

The World in a Nut-Shell

The receipts to the Lincoln Monument fund of Illinois amount to nearly \$50,000.

Mary Harris, the murderess, is going to live with her parents. She had better never leave them.

The Cholera, which had been fearfully prevailing in Cairo, Egypt, to the extent of eight hundred deaths per day, was, at last accounts, abating.

The Petersburg City Council has before it a memorial to President Johnson, asking him to have removed from the Appomattox river the obstructions placed there by the rebel authorities.

The Cincinnati gamblers are in great consternation. The police made a descent on three of their dens Saturday night, and captured three of the crew with all their tools.

Catharine Monahan, aged sixteen, was burned to death in Chicago on Saturday, while lighting a fire with Kerosene oil. When will people cease that dangerous business.

Outrages upon colored men in Richmond are becoming more numerous. The proscribed people petitioned Gen. Terry for redress, but thus far the Gen. has not been able to remedy the evil.

A brother of Major General Rousseau, U. S. A., who was a private in the Confederate army, has been confined in the New Orleans parish prison for the last two months.

The London Times declares that drinking has become so woven with the very life and soul of every English class of importance that the idea of closing grogshops on election days is simply inadmissible.

A monster sword-fish, measuring in extreme length fourteen feet, was harpooned off Cape Elizabeth, Maine, on Friday. His weight is estimated to be 700 pounds, and the length of his sword is 3 feet 10 inches.

St. George's M. E. Church, Philadelphia, built in 1763, and during the revolutionary war, a British cavalry hospital, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered the Arab religion to be respected and put on a footing with the Catholic and Protestant. He is also going to have a black regiment of soldiers from Africa.

The New Jersey Democratic Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention, to assemble at Trenton on the 30th inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Richard Hildreth U. S. Consul General at Florence, died in that city on the 17th ult. He was formerly a journalist, then became author, but is best known for his history of the United States.

The National Congress of the Argentine Republic has ordered the employees of the Government to wear mourning for three days in honor of Mr. Lincoln, and the Legislature of Buenos Ayres has concluded to call the next town to be founded—Lincoln.

California has the largest grape vineyard in the world. It is in Sonoma Co. It covers an area of four hundred acres, and is used by the Buena Vista Vineicultural Society. The quantity of wine which this society has manufactured and sold is immense.

State Fairs will be held in September as follows: Illinois, at Chicago, September 4th to 12th; Michigan, at Adrian, September 19th to 22d; Iowa, at Burlington, September 26th to 29th; Wisconsin, at Janesville, September 26th to 30th; Indiana, at Fort Wayne, October 2d to 7th.

The Pittsburgh Post continues to ridicule the idea of intelligence as the test qualification for voting. This is perfectly natural, for such a test would make serious inroads on the party of which the Post is an organ, and whose greatest enemy is intelligence.

President Johnson, in his Southern re-organization policy is trying what virtue there is in grace. If it operates well, good, if not, he can "throw stones." The rude boys of rebellion should take heed lest they provoke the use of the latter.—Nashville Union.

The Catawissa Railroad Company have effected arrangements with the Reading Railroad by which there is now no deduction to the night train to Philadelphia as heretofore. Instead of laying off at Tamaqua for several hours, the train proceeds directly through to Philadelphia, arriving early in the morning. This was a much needed improvement and will be greatly appreciated.

On last Thursday week a large eagle was wounded, and subsequently captured, on the farm of John Harold, four miles south of Greensburg. His color is gray, and he measures six feet and ten inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other. The shot had struck one wing and so injured it that he sunk to the earth.—The royal bird showed fight when taken.

Salt is obtained in Arizona in beautiful transparent crystals, and in large quantities. The salt mountains are located some sixty miles above El Dorado Cañon, on the Colorado, and are said to be a great curiosity and wonder to all travelers who have visited them. The packers chop the salt out of the mass with axes.

A duel fought near New Orleans about an actress, resulted, after twelve shots, in the death of one, and the mortal wounding of the other. The last shot was fired by one of the duelists on his knees, being unable to stand from the loss of blood. The world is well rid of both of them. There are fools enough here without them.

