

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TRAITORS.

On Monday, May 21st, the House of Representatives passed, without a division, the following minute, offered by Mr. Henderson:

First. All just and righteous governments are intended not to confer rights and privileges upon the subjects thereof, but to secure to each and every individual the full, free and untrammelled exercise and enjoyment of all these rights which God has bestowed upon him.

Second. That the safety, happiness and prosperity of the people require that just and adequate penalties be annexed to the violation of law, and that these penalties be inflicted upon transgressors, not for the purpose of retaliation or revenge, but to insure subordination and obedience.

Third. That this House will stand by and sustain the President in executing the laws of the United States upon a sufficient number of leading rebels in each of the States lately in insurrection against the National Government, to vindicate the majesty of the law, to sustain the confidence of loyal people, and to warn the refractory for all time to come.

The manner in which the Executive department of our Government has overlooked its duty, in the leading and vital particular here referred to, is most astonishing, and constitutes one of the evil omens of the age.

Unjustifiable rebellion, and, above all, rebellion against a free Government, for the purpose of perpetuating slavery, is the greatest of crimes, the combination of all possible crimes in one.

The total amount of the public debt of the United States, May 31st, was \$2,799,979, 450, 76; less cash in Treasury, which consists of over fifty millions in coin, and nearly eighty millions in currency, leaving the net indebtedness \$2,670,288,367, 52, being a diminution of over nineteen millions in the month of May.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The total amount of the public debt of the United States, May 31st, was \$2,799,979, 450, 76; less cash in Treasury, which consists of over fifty millions in coin, and nearly eighty millions in currency, leaving the net indebtedness \$2,670,288,367, 52, being a diminution of over nineteen millions in the month of May.

CONGRESS. Senate—June 5.—A bill to reduce the number of clerks in the Interior Department, and to increase their pay, also bills providing for the safety of passengers on steam vessels, and authorizing the leasing of Saline lands were under consideration. The amendment to the Constitution was discussed.

June 6.—The reconstruction amendment was debated. Mr. Doolittle received a severe castigation from his colleague, Mr. Howe. Mr. Howe said an attempt would be made to pack the next Congress in favor of the President's policy, but he did not think it would be successful.

June 7.—The reconstruction amendment was again under discussion. Senator Guthrie made a speech, four hours long, against the measure, to empty seats and galleries.

June 8.—The reconstruction amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 11. As amended, it is as follows: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

SEC. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pension and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The House bill providing for the safe keeping of public money entrusted to disbursing officers was passed. The bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines was postponed until the 12th. The bill from the House, containing in force the freedmen's bureau, was reported with amendments, and ordered to be printed.

News of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE. Secretary McCulloch is notifying Federal officers in the South who cannot or will not take the test oath, that they must vacate their offices. The President required a report from the Attorney-General's Office, showing the number of pardons granted by him since he has occupied the Executive Chair; and recently the required report was made by the Attorney-General, stating the number of criminal pardons issued by President Johnson since April 15, 1865, to be one hundred and sixty-one, and the number of political pardons twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-one.

THE JUDICIARY. The United States Circuit Court, which was expected to try Jeff. Davis, convened in Richmond, June 6. Much trouble was experienced in obtaining a proper attendance of the Grand Jury, on account of the constant threats made against them by the people and press of that neighborhood. Finally, however, the requisite number were secured, and Judge Underwood delivered his charge, in which he commented very severely on the action of the ex-rebel press and population, and compared their city to Sodom, although here he had been able to find the ten righteous men. William B. Reed then asked what was going to be done, and said that he was in attendance on account of his strong personal and professional sympathy with the prisoner. The Richmond Grand Jury have found a true bill against John C. Breckinridge, for treason, on an indictment identical with that of Davis. The Court has since then adjourned until the first Tuesday in October next. Application was made to Judge Underwood, June 11, for the release of Jefferson Davis on bail. The Judge refused bail, on the ground that Davis was held as a prisoner of war.

THE STATES. New York City.—Practical results of the new Excise Law. On four Sundays in April 583 arrests were made. The law went into effect on the 1st of May, and on the four Sundays in that month the number of arrests was but 257, a total reduction of 336. The Staten Islanders are very indignant at the Health Commissioners for taking possession of Seguin's Point (at a late hour on the night of June 6, when they were all in bed) for quarantine purposes, when it was well-authenticated case of cholera occurred in New York early last week, a Mr. Edward Fraser having been taken sick on Sunday last and died on Monday. The woman who washed his clothes also died of cholera. The "Lion park" was kept open last Sabbath, the proprietor having obtained an injunction against the excise board on the ground that lager beer, such as manufactured in this vicinity, is not intoxicating. The park was crowded, and many got drunk, though no disturbance was created. Three new cases of cholera are reported on the hospital ship, and two in the city since Saturday. One case was that of Mrs. Bell, in Twentieth street, which terminated fatally. Both cases were in exceedingly filthy neighborhoods. Hon. J. Stanton Goad, president, and Col. P. B. Johnson, secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, have prepared a circular, from which the following extract is taken: "We do hereby make known the existence of the rinderpest or pleuro-pneumonia among the cows in the states of New-York and Brooklyn."

