BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863.

IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per annum IN ADVANCE; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
1863.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, in its Twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the lawlessness and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to engage in the War for the Union, its circulation on this 6th of December, is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

The TRIBUNE is eminently a journal of News and of Literature, THE TRIBUNE has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandisement—Republican in its unflinching hostility to the despots of the Old World, who gladly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by the American counterpart of their own hitherto successful scheme and plan of the World's Republic—Republican in its unremitting faith and effort to make our institutions Rebellion must fail in the end, and overthrow of its leaders, and the firm establishment of equity and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, whereby Liberty and Union shall indeed be one and inseparable henceforth and forever.

THE TRIBUNE devotes attention in manner unusual, and to some extent in advance of Editorial Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind. But for the present its enterprise and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust to result in the speedy and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Thrift to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that no other paper can furnish more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict as exhibited from time through the regular columns of our columns. And we confidently solicit the co-operation of friends of the National cause which we believe, as that of Humanity, to aid us in extending our circulation.

TERMS.

[illegible] increase in the price of paper and other material for news-papers, compels us to advance the price of THE TRIBUNE. The following terms are:

DAILY TRIBUNE

[illegible] .....3 cents.
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[illegible] .....5.
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Subscribers who send money by Express must prepay the Express charges, else it will be deducted from the remittance.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1863 will be ready about Christmas.

"Union Hotel,"
BEAVER, PENN'A.

ALEX. CLARK, PROPRIETOR

IN addition to the conveniences of a first class Hotel, the Proprietor has fitted up in his house, in a complete and satisfactory manner, an

OYSTER SALOON,

where the best quality of Oysters may be obtained, during their season, in any desired style. Families can be furnished with Oysters, by the can or dozen. The table is furnished with all the luxuries the PITTSBURG MARKET can afford.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited. dec17

PEN-KNIVES, Scissors, Gum Hair Pins, Purses, Port Monaies, Needles, Tweezers, Pencil-sharpeners, Spool Cotton, Thread, Pins, &c., for sale at the Drug Store of
DR. C. P. CUMMINS.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 39-No. 44. Beaver, Wednesday, November 11, 1863. Established 1818

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,

The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach tree fruited deep,

Fair as a garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famished Rebel horde,

On that pleasant morn of the early fall
When Lee marched over the mountain-wall,

Over the mountains winding down,
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,

Flapped in the morning wind: the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,
Bowed with her four-score years and ten:

Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down;

In her attic-window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Up the street came the Rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced: the old flag met his sight.

"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast.
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle-blast.

It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It scut the banner with scam and gash.

Quick as it fell from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf

She leaned far out on the window-sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.

"Shoot, if you must, this gray old head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word:

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet:

All day long that free flag tossed
Over the heads of the Rebel host.

Even its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well!

And through the hill-gaps sunset light
Shot over them with a parting smite,

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the Rebel rides on his raids no more.

Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.

Over Babara Frietchie's grave
Flag of Freedom and Union wave!

Peace and order and healthy draw
Round thy symbol of light and law;

And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below at Frederick town!

Insurrection at the South

A SLAVE REVOLT IN HANCOCK, GEORGIA.—The Macon (Ga.) *Confederate*, of the 14th ult., says:

"The reported insurrection of blacks in Hancock county, seems to have been a more serious affair than at first supposed. From trustworthy information communicated to us, quite a large number of negroes are implicated in the intended revolt. Their organization was complete, and officers chosen from that of major-general down to corporal. The chief of the conspiracy is an artful and intelligent fellow, who was well qualified to be a leader of such a dangerous enterprise.

"He was the major general of the forces, and proceeded to Atlanta on business connected with the plot.—The plan was laid to join Rosecrans when he arrived and captured Atlanta. To this they were put up by designing rascals from Lincolndom, who are now infesting the whole country. A number of the ringleaders of the plot have been arrested and lodged in the Hancock jail, and with them the major general, who was brought in irons from Atlanta.

"On arriving at the jail, and seeing his comrades 'cribbed,' he said to them scornfully, 'You have played —— haven't you?" and then subsided into stubborn silence in reference to his object. Judge Thomas has ordered an extra session of the Supreme Court for the third Monday of this month, to investigate the case, and properly punish these misguided and desperate malcontents, if found guilty, as they are sure to be, from the disclosures already made. Let other communities take warning.