William L. Potter, of Saratoga Co., N. Y., has a patent for a roofing composition composed of pulverized granite, mixed with raw coal tar to a consistency to be used either with brush or trowel. Some of the composition that has been on roofs in Saratoga for years, appears to improve by age. It is claimed to be cheap, non-combustible and impervious to moisture.

The President has appointed R. F. Trel of Ohio, Consul at Cadix.

The Politics of Pennsylvania and the Returned Soldiers.

There was a meeting of returned soldiers held at National Hall, in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, which Col. W. Forney, on invitation, addressed at considerable length. In the course of his address, the Colonel took occasion to thank the soldiers for their manifold services, and warmly expressed the universal gratitude to them, which would be undying, for responding to the call of their country. Coming to speak of rewards, he said the Republic had not adequate bounties, but with a politician's eye he perceived that, "apart from the gratitudes that should make the manifestation spontaneous, the politician will find it in his interest to discriminate in favor of the soldiers in making nominations for officers of trust or emolument. Let us look at the figures," said the speaker, who then proceeded to say:

"There are over 650,000 voters in this State—and it is a low estimate that of the 360,000 men sent from Pennsylvania to the field, exclusive of those loaned to other States, 200,000 were voters; with their friends and acquaintances capable of largely increasing this number, and of wielding an almost controlling influence. How effective the example and the suffrage of the fighting men can be, the home vote of 1863, by which your good friend, Governor Curtin, was re-elected, and the tremendous majorities of 1864, in favor of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President of the United States, may be cited with wholesome admonition. Will it be said that there is not an amount of ability and experience among these brave men equal to the same number of citizens who remained at home? I will not stop to answer a question that answers itself. For my own part, and speaking with a full sense of the force of the words I use, I do not think we should lose by entrusting our best civil positions to the brave men who have rescued the Republic. I not only do not fear, I welcome the experiment. And if, in the next election, your choice for Governor should be a citizen who has proved his eloquence on the forum and his bravery on the field, I do not think that harm would come of it: nor yet that our crest would be lowered, or our fair fame tarnished, or the examples of the great men of other days dishonored, if, in the highest as in the secondary branches of Congress, those who have won the applause of the world in fighting down the rebellion should be seated, monuments of the gratitude of their country."—Pitts. Com.

March of Freedom.

It might appear presumptuous and even arrogant to claim, as a consequence of emancipation in our country, the movements in favor of human liberty that are occurring abroad. But it is gratifying, whatever the impulse that led to it, to learn that nations which have been longest and most extensively connected with slavery and the slave trade are considering the evil and wrongs connected with it, and are contemplating its abolition.—Spain and Portugal were the first to engage in the traffic of African slaves, and they have persisted in it, either openly or clandestinely, for over three hundred and fifty years. Other nations which participated in it (as nearly all did,) abandoned it under the influence of a higher civilization and a purer Christianity. The renegecy of our abandonment of the foreign trade, and the circumstances of our abolition of the domestic institution, leave us little ground for boasting, however much we may have for gratitude.

In Spain a society has been formed for the abolition of slavery in the colonies, and for the suppression of the slave trade. This society promises to be effective, since it embraces among its members nobles, ministers of the crown, priests, and other influential persons.

The King of Portugal in closing the late session of the Cortes, the legislative body, announced that at the next session a strict law would be proposed for the abolition of slavery in all the Portuguese dominions.

In Brazil, the great slaveholding Empire of the Western Continent, measures have been inaugurated by the government, which are expected to eventuate in the gradual but speedy abolition of slavery in that country.

The commencement of such measures, in these veteran slave countries gives assurance that they will be prosecuted to the accomplishment of the object. The number of slaves under these different governments is large, amounting, perhaps, to nearly as many as we had four years ago in the United States. The cause of human freedom is thus advancing. May virtue, religion and happiness among men advance with equal pace.—Pitts. Com.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

This preacher is one of the celebrities of London. His church, of vast dimensions, is visited by strangers from abroad in great numbers. They do not find it a piece of splendid architecture, to be gazed at, but a spacious and convenient place for the accommodation of an immense assembly worshipping God. The congregation to which he preaches is said to number not less than eight thousand persons, not composed, as many congregations are, chiefly of women, but the larger portion are men.

