

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bedford, on

Monday, the 19th day of June, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which body will place in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election. Under the rules, each district is entitled to two delegates. The Democrats of the several districts are also particularly requested to choose Vigilance Committees for the coming year and to return their names to the Chairman of the County Committee.

O. E. SHANNON, Ch'n. Dem. Co. Committee.

The Dawn of Peace.

Every thing looks hopeful, now, for the pacification of the States lately in revolution. The terms granted to the troops of Lee and Johnston, will, doubtless, be accepted by the remainder of the rebel forces, and thus, through the conciliatory means which we have so long contended for, peace will be restored and the authority of the Constitution and the laws re-established throughout the length and breadth of the land. We believe now, as we have always believed, that the war might have been avoided, had the Congress of 1861 submitted the Crittenden Compromise to the people, or taken some other proper action to quiet the intense alarm in the South, of which the secession leaders were permitted to take advantage. Had this been done, what misery, what untold agony, might have been averted from the heads of the American people! Two millions of lives lost in this fraternal conflict; hundreds of flourishing cities and beautiful villages, laid waste, or destroyed; a country constituting physically, an empire within itself, devastated and impoverished; nay, what is far worse than loss of property, or life, the civil convulsion which has left a chasm between the Northern and Southern people that only years of intercourse and mutual forbearance can span; these things would not now be a stain upon our history, had that infamous Congress done its duty. Again, we believe now, as we have always believed, that after hostilities had commenced, it was still possible to restore the Union by peaceful means, and that the war might have been ended long ago, upon the same terms to the rebels which they are now granted, had not the negro question been permitted to stand in the way and had the commanders of former expeditions against Richmond been sustained by the Administration as it sustained Gen. Grant. Imbued with these convictions, we have always regarded with feelings of sympathy, the soldiers of our armies, who, whether languishing in prison, or fighting in the front, were compelled to bear the burden of this awful war. Some of them, near and dear to us, sleep in everlasting slumber beneath the sands of the Southern coast, victims, as we believe, to an unnecessary prolongation of the war. Others, friends long cherished, have disappeared, leaving no trace of their doubtful fate. But, God be thanked, some whom we love and honor, are spared to us, and soon will return to the homes that are desolate without them.

Thank God, the sky is clearing! The clouds are hurrying past, Thank God, the day is dawning, The dawn is coming fast, And when glad herald voices, Shall tell us peace has come, This thought shall most rejoice us "Our boys are coming home!" Soon shall the voice of singing Drown war's tremendous din! Soon shall the joy-bells ring Bring peace and freedom in, The jubilee bonfires burning, Shall soon light up the dome, And soon to soothe our yearning, Our boys are coming home. The vacant fireside places Have waited for them long, The love-light lacks their faces; The chorus waits their song; A shadowy fear has haunted The long deserted room, But now our prayers are granted, Our boys are coming home! O mother, calmly waiting For that beloved son! O sister, proudly dating The victories he has won! O maiden, softly humming The love song while you roam— Joy, joy, the boys are coming— Our boys are coming home! And yet—oh, keenest sorrow! They're coming, but not all, Full many a dark to-morrow Shall wear its sable pall For thousands who are sleeping Beneath the empurpled loam; We! we! for those we're weeping, Who never will come home! O sad heart, hush thy grieving; Wait but a little while! With hoping and believing Thy we and fear beguile, Wait for the joyous meeting Beyond the starry dome, For there our boys are waiting To bid us welcome home.

Re-union.

With the end of the war and the re-union of the States, there should be a restoration to the Democratic fold, of all who, on account of a mistaken sense of duty, wandered therefrom, pending the revolution which has just ended. We do not refer to those politicians who, for the sake of office or emolument, apostatised from the Democratic faith. They have eaten of the forbidden fruit, and the gate-way to the Democratic Eden is forever closed against them. But those who imagined it to be their duty, whilst the war lasted, to 'support the Government,' by supporting the Administration party, can now that the war is over, consistently return to their old places in the Democratic ranks. In fact, they can go no where else, unless they give up all the principles of government which they have so long maintained and cherished. President Johnson himself declared, a few days ago, that he could not now change the political views which he has held all his life, in order to adopt the theories of those who favor centralization and deny the doctrine of States Rights. Let us then have a re-union of the Democracy, mutually forgiving and forgetting the differences of the past, and only looking forward to the good of the country, to be promoted through the agency of our time-honored party.

Things to Be Regretted.

Instead of suffering the remains of our honored Chief Magistrate to lie quietly in the Hall of Independence, during the last Sabbath, the permission to the public to look on the murdered body—which so ministered to a morbid curiosity—gathered hundreds of thousands of people in the streets, and produced a pressure which could only be controlled by the presence of the military. Scarcely ever was such a spectacle presented in Philadelphia. Not only was the Sabbath forgotten and desecrated, and the worship of God neglected, but that reverent quiet and solemnity which so solemn an event had called forth, was sadly interrupted, and the feelings which usually attend a mere show or exhibition were substituted. To these evils there was no counterbalancing good.—Presbyterian.