☞ Lately a gentleman called upon the President and solited a pass for Richmond:

"Well," said the President, "I would be vere happy to oblige you, if my passes were respected; but the fact is sir, have, within the past two years, given passes to two hundred and fifty thousand to go to Richmond, and not one has got there yet."

The applicant quietly and respectfully withdrew on his tip toes.

☞ Cincinnati, according to the annual statement of its trade and business, has 131 houses engaged in manufacturing clothing for the army, and over eight thousand persons, chiefly females, are employed by them.

A Letter Captured by the 4th Iowa Cavalry.

The following is a copy of a letter captured at Canton, by a member of 4th Iowa cavalry. Guerntonn is in Canal co., about 60 miles N. E. of Canton. The writer is said to be one of the wealthiest Planters in the country.—Were you to travel through this country you would think the old fellow about right in most of his ideas, especially panic. I have little to say about the war; all we ask is, that you citizens take care of traitor citizens, and we soldiers will take care of traitor soldiers.

E. B. WOODRUFF.

GUERNTON, Miss., July 14th, '63.

DEAR BOB:—Yours by Tom is just to hand, and we are glad to hear from you, and to know that you are in the land of the living, and I do hope you will live to kill many a Yankee yet. Your notion about putting the negroes boys in the army is a very good one, and I would send them to you if I had them here. Hattie has just gone to the Bottom to tell the Overseer to have everything ready to move immediately. I have not yet determined which way to move, whether east or west. I would not at all, but I am not willing that my negro fellows should be forced to take up arms against my country, and my own sons. Should you conclude to take the boys with you in the army, send for them immediately or let me know where to send them for you have no time to delay, and I will send them to you at any point you may direct; but if I should not hear from you before I leave with my own, I shall take them with me; but I think you had better put them in the army, so attend to it right away; I am afraid our State has gone up, if not the Southern Confederacy, and all our trouble has been caused by the incompetency or treachery of Jeff. Davis, Lovell and Pemberton—Northern men of Southern principles. The fall of Vicksburg is the heaviest lick we have ever yet had, and it will be sometime before we get over it if we ever do. Just to think of seventeen thousand five hundred men surrendering, and they Southern men at that. I don't know how to believe it; it does not seem that it can be so. Bob whatever you conclude to do with your negroes do quickly, as I before remarked there is no time to be lost. When we heard from Price last, he was quite sick and had to be left, which he hated, I know. I wish the Government would force every man in the South, in the Southern Confederacy into the army that is able to bear arms, both white and black, hoist the Black Flag and fight to the death. I think such a course would save the country from Yankee rule.—All hands join me in love to you; write whenever you can. Show this to Sam and Jeff if you see them. I wish I was in the Empire of Brazil with all my negroes, clear away from Jeff. Davis, and Lincoln, or if I was even in the interior of Texas or Georgia, I would like it much better than where I am. I never was at a point where I could not come to some conclusion before. I now don't know how to act; but do something and that I must. I am trying to do the best, I may do the worst; if Heaven does not come to our rescue we are a used up people I am afraid; but I intend to face the music somehow, and not cry over it at that, for that does no good, and I had just as well laugh as cry. I cant keep from laughing sometimes to save my life to see the confusion and panic there is in the country. Alphonso, Ham, and several other boys are here from the army, but I have not seen any of them. I never expected to see such times in this State, and I hope never to see it again. There has been seven or eight hundred wagons passed through Vaiden in the last few days on their way East.

I have just learned that Gen. Lee has Arlington Heights, and is shelling Washington City, and that Old Joe Johnson has whipped Grant, and driven him back to Black river, and that that fool, J. N. Brown, after whipping the Yankees at Yazoo City, burned up all the transports and evacuated Yazoo City, and did not even spike his guns. Ma your Aunt Sally and hands join me in love to you and the boys. Write whenever you can.

Yours Truly,
JOHN D. McLEMORE.