Mr. Spurgeon preaches to this great assembly the plain truths of the gospel in a plain way. Many effect to sneer at him, his congregation and his work, but his influence is on the increase, and with it, his usefulness. The common people bear him gladly, and none the less to their benefit and satisfaction, that fashionable and Christians of the dilettant sort affect to sneer at his name. The great secret of his power lies in the undoubted earnestness with which he propounds important truths. The style of his composition is known throughout the world, by the thousands and tens of thousands of his published sermons, which are prized just as he utters them in the pulpit.—Pitts. Com.

—Sour bread and summer is easily avoided by slaking a lump of lime the size of your fist in three pints of water, which pour off and bottle. Put six table-spoonsful in the sponge just before kneading if it is a pretty large batch.

The American Citizen.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 23 1865.

—Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JOHN N. PURVIANCE.
(Subject to District Conference.)

LEGISLATURE.
HENRY PILLOW.
JOHN H. NEGLEY.
(Subject to District Nomination.)

COUNTY TREASURER.
WM. E. MOORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
W. H. H. RIDDLE.

COMMISSIONER.
WM. DICK.

AUDITOR.
J. C. KELLELY, 3 years.
G. H. GUMPER, 1 year.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
NATHAN M. SLATOR.

An individual by the name of Jno. Piper, employed as a driver on the Freeport stage line, entered the Bar room of Mr. Voegley, of this place; and in the absence of the Landlord, took the key of the drawer, and opening it, took whatever money he could find, amounting to about \$40, we believe. Mr. Voegley, suspecting him, made pursuit and found him in a stable in town—took him to a squire's office, where, after some delay, he confessed his crime and gave back the money.

Agricultural Fair.

The President of the Agricultural Society has called the executive committee to meet in the Sheriff's office on Saturday the 5th of September, for the purpose of taking such action as may be thought right towards having this fair fall. We are glad to see this. "Till the people are advised officially that a fair will be had, also the time, they never take much interest in it. Let the committee go to work at once, and make the necessary arrangements, and, our word for it, we will have a splendid exhibition. The war is over—the most of our brave soldiers are home—we have had an abundant harvest—in fact, everything seems propitious for a grand success.

The proceedings of the State Convention, which is found in our paper this week, will be read with interest, by the friends of the Union everywhere.

Our State has always been looked upon as the "Keystone" of the Federal Union. Most nobly has she made good her claim to that honorable appellation, through the great struggle which we have just passed. It was natural, therefore, that great interest was felt in the action of the Loyal people of the State, in Convention assembled; and it is now gratifying to know that that action has been in harmony with our history. Not only have the thanks of the people been tendered to "our country's brave defenders," but, in the nomination of two distinguished soldiers for the only offices in the gift of the party, they have been assured that our party is not ungrateful.

Entire harmony too, seems to have prevailed, which was an agreeable surprise to some who feared that the selfishness of aspirants might disturb its harmony. We recognize the selection of the Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, as chairman of the State Executive Committee as a triumph of the people over the schemes of designing camp followers; and a fresh evidence of the fact that, "The best laid schemes O' mice and men, Gang aft a glee."

We would advise all to read the resolutions carefully; they are full of interest.

—A detailed statement is given of the manner in which the Atlantic Cable was broken. It seems that the "picking-up" apparatus brought the cable so near the bows of the Great Eastern that in every lurch she made, she chafed and cut it so that it could not stand the strain.

COMMUNICATION.

CAMP OF THE 14th PA. CAV.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, August 6, 1865.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir: The Butler County boys of the 14th Cavalry received quite a treat a few evenings since, in the shape of a few copies of the CITIZEN.

Your paper is ever hailed with joy, and never fails to collect a crowd of listeners while it is being read. It seems like a message from home to one and all—the boys without respect to county, or locality are highly gratified with the feeling manifested in their favor, and trust that it may have a beneficial effect in shortening their more than useless stay in the service. Within the last few days this regiment has been consolidated into six companies. This has, of course, bro't about the muster-out of several of our commissioned and non-commissioned officers, as it created an excuse, and none of them could be reduced. Among the officers "discharged" was Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, also Lieut. D. C. Beale, and Robert Wilson of our company, then "I" now "E."

We might comment somewhat on the colonel's departure from his regiment; but as we cannot speak in commendable terms of the way in which he left the men, who have followed him, we prefer saying as little about it as possible.

