
Headquarters Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va., July 11.
General Order No. 87.

Whereas, in the issue of the *Richmond Whig* of July 11, 1865, a certain clause of the merciful amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, pardoning certain traitors, is signified as "heathenish," and a law of this land, duly enacted by Congress, and approved by the President, is characterized as "mean, brutal, and cowardly, revoltingly absurd and atrociously unjust," it is ordered that the Provost Marshal of this Department seize and hold in his possession the office, presses, type, and other property belonging to the proprietors of said paper and prevent the same from being published therefor.

By command of Major General Terry.
ED. W. SMITH, A. A. G.

AN UNNATURAL YOUNG JEFF.—The Providence (R. I.) Press says that one of the citizens of that place has returned from Savannah, who gives information concerning the family of Jeff. Davis, to the effect that Mrs. Davis is boarding at the Pulaski House, and has apparently plenty of money. She has an extensive and magnificent wardrobe, and is certain of from ocular demonstration, and also that she spares no pains to let the fact be known. Her little son seems to be enjoying himself hugely, and frequently amuses himself by singing in the hall—"We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a Soir Apple Tree."

The Sentenced Conspirators.
WASHINGTON, July 18.—It is said that the conspirators, Mudd, Spangler, Arnold, and O'Laughlin were yesterday sent to the Albany penitentiary, in accordance with their respective sentences.

J. H. Gillett, who is retained by some friends of Jeff Davis as the latter's counsel, arrived here several days ago. He has had no interview with his client, nor does he know what course the Government intends to pursue relative to the trial.

A servant girl in that uncertain region known as "out West" recently tried whisky to kill rats. She made it sweet with sugar, crumbled in bread, and set the dish in the cellar. A few hours after, she went down and found several rats gloriously "fuddled," engaged in throwing potato parings and haling one another up to drink. These were easily disposed of; those not killed left the premises immediately, undoubtedly suffering with a severe headache.

Murder and Lynching in Illinois.
A startling tragedy was enacted at Nashville, Ill., on the Fourth. A German farmer named Jacob Meier had employed two men named White and McGready to assist him during harvest. The two laborers declined to work on the Fourth and asked for the money due them, which Meier refused to pay, as he was disappointed by their determination not to work. After this, which occurred in the field, the two men repaired to Meier's house and ordered his wife to tell them where his money was concealed. Upon her refusing they began torturing her with boiling water from the stove. Upon her persistently refusing to produce the money, one of the men brought in an iron wedge from the yard and beat her on the head until he had killed her. To prevent the murder from becoming known the men then set fire to the house, and securely locking the doors and fastening the windows, went directly into the woods a short distance off. The smoke was soon seen issuing from the house, and one of the neighbors bursting open the door saw the dead body of Meier's wife on the floor. The atrocious murder caused great excitement, and the people turned out in every direction to seek for the perpetrators. The next day White was caught on his way to St. Louis. He had traveled about twenty-five miles on foot and had fallen asleep on the side of the road. He was taken back to the village, where he made a confession of all that had occurred. About six o'clock the same evening it was determined to lynch him. He was given a few moments to prepare himself for death, when a rope was placed about his neck and he was hung to a tree in view of the ruins of the house where the cruel and brutal murder was committed. At last accounts McGready had not been arrested.

Fearful Storm.
SOMERVILLE, N. J., July 17.—A heavy storm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extensive flood known in these parts since the year 1811. Along the line of the Raritan River the fields of grain and the meadows are completely flooded, and the damage must be unprecedentedly great.—Houses and barns are nearly submerged, and the fences and highways are completely lost to sight.

At Middlebrook a bridge was completely undermined, and caused the smashing up of a freight train, at 1 A. M., on the New Jersey Central Railroad. In consequence of this disaster a number of cars, containing cattle, sheep, and hogs, were piled into one another in ruinous confusion. Many of the animals were saved from the wreck only to find a watery grave.—The flood at present prevents the employees of the road from clearing away the debris, and the bridge remains impassable.