POLL-BOOKS OPENED WITH PRAYER.—On the night before election the Rev. Dr. Bronson, of Sandusky, urged a prompt attendance at the polls on the next morning, to see that everything was done right, and said he should be there at six o'clock. The Rev. Dr. was on hand, as he promised, at the polls in the Second ward, and it being supposed that the Dr. might do some good in a spiritual way, he was asked to make a prayer, which he did with great unction, and with great effect upon the auditory. So there was one set of poll-books opened with prayer

☞ Had not Pennsylvania soldiers on different battle fields been deprived of the right to vote at the late election by a grossly unjust decision, they would have given their suffrages almost unanimously to Andrew G. Curtin, increasing his majority from fifteen to at least sixty thousand. This is a fact which should be noticed and remembered.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

List of Members of the Senate.

1st, District—Jeremiah Nichols, U., C. M. Donovan, C., Jacob Ridgeway, U., George Connell, U.

2d. Chester and Delaware—W. Worthington, U.

3d. Montgomery—J. C. Smith, C.

4th. Bucks—Wm. Kinsey, C.

5th. Lehigh and Northampton—G. W. Stein, C.

6th. Berks—Heister Clymer, Cas.

7th. Schuylkill—Bernard Reilly, C.

8th. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—H. B. Beardsley, U.

9th. Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—W. Jessup, U.

10th. Luzerne—J. Bailey, C.

11th. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren—S. F. Wilson, U.

12th. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Henry Johnson, U.

13th. Synder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia—David Montgomery, C.

14th. Cumberland and Perry—Geo. H. Bucher, C.

15th. Dauphin and Lebanon—D. Fleming, U.

16th. Lancaster—Benjamin Champneys, U., John M. Dunlap, U.

17th York—A. Hiestand Glatz, C.

18th. Adams, Franklin and Fulton—William M'Sherry, C.

19th. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—G. W. Housekeeper, U.

20th. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—W. A. Wallace, C.

21st. Indiana and Armstrong—Harry White, U.

22d. Westmoreland and Fayette—John Latta, C.

23d. Washington and Greene—William Hopkins, C.

24th. Allegheny—John P. Penny, U., J. L. Graham, U.

25th. Beaver and Butler—C. C. M'Candless, U.

26th. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Thomas Hoge, U.

27th. Erie and Crawford—Morrow B. Lowry, U.

38th. Clarion, Jefferson, Forrest and Elk—C. L. Lamberton, U.

Union Senators,	17.
Copperhead Senators,	16
Union majority,	1

List of Members of the House of Representatives.

1st District—William Fox, U.
2d. " —Charles Gargor, U.
3d. " —Joseph [illegible]
4th. " —[illegible]
5th. " —Wm. [illegible], U.
6th. " —J. H. O'Hara, U.
7th. " —Thos. Cochran, U.
8th. " —James M. Kerns, U.
9th. " —Geo. A. Quigley, C.
10th. " —S. S. Pancoast, U.
11th. " —I. W. Hopkins, C.
12th. " —L. V. Sutphin, U.
13th. " —Frank M'Manus, C.
14th. " —Albert R. Scofield, C.
15th. " —Wm. F. Smith, U.
16th. " —Ed. G. Lee, U.
17th. " —James Miller, U.

Adams: Jas. H. Marshall, C.

Allegheny: T. J. Bigham, U., Alfred Slack, U., W. H. Denniston, U., John P. Glass, U., H. B. Herron, U.

Armstrong and Westmoreland: J. B. Chambers, C., John Hargnett, C., John W. Riddle, C.

Beaver and Lawrence: Wm Henry, U., Josiah White, U.

Bedford: B. F. Myers, C.

Berks: C. A. Kline, C., Wm. Potteiger, C., John Missimer, C.

Blair: R. A. McMurtrie, U.

Bedford: Dummer Lilly, U., Jos. Marsh, U.

Bucks: L. B. Labar, C., J. R. Boileau, C.

Butler: Wm. Haslett, U., J. H. Negley, U.

Cambria: C. L. Pershing, C.

Carbon: and Lehigh: Zachariah Long, C., Nelson Weiser, C.

Centre: Cyrus T. Alexander, C.

Chester: P. Frazer Smith, U., Robert L. M'Clellan, U., Wm. Windle, U.