Perhaps the enlisted men of the 14th consider themselves worthy of more consideration than *privates* should expect to receive; but be that as it may, we all thought that James M. might have descended to bid us good bye.

With regard to our Lieutenants, while it was a source of pleasure to see them leave, with a bright prospect of soon meeting their families and friends, yet it sundered ties made strong by recollections of weary and sleepless nights, long marches, and hard battles. Our best wishes follow our brave Lieutenants. Company A, capt. Harrison has been detached as "escort," or "body guard" for General Dodge. They have been mounted, paid off, and broke camp this morning for Fort Henry. They are to accompany the General to several of the Forts on the Plains, and also to the great Indian Council, which is to meet at Fort Gibson on the 1st of September. If the weather be at all favorable it will be an exciting and interesting tour. The rest of the regiment is still lying in camp, dismounted, and time only can tell what may be done with us. We have ceased to expect a speedy discharge on the score of justice. When a few of our corrupt military aspirants gain the object of their sordid ambition, we may again be permitted to return to the Old Keystone State.

A word with regard to the spirit manifested by the authorities at this Post. About two weeks since the 6th West Va. Cavalry were mounted and ordered westward. The regiment with very few exceptions, save the officers, laid down their arms and submitted to an arrest. They have been tried by a court martial, and sentenced to two months hard labor on bread and water. Had they only been rebels they might, and no doubt would, have been "pardoned." But as they have served four hard years for their "Country," and then claim that they "honestly" consider their just due; they are doomed to a sentence pronounced only upon the grossest out-laws. This regiment (the 6th Va.) has been, and still is brigaded with the 14th, and in the hour of danger has always shown itself worthy a better fate. R. L. G.

A Chance for the Cable Yet.

Although anything lying on the bottom of the Ocean, at the depth of nineteen hundred and fifty fathoms, or nearly two miles, would commonly be regarded as totally lost as anything could be, the attempt at regaining it before the Great Eastern left the spot shows that had there been on board the right kind of machinery, the accident would have been temporary and may even yet be repaired. The chance for it now is in the Great Eastern, after obtaining the needful machinery, finding the buoy which marks the spot where the cable lies buried. The next attempt at grappling will be made one hundred miles east of the break, at fifteen hundred fathoms depth—provided the spot is found, which after all, as we have said, would seem to be the only question. How long it will be before the Great Eastern will return to the undertaking, nothing is said. We conclude it will not be many days.—Pitts. Com.

—Reports of outrages upon Union men in North Carolina continue to be received. It is said that two women, who had been sent to Fayetteville to open a school for colored children, were not permitted to land, and were informed by the Sheriff that if they were men, they would be served as such people were before the war. A negro was recently strung up by one of the civil officers lately appointed by Gov. Holden. Army officers are looked upon with great contempt. Fayetteville has been garrisoned by colored soldiers.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The Union State Committee have issued a call for a State Convention composed of delegates who supported the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in the war, and in favor of sustaining the Administration of Andrew Johnson and Reuben E. Fenton, to meet at Syracuse on the 20th of September, to nominate for State officers, to be elected in November next.

—Over \$9,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness were redeemed during the week ending on Saturday, and \$410,600 in mutilated currency has been destroyed.

Proceedings of the Union State Convention.

HARRISBURG, August 17.—The Union State Convention met at noon to-day. The Convention was called to order by General Cameron, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Hon. J. Cessna was chosen temporary president. A committee was appointed on contested seats and permanent organization.

A committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial District, was appointed on resolutions.

The Convention re-assembled at four o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported H. C. Johnson, of Crawford county, for President, with a Vice President from each Senatorial District.

Mr. McVeigh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted their report. The resolutions express confidence in the Administration of President Johnson, and endorse his reconstruction policy. They compliment Gov. Curtin and Secretary Stanton, and recommend the confiscation of the rebels' property amounting to over \$10,000 in valuation to pay pension, &c., to soldiers. They also refer to the revision of the revenue law, so as to insure protection to American industry; endorse the Monroe doctrine, and maintain the claims of soldiers to offices, and posts of profit and honor.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Auditor General, which resulted as follows: General John Hartranft, of Montgomery county, 63; Jno. H. Hiesland, of Lancaster county, 20; R. B. McComb, of Lawrence county, 39; General Chas. Albright, of Carbon county, 3; Gen. James P. Zeldie, of Northampton county, 5. The nomination of General Hartranft was decided unanimous.