Massachusetts.—The richest men and estates in Boston are reported as follows:—Estate of Aug. Hemenway, \$2,406,000; Nathaniel Thayer, \$2,362,500; estate of John Bryant, \$1,500,000; Sears estate, \$1,742,500; David Sears, \$1,401,600; Moses Wilcox, \$1,271,500; estate of E. Frances, \$1,101,700.

Baltimore City.—The new Sunday law was, if possible, more rigidly enforced last Sunday than the one previous. The drinking saloons, confectionary stores, etc., were all obliged to close. Georgia.—The Loyal Georgian, a newspaper published in Augusta, Georgia, in its issue of the 26th ult. says that the colored school children in America, in that State, were denied the right of carrying the United States flag in a procession at a May party. The widow lady (white and a resident) who teaches the school was informed, a few days before the time set for the party, by several citizens, that if she attempted to march her pupils through the town, or to carry the United States flag, she and they would be shot! She appealed to the Mayor for protection, who gave it, so far as the procession was concerned, but she was not allowed to carry the flag. The Loyal Georgian, a newspaper conducted by colored men, in Augusta, has been suppressed by General Tilton.

Oregon has elected the first Representative, a Republican, to the Fortieth Congress. Alabama.—One of the latest acts of the Alabama Legislature was to pass a public act, under the terms of an enemy in referring to the Union army, and this act was signed by their newly-reconstructed Governor. Texas.—Major-General Herron was indicted by the Grand Jury of Cameron county, Texas, for kidnapping and giving up to Cortinas a suspected Imperialist, who was afterwards shot by Cortinas' order.

THE CITY. Judge Allison and lady, of this city, were in a sleeping car on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Friday, when she became detached from the train and was rolled over, down a bank forty feet in height. We are glad to be able to say that neither they nor their fellow passengers were seriously harmed. Anton Probst was hung June 8th, for the murder of the Dearing family.

The Fenians.—The captured Fenians, who were held on the U. S. steamer Michigan, were released under bonds to keep the peace. The following is the text of a circular addressed, June 5, to the District Attorneys and Marshals of the United States, by Attorney-General Speed:—"By direction of the President you are hereby instructed to cause the arrest of all prominent leading or conspicuous persons, called Fenians, who you may have probable cause to believe have been or may be guilty of violations of the neutrality laws."

On the next day, President Johnson issued a proclamation against the Fenians, in consequence of which, Robert Sweeney, the military head, and Mr. Roberts, the President, have been arrested, while other and minor actors have been taken into custody or placed under bonds to keep the peace and appear in court. This action of the Government discouraged the Fenians, though it did not immediately break up their arrangements. There can be no doubt that the failure of the expedition to Fort Erie was brought about by the vigilant patrol kept up along the Niagara river by the United States authorities. Special despatches, dated St. Albans, Vt., June 9, announce the final collapse of the Fenian Invasion of Canada. The right wing of their army retreated from Pigeon

Hill to St. Albans, and the men are preparing to go home. The demoralization of the whole army is complete, and both officers and men have refused further duty.

MISCELLANEOUS. Death of Gen. Scott.—This distinguished military chieftain died at West Point, on the morning of May 29th, in the eighty-third year of his age. He recognized the chaplain of the post ten minutes before he died, and clasped his hand in silence. The following order was issued from the Executive mansion. WASHINGTON, May 29, 1866.

The President with profound sorrow announces to the people of the United States the death of Winfield Scott, the late Lieutenant-General of the army. On the day which may be appointed for his funeral the several executive departments of the Government and Navy Departments will, respectively, give orders for the payment of appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased.

ANDREW JOHNSON. The Panic in England.—It seems as if the recent panic in England were a judgment upon the ruling classes of that country who so recently unfriendly feelings toward the United States. For the past few years the London journals, with but few exceptions, have been predicting a financial collapse in this country, and laying the scene at New York. Day after day they have thought they detected the first symptoms, and so told their readers, and at length the panic came—but not at New York, where their hopes would have placed it, but at their own doors in London, sweeping like wildfire through the great metropolis and detroning the money kings on all sides.

Passengers for Europe.—The tide of summer travel to Europe has set in with even greater sweep than that which followed the close of the war. On one steamer alone—the Napoleon III.—323 cabin passengers sailed. Two other steamers—the City of Paris and the Germania—cleared the same day with their full complement. Every berth on the China, which left on Wednesday week, was engaged eight weeks ago, and on the same day an extra Cunard steamer left New York to furnish at least some accommodation for those whose engagements in Europe would not brook delay.