Clarion and Forest: Wm. T. Alexander, C.

Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk: T. J. Boyer, C., A. W. Benton, C.

Clinton and Lycoming: A. C. Noyes, C., J. B. Beck, C.

Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan: George D. Jackson, C., Jno. C. Hess, C.

Crawford and Warren: H. C. Johnson, U., W. D. Brown, U.

Cumberland: John Bowman, C.

Dauphin: H. C. Alleman, U. Daniel Keizer, U.

Delaware: Edward A. Price, U.

Erie: Byron Hill, U., John Cochrane, U.

Fayette: T. B. Searight, C.

Franklin and Fulton: T. McD. Sharpe, C., William Horton, C.

Greene: Alexander Patton, C.

Huntingdon: David Etneir, U.

Indiana: J. W. Huston, U.

Juniata, Union and Snyder: John Balsbach, U., Samuel R. Orwig, U.

Lancaster: H. B. Bowman, U., Nathaniel Meyer, U., D. Billingfelt, U., E. K. Smith, U.

Lebanon: G. Dawson Coleman, U.

Luzerne: Peter Walsh, C., Jacob Robinson, C., Harry Hakes, C.

Mercer and Venango: Charles Koonce, U., Wm. Bergwin, U.

Mifflin: S. S. Starberger, U.

Monroe and Pike: Peter Gilbert, C.

Montgomery: Geo. W. Wimly, C., Jos. Rex, C., H. C. Hoover, C.

Northumpton: S. C. Slimer, C., Owen Rice, C.

Northumberland: T. H. Purdy, C.

Perry: Chas. R. Barnett, U.

Potter and Tioga: A. G. Olmstead, U., John W. Guernsey, U.

Schuylkill: Edward Kerns, C., Conrad Graber, C., Michael Weaver, C.

Susquehanna: George H. Wells, U.

Somerset: C. C. Hussleman, U.

Washington: Robert R. Reed, U., Jas. R. Kelly, U.

Wayne: Wm. M. Nelson, C.

York: Daniel Reiff, ——Spangler, C.

Union members,	52
Copperhead members,	48
Union majority,	4

RECAPITULATION.

	Union.	Cop.
Senate,	17	16
House,	52	48
	69	64
Copperheads	64	

Union maj. on joint ballot 5

The Old Bull Run Battle-field.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following description of a visit to the Bull Run Battle-field.

On Monday night I rested with a part of the army that pitched their tents on the section of the old Bull Run battle-field adjacent to the Warrenton Pike. A poet might find here in the suggestive relics of the deadly strife the theme of an epic; or a painter might illustrate on canvass the horrors of war from the mementoes here left of its ruthless work.

Bullets are picked up and exhibited by the handful, and soldiers who participated in the fray, are comparing at the same time their gathered mementoes and their personal recollections of the bloody field. In the long, luxuriant grass, one strikes his foot against skulls and bones, mingled with the deadly missiles that brought them to the earth. Hollow skulls lie contiguous to hemispheres of exploded shells. The shallow graves rise here and there above the grass, sometimes in rows, sometimes alone, or scattered at irregular intervals.

Through the thin layer of soil that hides the nameless hero who gave his life for his country, one sees the protruding ribs, whence the rain has washed their covering, a foot or an arm reached out beyond its earthen bed and once I saw one of these long sleepers covered snugly up to the chin, but with the entire face exposed and turned up to the passer-by; one could imagine him, a soldier lying on the field wrapped up in his blanket, but that blanket was of clay and the face was fleshless and eyeless.

In one case a foot protruded, with the flesh still partially preserved; in another case an entire skeleton lay exposed upon the surface, without any covering whatever. The tatters of what had been his uniform showed that he had been a cavalryman. The flesh was, of course, decomposed; but the tanned and shriveled skin, still incased the bony frame work of the body, and even the finger-nails were in their places. The ligaments that fasten the joints must have been preserved, for he was lifted by the which was still around the waist, and not a bone fell out of its place.

When found he lay in the attitude of calm repose, like one who had fallen asleep from weariness. This was in the camp of the Ninth Massachusetts regiments. He was buried, as were many more that night who had waited a long fourteen months for their funeral rites. In fact the different pioneer corps were engaged for some time in paying this last tribute to the gallant dead, whose fragmentary remains were scattered roun l our camp.