The following is the result of the balloting for Surveyor General; Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, of Cumberland, 92; General James Nag e, of Schuylkill county, 29.

Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford county, was elected by the Convention as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The members then proceeded to indicate their choice for members of the State Central Committee, after which General Hartranft and Colonel Campbell, being presented to the Convention, made brief addresses. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

PLATFORM OF THE UNION PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 17th instant:

Mr. McVeigh, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

The Union party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare:

1. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has enabled us to victory to the national arms, vouchsafed to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifice and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country peace, and to the downtrodden everywhere the asylum of liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operation.
2. That revering the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr of liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than by a generous support of his fellow patriot and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete the task which he left unfinished. His untimely patriotism in the past is a sure guarantee that in the momentous future the authority of the Government will be upheld, and the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic secured.
3. That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, by incorporating them in constitutional provisions and securing to all within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
4. That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive and the laws which are to govern them should be referred to the law-making power of the nation to which it legitimately belongs.
5. That as the late rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property holders of the South, it is just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exceed the sum of \$10,000, and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casualties of the war, to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.
6. That it is the duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws as to afford increased protection to American industry; to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people; to render labor profitable and remunerative; to build up home markets for our agriculturists; to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the public credit; and this Convention recognizes the chief enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which, for four years, has furnished piratical vessels of war to the rebels, and thus endeavored to drive our commerce from the seas.
7. That any attempt by foreign nations to establish monarchical government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy Republican institutions. Regard for our own safe-

ty and for the future security of the Republic demand that no such attempt should succeed.

8. That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers, irrespective of the date of their enlistment.

9. That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton, the fearless, honest and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet our thanks for their valuable services in the cause of liberty and law.

10. That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation, during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just debt of gratitude we owe our national defenders, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania.

11. That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude; and that in nominations for offices especial regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army and navy in the suppression of the rebellion.

12. That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the Republic. They did this by inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or armed traitors.

By discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union: thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies.

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defense, although one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain.

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our Constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections, and relieved our brave soldiers from this disability.

By exaggerating the public indebtedness, denying the public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the North were unequal to the suppression of the rebellion.

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of the Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its efforts to subdue their friends.

By now heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices, by demanding the release of leading traitors, by frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers, and by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crime.

And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the workmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintenance of public faith and credit.

Amount of Losses by Ketchum Forgery.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The Herald says the assignments of Morris Ketchum the senior member of the firm, having included all his property in his transfer for the benefit of his creditors, renders the attachments that have been issued of no account whatever. Mr. Ketchum's estate will probably be divided among his creditors equally, according to the amount of their claims. But a small amount which he held in trust for his children has been reserved. The total value of the property thus assigned is stated to be two or two and a half millions of dollars; about equivalent to the losses of the firm. The statement of these losses will soon be complete. A claim about \$20,000 for bonds said to have been among the securities abstracted by young Ketchum, was made yesterday, and it is likely to prove the only one that has been left out-standing. Mr. Charles Graham, the broker of Edward B. Ketchum, has nearly completed his account of losses. They will amount exclusive of the forged paper which he redeemed to about \$1,045,000, which with the \$285,000, for which he holds forged certificates, will swell the total to \$1,330,000, including the money stated to be the losses of the Importers and Traders' Bank, the Fourth National Bank, Dabney, Morgan & Co., and Ketchum & Co., which held \$80,000 worth of the forged paper. The whole sum of the losses by the Ketchum defalcation will certainly not much exceed \$4,000,000, Mr. Graham will speedily effect a settlement with his creditors. About forty per cent. of the claims against him will no doubt be paid.

Copperhead Platform.

1. Restoration of slavery.
2. Repudiation of the war debt.
3. Mrs. Suratt.—Knoxville Whig.

The Same Three.