Cases under the Civil Rights Bill.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have a suit pending against them in Baltimore for refusing to sell a negro a ticket for a passage in first-class cars. Such a ticket has been refused in Washington, and it is not unlikely that the case will be set on for bringing another suit under the Civil Rights bill. Several other suits have been brought in Baltimore and at other parts of the country for refusals to colored people of admission to entertainments from which they have heretofore been excluded under State or municipal ordinances.

Slavery in New Jersey.—The township of Marlborough, Monmouth county, has sued the executor of an estate for money expended for the support of a slave who had belonged to that estate. The executor claims that the recent Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery made the negro free, and the estate is no longer bound to support him, and if he is a pauper, the township is liable. The township, however, denies all this, and the "chosen freeholders" seem to have some faint idea that, at least so far as this case is concerned, slavery still exists in New Jersey.

Warning to Drinkers.—"It is not generally understood in medical circles that persons who are not addicted to strong drinks are the only ones that can reckon on escaping the cholera. Drunkards are the men attacked; they never recover. In Tiflis, Georgia (Asia), every drunkard is dead. During the last visitation of cholera in New York, out of two hundred and four cases, only six were temperate people. In Albany, out of five thousand temperate men, only two are known to have been attacked during the last visitation of the cholera."

The Freedmen's Bureau.—Assistant Commissioner Scott reports to Major General Howard, that although a careful investigation was made, no flaw could be found in his management of the Sea Islands question, or any other affairs of the Bureau in South Carolina. It gives him much pleasure to state that the planters came forward and upheld his policy throughout, and were panic-stricken at the very idea of the removal of the Bureau. The inquiry is no longer heard, "What is to be done with the negroes!" But the question is often asked, "Where can laborers be found?"

The Cholera.—The steamsip Union, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, May 29, with cholera on board. There had been thirty-three deaths during the voyage. The Peruvian has also arrived with twenty-eight cases of cholera. Thirty-five of the passengers died from the disease during the voyage. Two cases were reported in New York, May 30th. Two cases of cholera have also occurred in Kingston, Jamaica.

Burned Churches.—A correspondent of a religious journal published in New Orleans, says that, as far as he has been able to ascertain, there were during the late war 1012 churches burned in the Southern States, involving a loss of about \$5,000,000. They belonged to the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and other sects, and each one seems to have suffered as much, in proportion to its strength of membership, as the others.

General Howard has received a contribution of one hundred and ninety francs from Rev. Mr. Duplessis, the pastor of a church in Switzerland, for the benefit of the freedmen. The general acknowledges the receipt of the gift in an appropriate letter. Rebel Privateers.—The number of rebel privateers during the late war was 25. These captured 283 American vessels, destroying 235. The captured vessels were valued at \$25,000,000; those destroyed at \$20,000,000.

FOREIGN. Great Britain.—Upwards of nine hundred miles of the new Atlantic telegraph cable have been stowed on the Great Eastern. About sixty miles a day were stowed away, the work proceeding day and night. It is found that the Great Eastern will not be able to take all the necessary cable, 700 miles, on board. The screw steamer Medway consequently has been chartered to take about 500 miles of the old cable from the Great Eastern. Another steamer, the Albany, is also engaged to assist in the enterprise, and the British Government has again granted the services of the war steamer Terrible to accompany that expedition. Each of the three steamers are to be furnished with grappling apparatus, so that the old cable may be grappled at point's

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600

a mile apart to break the strain and give greater security.—The Consolidated Bank of London had stopped payment.—Cotton was advancing, and U. S. 5-20's brought 66 2/3 June 1st.

The London Times states that on the 8th of April, 1866, the population of the metropolis was estimated by the English Registrar General at 3,054,940.

Germany and Austria.—The invitations to the Congress have all been accepted and it will soon meet in Paris. Prussia, Austria, and Italy are still armistice. The orders for a second conscription in Vienna produced great discontent. Italy engages not to attack during the conference. Hopes of the war being avoided are believed in only by a minority.

Chili.—The Courier des Etats Unis, the French organ at New York states that it has reliable information that Admiral Numer of the Spanish fleet has been ordered by his government to immediately withdraw from the waters of Peru and Chili. The reason given for this sudden recall is that the South American winter, which is the opposite of ours, is fast approaching, and that the vessels will be exposed to the peril of tempests.

China.—Some Chinese forcibly abducted a boy from the American Consulate at Hong Kong in April last. The next day the Consul with a party of some forty persons, pulled down the Chinamen's houses and killed three of them.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of FINE CLOTHING, Cassimer Suits for \$16, and Black Suits for \$22. Finner Suits, all prices up to \$75. WAXMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, Southeast corner of SIXTH and MARKET STS.

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