The Assassination Plot.

Letter From Beverly Tucker.

The following is the exculpatory letter of Beverly Tucker, referred to in the telegram to the Associated Press on Saturday:

MONTREAL, May 4, 1865.—To the People of Canada:—I have this moment seen the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, stating that "it appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly C. Tucker, George N. Saunders, W. C. Cleary and others of the United States harbored in Canada," and offering rewards for the apprehension of the accused, \$25,000 being offered for my arrest.

It is scarcely possible that such proclamation would have been issued unless some such "evidence" had been adduced. What such "evidence" is I am totally at a loss to conjecture. I am compelled, therefore, to content myself with the declaration that whoever hath sworn to anything authorizing in the slightest degree suspicion of my having "incited, concerted or procured," or of any knowledge whatever by me of the attacks made on the President and Mr. Seward, or any acts or projects of a kindred character, or of any plan to kidnap or capture either of them, or any of the Federal authorities, hath blackened his soul with diabolical perjury.

Until information reached here of the attack on President Lincoln by Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, and that on Mr. Seward by some other person, I did not know that any such person as J. Wilkes Booth existed. I had never heard of him before. I don't know any of the persons in arrest at Washington, and never heard of them till I read the notices in the United States newspapers of their apprehension.

I have within a day or two past made inquiry, and ascertained that Mr. Booth left St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 27th of October last. The officers of the Ontario Bank state that on that day he purchased of the bank a bill on England, for \$61 12s 1d, for which he paid in American gold, and, at the same time, made a deposit of \$325 Canada money, which yet remains in his credit, and that he stated that he intended to run the blockade. Whether he made such attempt, or went into the United States by railroad, I have not ascertained.

The clerks in the St. Lawrence Hall inform me that he arrived at the house on the 18th of October, being here nine days. I was not in Montreal during that time. My association with the other gentlemen named in this atrocious proclamation, has been intimate for years, and I admit it would be strange if they had any knowledge of Mr. Booth's purposes, that I should be in utter ignorance of it.

The whole business is, in my deliberate judgment, an attempt to get up a pretext for a difficulty with the British Provinces; and the consideration that since I have been here I have received nothing but hospitality and kindness from you, impels me to make this brief address to aid in the dissipation of such pretext. I have this day appealed to President Johnson and Secretary Stanton to allow me copies of the alleged evidence, with respect to myself, to give me a chance to disprove it.

I will add, that I will go before any magistrate here and verify the above by my solemn oath, and that I will agree that the United States consul, or any respectable counsel he may designate, shall cross-examine me in relation to the alleged evidence, or any other and all acts of my life.

BEVERLY TUCKER.

The cost of sinking an old well five hundred feet, is about \$7,500.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

Those who approve of mob law encourage assassination. General Echols, in Southwestern Virginia, has disbanded his army. All the Confederate cavalry in Kentucky have surrendered.

President Johnson is said to be in favor of abolishing the trade regulations of the Treasury Department. Several regiments of troops have been sent from California to Idaho to protect the emigrants from Indian forays.

On June 7, an election will take place in Florida for a Governor to fill the place of John Milton, who committed suicide.

All restrictions on trade with and in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia have been removed.

A boy of 16 has been arrested in Brooklyn, as being in some way connected with the assassination.

The news from South America presents the usual dreary picture of revolutions in Peru, Chili, and Bolivia. Outside of those countries, however, they are of but little importance.

General Early is at Lynchburg, confined to his bed with rheumatism. General Rosser was captured on the 2d inst., at his home, near Hanover Court House, Virginia.

A demand for the surrender of all persons supposed to have been engaged in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln has been made upon the Canadian authorities.

Jeff. Thompson surrendered with his entire force on the 21 inst.

Samuel McCubbin, formerly of Baltimore, is said to have conveyed from Richmond the specie reported to be now in possession of Jeff. Davis.

A number of unemployed Generals will be mustered out of the service in a week or two, if they do not take the hint and resign.

The remains of President Lincoln were interred at Springfield, Illinois, on the 4th inst.; they arrived there on the 3d.

It is said that Jefferson Davis has rented a house in Porto Rico, through an agent in that city.

The Richmond Why states that nearly all the leading officials of that city have taken the oath of allegiance.

Fernando Wood, Mrs. and Miss Wood were the guests of the Lord Mayor of London on the 17th ult.

Gen. Halleck requires an oath of allegiance as a preliminary to the transaction of any business in Richmond, including even the performance of a marriage ceremony.