HE HAS NO FRIENDS.—Two gentlemen from Georgia, says the *Atlanta Intelligencer*, made an appeal to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to the effect that some privilege of his comfort and health should be bestowed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and now a prisoner, as our readers know, in Fort Warren. The Secretary kindly assured them that he would institute proper inquiries, and if it could, the privilege solicited would not be withheld from the distinguished prisoner. "But, gentlemen," said the Secretary, eyeing them keenly, "have you not a word to say for Mr. Davis?—no petition to present for him?" Surprised and confounded, our Georgia friends hesitated, when the Secretary quickly remarked, "Since his (Mr. D.'s) arrest, save from Mrs. Davis, not one appeal has come from the South in his behalf."

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—From the *Sandusky (Ohio) Register*, we take the following particulars of an accident, resulting in the death of three ladies, while making a pleasure trip on board the steamer *Ottawa*, on the Fourth.

The shaft of the vessel is situated some eighteen inches above the main deck, and spliced in the centre. From the splices a nut protruded, which, in its revolutions, caught the crinoline of a Miss Whitehead, who, in her efforts to extricate herself from being wound around the shaft, caught hold of a Mrs. Montgomery with a deadly grasp. Mrs. Montgomery immediately grasped a Mrs. Fisher, and the three were wound around the shaft together, and crushed in the most horrible manner. The parties all belonged to Locust Point.—The husbands, children, and friends of the unfortunate persons were on board, and beheld the horrible sight without any power to relieve them. The boat was turned and headed for home, and the party that had started out for a day of pleasure and rejoicing returned in grief and mourning.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—To a gallon of good, ripe blackberries, add three pounds of cheap, clean brown sugar and a quart of rain water scalding hot. Suffer the berries thus treated, to stand 12 hours in an earthen crock, and then stew twenty minutes in a porcelain lined kettle. Squeeze out all the liquid through a close cloth strainer, add to it a quart of Jamaica spirits, a quarter of a pound of whole all-spice, and an ounce of essence of cloves. Bottle when cold, and use a large table-spoonful of the cordial in an ordinary tumbler of water as a common beverage during all the warm weather.

Under such a practice, there will be very few cases of cholera infantum and "summer complaints," among children, or of diarrhoea or dysentery among adults.

The Vienna Presse relates the following incident:
"On Monday last a manufacturer of this city was going to celebrate his marriage with a young girl without any fortune. On arriving at the church the intended bridegroom wished to leave his hat in the carriage. He raised it from his head, but unfortunately brought away his wig as well. No sooner did the young lady see the artificial head of hair detached from the skull of her lover than she refused to become his wife, and each returned home, to the great disappointment of the witnesses and others present."

NEW GAME FOR CHILDREN.—The little boys now amuse themselves in the streets by playing the new and popular game of "Jeff Davis," as follows: Each in his turn puts on an old hoop skirt and bonnet, runs away and is pursued and captured by the others representing the Union soldiers who, amid great noise and confusion, confine him a prisoner in some unfortunate neighbor's area; and laugh at him through the bars until the occupants of the house chase the little rogues away.—*Baltimore Clipper*.

Our Murdered Dead.
NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer *Chase* brings Savannah dates to the 13th. The steamer *Virginia* arrived on the 12th, with fencing material, head-boards, and other lumber to be used in enclosing the prison at Andersonville. All the remains of our murdered prisoners will be decently interred in proper graves, and where identification is possible, the name of each martyr will be legibly marked upon neat head-boards. The whole area is to be henceforth consecrated ground, and when the fencing is up, a suitable monument will be erected.

A LAGER DRINKING POPULATION.—During the month of June, two breweries in Philadelphia sold 12,772 kegs of lager beer, to retailers in that city. There are thirty breweries in Philadelphia, and allowing all to sell on an average a similar quantity of beer, we have 191,580 kegs disposed of. Each keg contains 95 glassesful showing a total of 18,200,100 glasses of lager drank in the Quaker City, in one month. Of the other liquors poured down the throats of Philadelphians there is no estimate, but the quantity must be enormous.