The Pennsylvania Reserves bivouacked for the night on the ground where they themselves were engaged in deadly strife in the battle of fourteen months ago, and the skulls and bones of some of their former companions in arms lay around within the light of their camp-fires. It may even have happened that men pitched their tents over the grave of a lost comrade, and again unwittingly rested under the same shelter with one who had often before shared their couch on the tented field.

A soldier of the 1st regiment struck his foot against a cartridge box near his tent, and pricking it up read on it the name of an old associate, who had been among the missing, and whose death was only known from his prolonged absence. His resting-place had at length been found, for near the box was a small mound of earth that doubtless contained his mouldering bones.

An officer of my acquaintance recognized the spot where his tent was located as one near which he was severely wounded, and where he lay through a long, weary night by the side of a dead captain. The painful reminiscence which the place called up rendered it anything but an agreeable camping-ground to him.

MOURNING AT NASHVILLE.—A late letter from Nashvile says: "A large part of the wealthy population of this city were in Bragg's army, under Breckinridge and Cheatham, at the late battle, and great numbers have been killed. Out of sixteen hundred under Breckinridge, thirteen hundred were killed and wounded. It is said that three fourths of the ladies of the Episcopal church are in mourning for their dead."

UNJUST ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At a meeting of Pennsylvanians held in Washington on the 25th ult., to consider the circumstances attending the recent arrest, and imprisonment of J. A. WILLIAMSON, of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, the following report was made, adopted, and ordered to be published, in the newspapers of Washington and Pennsylvania:

HEADQUARTERS PA. STATE AGENCY,
No. 487 Eleventh street,
Washington, October 28, 1863.

To the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Soldiers Relief Association.

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed by your body to report the facts attendant upon the recent arrest and imprisonment of Joseph A. Williamson, Esq., under order of Major Turner and by Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, and his subsequent release, represent as follows:

That Mr. Williamson is and has been one of the most active members of the Pennsylvania Relief Association, and is a member of its Executive Committee During the past year he has been constant and faithful in the discharge of all his duties, and has rendered most valuable and important service, as well in hospital as in the field. About three weeks ago it became necessary to remove the stores of the Association from the Patent Office building to the rooms occupied by it; and the question arose as to the expediency of selling some surplus rags, lint, and other unavailable material which could not be conveniently kept in store.

After consideration it was determined to sell a certain proportion, as is the custom of this and other like associations, of these goods, of which three hundred bushels are yet left, thereby enabling the Executive Committee to keep on hand a small fund sacred to the purpose of purchasing absolute necessaries for the daily wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. The order of sale was given by the chairman of the above named committee, and under the general direction of Mr. Williamson, the assistant storekeeper Mr. Hutchinson, in the presence of Dr. Houston, another member of the Executive Committee, opened, weighed, and packed the material, and transferred it to Francis A. Bogert, a regular dealer of Philadelphia, who had made a previous purchase of the same character of goods from the Association.

The lot, as reported by Mr. Hutchinson, weighed 1,063 lbs., for which Mr. Bogert paid the sum of $85,45, which was promptly deposited by Mr. Williamson in the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. to the credit of the Association. The proof of deposit was at once submitted to the chairman of Executive Committee, thus concluding his responsibility. This took place October 10th and 12th.

On the morning of the 23d instant, Mr. Williamson was arrested at his desk in the Interior Department, by a detective of Col. Baker, and was taken to the office of the latter, without the remotest idea that any charge had been preferred against him.—After waiting about an hour, Major Levi C. Turner, Judge Advocate, and Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, entered the room, and a short conversation ensued, which it may not now be important to detail. The sum of it was that Mr. Williamson was informed that he was charged with selling Government stores and pocketing the money, and that he was to be sent to the Old Capitol prison. Mr. Williamson vehemently protested his innocence, and appealed for an opportunity to explain the transaction, and send for parties of the highest respectability who could establish his innocence; Col. Baker replied that he should "see no one." Mr. Williamson asked to be allowed to remain in Col. Baker's office until he could send for Secretary Usher, of the Interior Department, or Mr. Brady, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association. Col. Baker denied his prisoner this privilege, and, telling him that he could write letters when he reached the Old Capitol, and handing his commitment to an officer, left the room.