The President's mansion is to be repainted and refurnished throughout before it will be taken possession of by President Johnson.

Government will pay \$1,000,000 to discharged soldiers and others during the month of May.

Governor Curtin has changed the day of humiliation in Pennsylvania to June 1, so as to conform to the President's proclamation.

What we can't understand—how a minister of the gospel can preach one sinner into Heaven, from a box in a theatre, and another into Hell, from a bench in a circus.

Phillipsburg, in this state, always heretofore a "Republican" town, gave about 100 Democratic majority, at a recent election held in that place, for local officers.

Dr. F. C. Doyle has removed from Bloody Run to Conditale, where he will continue the practice of his profession. The Doctor is a good physician and a clever fellow. We wish him success, with all our heart.

Dead. The Elephant "Hannibal," attached to Thayer and Noyes' Circus, which exhibited in this place, on Friday last, died at Centreville, on Sunday morning last, aged about 66 years. He was buried on the spot where he died. He was the largest elephant ever brought to this country. His owners had an insurance upon him for \$10,000.

Organized—the "Bedford Mutual Oil Company." At a meeting of the stockholders at the store of J. B. Farquhar, in this place, held on Friday evening last, the following named officers were elected: President, James B. Farquhar; Secretary and Treasurer, Jacob Reed; Directors, J. M. Shoemaker, B. F. Meyers, J. H. Schell, H. F. Smith, W. Masters and F. D. Beagle. Fifty thousand shares of stock have already been sold. The company will commence the sinking of two wells on their property on Cherry Run, by the 20th of June, prox.

It is always with pain that we refer to the conduct of ministers of the gospel who forget their calling and dabble in things calculated to destroy their usefulness and create trouble in their congregations. On the other hand, it always gives us pleasure to commend the behavior of such as refrain from interference in politics and endeavor to unite and harmonize the people over whose religious welfare they are called to preside. The present pastor of the M. E. Church, in this place, we are glad to hear, belongs to this latter class. We hope he may be able to re-union the M. E. congregation, and doubt not that he will succeed in doing so, if he continues in the course which he has thus far pursued.

GENERAL SHERMAN.—The headquarters of General Sherman are being established at Alexandria, his chief of staff, Gen. Webster, superintending the arrangements of the offices, &c. The General himself will pay a visit to Charleston, Savannah and other points along the coast previous to his coming to Alexandria.—Wash. Star.

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated—even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one-half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligation—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12 1/2 per cent. against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as U. S. Stocks" will soon be synonymous with the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss—and serves them right.—New Yorker.

Important Proclamation by the President.

The Assassination of Mr. Lincoln—\$100,000 Reward offered for the Arrest of Jeff. Davis—Large Rewards for the Arrests of his Fellows.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, William C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States harbored in Canada;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of the said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars reward for the arrest of Jefferson Davis;

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Saunders.

Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker.

Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause description of the said persons, with notice of the above reward to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth. By the President,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

Who Taught Assassination?

In our last issue, says the Bellefonte Watchman, of May 5, we proved beyond doubt that if the puritan abolitionists did not openly advocate the assassination of Presidents Jackson and Buchanan, they at least attempted to palliate the crime by excusing the criminal. We have now a little additional testimony to add to that, which shows that they have not only been excusers of assassins but have taught assassination and boasted of having men ready and willing to carry it out upon the person of their own President should he pursue a certain course. In August of last year, Deacon Gray, a leading abolitionist of Ohio, wrote a letter, over his own signature, which was published in the Ohio State Journal, the organ of the abolition party in Ohio, from which we clip the following extract:

"I like the spirit of the Major in command of the 69th Ohio. When, in his presence, the question was presumptuously asked, 'shall we eventually have to compromise?' He turned with a withering look and said, 'I entered this campaign with over 800 men; to-day I am mustered 192, and I tell you that if the President hints even at 'compromise,' THERE ARE 192 ASSASSINS IN MY COMMAND READY TO MARCH, solitary and alone, TO THE WHITE HOUSE. We will our friends at home had this spirit—the spirit of the Federal army, who bear the burden.'"

Is this not enough? When the mystery that hangs around the assassination of Abraham Lincoln is unraveled, it may, and we have no doubt will, show to the world, puritanism as the guilty perpetrator of the bloody deed.

Andrew Johnson's Record.

HIS OPINIONS ON POPULAR GOVERNMENT LONG CHERISHED CANNOT BE CHANGED—WHAT THESE OPINIONS ARE, AS DRAWN FROM HIS CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"In regard to my future course, I will now make no professions, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs and to the history of my past public acts, which are familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will guide me hereafter. In general, I will say, I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that government was made for man, not man for government."

[From President Johnson's speech to citizens of Illinois, April 18, 1865.]