Speech from Gen. Sherman.
On Friday, Gen. Sherman was accorded a grand reception by the people of Columbus, Ohio. In the evening he was honored with a banquet, and, in reply to a complimentary toast, made a speech, during which he said:—"It had been surmised he had political aspirations. That was a great mistake. He would not accept the office of President were it offered him to-day. He could do better. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year was no inducement for him to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency. He would prefer to retain the military position he now holds. He was quite satisfied with the reputation he had gained in it, and he intended to take care of it. The Presidency had well nigh killed every military man that had meddled with it, and he had no purpose or desire to have anything to do with it. And it had been said he could not favor his friend Cox, here, for the civil office for which he is now a candidate. Here, again, he had been misunderstood. What he did say was, that he wondered that the General would exchange a Major Generalship for the place of Governor of Ohio. But he supposed that, possibly, General Cox considered it was giving up an uncertainty for a certainty. For himself he would not have the office if he could, for two years, or for five thousand years. Again he thanked his friends for the evidences given him of their confidence and esteem."

COPPERHEADS ON THE RAMPAGE.—At Belvidere, N. J., on the 4th inst., Rev. Mr. Landon delivered a patriotic address, which was not relished by the copperheads. So as soon as the address was concluded, Judge Jacob Sharp forced himself upon the stand, excitedly proclaiming that there had been "an abolition prayer" and "a nigger political speech" made, and that there had been "no Fourth of July," winning up by inviting the democracy to assemble at the stand at two o'clock, to listen to able democratic speeches and prayers, in opposition to the political speech and prayers that had just been delivered. But not satisfied with this demonstration, Judge Sharp proceeded to the tables where the ladies were giving the returned soldiers a dinner, and mounting one of the tables attempted to break up the dinner, assisted by his copperhead friends. One of the rowdies began a harangue, denouncing the dinner as a Republican affair. A fight ensued, during which Judge Sharp's Southern son-in-law ran up and down the tables smashing the crockery and destroying the eatables. With much difficulty order was restored, and after some Union demonstrations the copperheads drew off their forces.

A DEAR WHISTLE.—The Canadians, who received the Southern traitors and Northern renegades with such alacrity, are now reaping a harvest from the seed. An American officer writes to the *Toronto Globe* the following, among other things:
"It is well known that in all parts of Canada the staid and industrious mechanics and laborers have been discharged from the farms and workshops to give place to those thieving foreigners who labor for much less compensation. The result is, that deserters from the arms or the other side are worming themselves into positions that should be filled by our own native citizens, who perform are compelled to emigrate to the United States in order to support themselves and their families. The consequence is, that Canada gets the worst of the exchange—the dissipated and unprincipled bounty jumper—while the United States receive your best class of laborers and mechanics."

The letter was called out by an article in the *Globe*, on the extraordinary number of robberies, and disturbances which had happened in Toronto and other cities since the peace. We can only hope that this select circle of gentlemen at leisure will be greatly rejoiced they return to that country which they have left for its good.

A Richmond paper estimates that the war cost the South five thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, viz: Twenty-five hundred millions by loss of slave property; nine hundred millions by the ravages of war; nine hundred millions by the loss of staple crops; five hundred millions by property sunk in the Confederate debt, and one thousand millions by what the South must hereafter pay as her proportion of the principal and interest of the national debt.

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ANOTHER VIRGINIA SUICIDE.—James Hargrove, one of the wealthiest and largest negro traders in the State, stepped into a store on Bridge street, Lynchburg, the other day, and placing a pistol in his hand shot himself dead. He had invested some of his property in Confederate bonds, and three days before the surrender of Lee had bought thirty slaves, which of course, were soon set free, and he was penniless.

An old farmer from Carroll county Illinois named Jacob Wolf was robbed on Thursday evening last, while enroute from the station to his home, of \$22,000. He had just returned from Delphi, where he had sold his farm for the sum above stated. The old gentleman yielded to superior numbers and disgorged the whole amount without any further argument.

Only five Revolutionary pensioners are now living.