One of the officials, a witness of of this injustice and cruelty to a man as innocent as any of his accusers and *more* innocent than *some* whose presence he was obliged, to tolerate, furnished Mr. Williamson with a desk before his removal to the Old Capitol and offered to deliver letters to Mr. Usher or Mr. Brady.

About one o'clock on that day, the 23d instant, he reached the Old Capitol, was taken to his cell, and, its key turned him, his incarceration was accomplished.

Immediately upon hearing of the circumstance, Judge Usher, Secretary of the Interior, in whose Department Mr. Williamson is a trusted clerk, and subsequently Messrs. Brady and Eaton of the Executive Committee, with other Pennsylvanians, called upon Major Turner at his house, and, were in a few minutes enabled to make the explanation the opportunity for which had already been denied the helpless prisoner. The result of the interview was that Mr. Williamson was released about 6 45, P. M., the same day of his arrest, Major Turner being *fully satisfied of his entire innocence.*

Your committee have but a few remarks to make in concluding this statement.

No one can doubt the purity of Mr. Williamson's conduct and motives.—He acted under compatent authority, paid promptly, to the Treasurer of the Association the entire proceeds of the sale, and is *wholly acquitted of blame.*

This Association has no more faithful member, and we gladly bear public testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which he has discharged his duty.

Respectfully submitted,
C. ROBB,
J. J. LEWIS,
EW'D. M'PHERSON,
J. H. PULESTON,
D. L. EATON,
J. E. BRADY,
Committee.

The Interest of American Laborers.

If American laborers need any insight into the designs of the Southern leaders of this rebellion as regards labor and American laborers, there is no lack of light, no doubtfulness of meaning in their own declarations.

Said DeBow, in the New Orleans Review: *"The right to govern resides in a very small minority: the duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind."*

Spratt, of South Carolina, in an address to the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, in 1861, said: "The contest now pending is not between the North and South as geographical sections," "nor between people of the North and the people of the South, *for our relations have been pleasant.*"—"But the real contest lies between the two forms of society." "Society is essentially different from government." "In the one, the reins of government come from the heels; in the other, from the head of the society." *"The principal that all men are equal would have been destructive of slavery to the South."*

But the declaration of the Charleston Mercury—so well known—is outright and unmistakable: *"Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether white or black."*

Such, then, is the issue distinctly presented before American laborers, in this war of the rebellion. On the one side, slave labor—on the other, free labor; on the one side, labor degraded—on the other, honored; on the one side the acknowledgement of universal equality under the Constitution,—on the other, express and revocable denial of the constitutional declaration of equality itself.

☞ One of the most *moving* incidents of filial affection we have noticed lately is that of the man who writes to his brother from Illinois, who says: "I have got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good and prices never were better. We have had a most glorious revival of religion in our church, and both of our children (the Lord be praised!) are converted. Father got to be rather an incumbrance, and last week I sent him to the poor house."

How very affectionate! That father must love that boy very much.

☞ Large numbers of refugees, mostly British subjects, are daily coming into our lines from rebeldom. In many cases they are accompanied by deserters. This is the case with all our armies, and shows which way the cat is jumping. The new position of England and the dismissal of the consuls by Jeff Davis, tells the story.

☞ Mr. Mason, writing to Jeff. Davis in 1856 in reference to disunion, said: "I am a candidate for the first halter." Well, if he doesn't win the first, he must content himself with the honor of having tried to be the first to deserve it.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Riches are a burden. There is a burden of care in getting them, fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, guilt in abusing them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden of account at last to be given concerning them.

☞ The name of Brough, the successful candidate for Governor of Ohio is pronounced *bruff.* The copperheads will see therefore that it rhymes with tough, rough and enough.

☞ Gen. Louis Blenker, formerly commander of the German Division of the Potomac army, is dead. He died of consumption.

☞ George Peabody, the American banker, of London, has presented Yale College with a geological cabinet worth one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

☞ Coal is selling at ninety cents per bushel in Cincinnati, owing to the scarcity of the article, caused by the low state of the water in the river.

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