In the Senate of the United States, May 21, 1860, the question being on the passage of certain resolutions a division being demanded, the vote was taken on each separately, with the following result:

THE STATES FREE AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGNTIES.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the other, on any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, is in violation of the Constitution, insulating to the States, and interfering with, enlarging their peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, JOHNSON of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Sibley, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—36.

YEAS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, and Wilson—19.

INTERFERENCE WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES A BREACH OF FAITH.

Resolved, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from our ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of power among the States, and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution, can justify them or their citizens in open or covert attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow, and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States respectively on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, JOHNSON of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Sibley, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—36.

YEAS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—20.

THE UNION RESTS ON THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES.

Resolved, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories—which are the common possessions of the United States—so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally allowed to those of every other State.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigelow, Bragg, Brown, Bright, Clement, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, JOHNSON of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Sibley, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—36.

YEAS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—18.

CONGRESS NO POWER OVER SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., JOHNSON, of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Sibley, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—35.

YEAS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—21.

CONGRESSIONAL PROTECTION OF SLAVES IN THE TERRITORIES.

Resolved, That if the experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency within the limits of the constitutional power.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., JOHNSON of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Sibley, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—25.

YEAS—Messrs. Hamlin and Trumbull—2.

NEW STATES TO BE ADMITTED WITH OR WITHOUT SLAVERY AS THE PEOPLE DECIDE.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time—like a people of a State when forming a new Constitution—decide for themselves, whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., JOHNSON of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Sibley, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—35.

YEAS—Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Pugh, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—12.

THE PROVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN RELATION TO THE RE rendition OF SLAVES MUST BE CARRIED OUT.

Resolved, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed; and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, should be honestly and faithfully observed and maintained by all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of union, and that all acts of individuals or of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., JOHNSON of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Sibley, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall and Yulee—36.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Foot, Hale, Wade and Wilson—6.

Roman Catholics and the Tribune.

From the N. Y. Daily News, May 5.

The Tribune, to our great surprise, to our greater regret, attempts to fasten upon the Roman Catholic religion a responsibility for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. This is done, it is true, by insinuation, but that kind of attack is more unjust and ungenerous than direct accusation. It says of the counties of Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's, in Maryland, that "they have been in ardent and active sympathy with the rebellion from the outset;" that "the plot to assassinate President Lincoln and other chiefs of our Government had here many of its ramifications. Booth had roamed over it day after day while preparing to commit his meditated crime with the least possible risk; hither he had fled with his more immediate accomplices for shelter and succor the moment his crime was complete, and here he was hidden and nursed until he was able to make his way across the river into Virginia. And nowhere, within the preponderantly loyal States was there another region half so well fitted for his purpose, or so well affected toward his horrible enterprise."

It is doubtless true that Booth, immediately before and after the perpetration of his crime, was within the limits of the counties so described; but that circumstance is probably due to the vicinity of that region to the scene of the assassination. Booth could not have well avoided being in Maryland immediately after he left the district of Columbia, and we cannot understand why the counties in question should be denounced on account of their geographical position. But why does the Tribune commence its list of charges against those counties with the assertion that "they are predominantly Roman Catholic in faith"? Is that fact one of the counts in the indictment? It is evident that the Tribune would have it appear so, for otherwise there would be no significance in its allusion to the religious faith of those communities.

A majority of the soldiers who have served in the Federal ranks throughout this war are of the religious persuasion that is thus denounced by the Tribune. The camps of Grant and Sherman are "predominantly Roman Catholic in faith." Is that a reason why the loyalty of those veterans shall be doubted, or are they, therefore, to be considered in sympathy with the murderer, or "well affected toward this horrible enterprise"? We beseech our contemporary not to lament a religious war, as a sequel to the political one that is about to close.

Strange Inconsistency.

Papers in Philadelphia and elsewhere, that went into deep mourning for the assassination of President Lincoln, rejoice over the late attempt to assassinate the two Ingersolls, and allow the culprits to go unpunished.—Westchester Jefferonian.

BOOTH VS. JOHN BROWN.—There is quite a coincidence between these two notorious murderers, relative to their capture. Both were driven to the wall by their pursuers, and both were shot while defending themselves; Booth's wound being mortal, and that of John Brown's being very painful though not mortal, and he was compelled to limp to the gallows with an unhealed wound, he not being as lucky as Booth. Both were bold, brave and bad men, who conspired against the laws of their country.

Governor Curtin has made arrangements that whenever a Pennsylvania soldier is killed or dies of disease while in the service, transportation is furnished for one person from his home to the place where the remains of the soldier may be, and also for both the person who goes for the body of the deceased and the remains back to his home. The transportation is furnished by Colonel H. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation at Harrisburg. In applying for transportation the name of the deceased soldier, his rank, company, regiment, date of death and the name of the friend going for his remains should be given.