The United States Government, through proclamation of its President, announced its determination, in the early period of the rebellion, "to take and hold all places" belonging to it, that had been seized by the usurpation of conspirators. This has been the fixed policy of the Government through the entire war. It has "fought it out on this line" to complete success. It has conquered an open and powerful insurrection, supported by foreign treachery and domestic sympathy. No rival flag of usurpation floats from any mast or fortress within its geographical boundaries.

Its work now is, to repair the damages done by the rebellion, to restore order and prosperity to the places which have been desolated by it, and to infuse sentiments of loyalty and feelings of security through all the population of the country. Its good intentions and efforts, in this direction, cannot justly be called in question. It is making some progress, but not as rapid as might be desired. The embarrassments that occasion delay spring from the same agencies that co-operated in the rebellion. The same three antagonists that openly or secretly confronted it in war, now throw impediments in its path of peace. Foreign counsels and influences, and domestic sympathies and encouragements, foment the hostile spirit of rebellion; one hoping still for the dismemberment, or, at least, the enfolding of the Union, the other seeking to get the control of it, and both aiming only at the advancement of their own selfish ends.

The warriors of the rebellion, beaten by the heroic patriots of the Union have been driven from the field. The politicians of the rebellion, whose proverbial prudence has kept them afar from the dangers of war, now creeping out from their hiding places, upon the field of politics. The South, routed in the open battle, has evidently betaken itself to a Fabian policy, to perplex, harass and hinder the Government in its benignant work of reconstruction. And in this policy, it has all the aid and comfort, from its old coadjutors in the rebellion, that they are able to give it. This triple alliance, "Three Judases and each three worse than Judas," is what the Union Government encounters now, as it has for four years past. And only by the steadiness of purpose and energy of action, supported by the undivided loyalty of the nation, can it go on, conquering in peace as it has conquered in war, to the complete establishment of law, order, and prudence throughout the whole country.

That a party or faction in the North should sympathize with one in the South, occasions neither surprise nor alarm, in ordinary times. But it is not to its credit, but to its shame, that in such times as we have had, and still have, it should coincide and co-operate with treacherous and hostile foreign influences, to embarrass the Government in the work of peace. It is not a wise friendship to the Southern people that prompts to this course by either their foreign domestic sympathizers. The war would not have done them half the damage that it did, had they not been encouraged by these false friends, to protract it to their utter exhaustion. And by a prompt and sincere return to the path of duty, the rights of freemen and the benefits of peace are within their reach. Their own folly alone postpones their enjoyment of these blessings—a folly into which they are betrayed by those who make pecuniary or political capital out of their miseries.—Pitts. Com.

General Wool and Jeff. Davis.

We find the following anecdote respecting Gen Wool in the St. Paul (Minn.) Snelling, May 28, 1865.—When Jeff. Davis was returning from Buena Vista, Mexico, to the States, with his regiment, he called on Gen. Wool, who was then in command of that department, and asked for teams to draw the men's knapsacks. The General informed him that the transportation was all engaged in removing the ordnance from the country, therefore it was impossible to accommodate him. Jeff. insisted until he had introduced the subject a third time, whereupon the old regular told him he would hear no more about the matter.—Jeff. took his leave suddenly, telling the General to go to hell. The General told him if he would repeat the words he would put him under arrest. Jeff. repeated the words and took to his heels down the street, pursued by the writer of this article, who was on guard at the door during the conversation, and was ordered by the General to arrest him. Jeff. saw that he was coming out second best in the race, and made a flank movement through a Mexican house into the back yard, which was inclosed by a high wall that could not be scaled, where the guard kept him until the officer of the guard informed the Colonel that he was his prisoner, and that he had orders to take him to General Wool's headquarters. The officer replied if he said he would go, that was enough; but judge of his astonishment when he saw the perfidious Jeff. take to his heels again down the street. This time he was pursued by a Kentuckian, who was nearest him when he took this flight. He soon came up within reach of him, and dealt him a blow with the butt of his gun over the head that prostrated him. Jeff. rolled over on his back, and made some chivalric thrusts with his sabre, which were successfully parried by the Kentuckian, who was in the act of wrenching the sword from his hand, when the rest of the party came up and overpowered the Colonel, and marched him back to headquarters, where he was put under guard until he repeated his rashness and apologized to the General, who released him and pursued his march, a wiser if not a better man. J. A. Dickson.