# Bedford Inquirer.

EDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865. PEACE--ITS DUTIES AND RESPON-SIBILITIES.

From the stern duties imposed by the neessities of war, it is a pleasure to turn to the consideration of the less dangerou though not less responsible duties of Peace. While a certain degree of physical courag is required to face the deep-mouthed cannon and bristling bayonet, courage of a like degree, but of a higher type is often required in the faithful discharge of many of the duties and responsibilities of peaceful life. The man, whose heart never failed him at the head of a forlorn hope, oft-times lacks the moral courage to do right, because it is right, when it happens not to meet with the approval of his associates. He, who could face death in all its horrid forms on the battle field, is often found to quail before the jeers of his companions, when called to discharge some duty, binding in conscience but not enforced by strict rules of

Peace has been restored to our borders, but it has brought with it many important questions of public interest, in the settlement of which, clear heads, strong minds and cloquent voices will be needed, but even above these, is the need of men of high moral character and unimpeachable integriry, with clear and well defined ideas of right and wrong and the moral courage to do right without fear or favor. Our whole political fabric needs purification and reorganization. We have providentially been saved from national destruction and disintegration. Now that the danger is past let us look at the perils we have escaped. What is the record of political parties of every description? Who have controlled the nominations of every party? Has it been hay, says in his last issue:

your back," and a thousand and one other pet phrases. By the by, however, one of the over zealous afraid some one will surpass him, over does the thing. The Somerset Democrat, edited by a queer chap named his clients, making fight, it is understood, before the President. The Interior Department of the pet phrases. By the by, however, one of the over zealous afraid some one will surpass him, over does the thing. The Somerset Democrat, edited by a queer chap named his clients, making fight, it is understood, before the President. The Interior Department of the over zealous afraid some one will surpass him, over does the thing. The Somerset Democrat, edited by a queer chap named his clients, making fight, it is understood, before the President. The Interior Department of the pet phrases. By the by, however, one of the over zealous afraid some one will surpass him, over does the thing. The Somerset Democrat, edited by a queer chap named his clients, making fight, it is understood, before the President. The Interior Department of the over zealous afraid some one will surpass him, over does the thing. The Somerset Democrat, edited by a queer chap named him the principles of equity and honesty. Against this rough of equity and honesty. Against this rough of equity and honesty. nominations of every party? Has it been Hay, says in his last issue : the bone and sinew of the land, the moral, the upright and the virtuous elements of society? Alas! no! The frequenters of the grogshop, the gambling saloon and places even worse have oft-times controlled the nominations of our candidates and given us gamblers, drunkards and libertines to fill the high places of the land. In how many places are we represented by such men, a disgrace to the community who elected them to office and a blot upon our national escutcheon. The appalling fact, that a very large proportion of those elected to legislative and municipal stations, habitually make merchandise of the public rights and interests committed to their charge, is not divested of its peril by adjurations to silence nor by affectations of ignorance. Whether we speak or forbear, the crime, the shame, the danger remain.s Why are these things so? Where is a remedy to be found for this great evil? They are so because a number, of the better class of citizens, sufficient to control their action, have never taken an active interest in the management of political parties; as a consequence the worse elements of society have controlled them in their own interests. A few good men have always been found, but they have been the exception and not the rule and have seldom been in sufficient numbers to stem the tide of iniquity. The only remedy is for the better class of citizens to take the initiative and assume the control of political organizations. As long as this class stands aloof, whether because they are too eagerly engaged in pursuit of the almighty dollar, or feel them selves too good and pure to engage in such things, just so long will they have reason to lament the iniquity and corruption in the political world. It is a great mistake for the ground moral hongest unyight many about the ground moral hongest which many about the ground moral hongest which are too eagerly engaged in pursuit of the almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, or affirm and the Union of the Union of the United States, and the Union of the Union assume the control of political organizations. the good, moral, honest, upright men, who give character to the community, to stand aloof in this matter. They have the greatest interests at stake—and in a republican government like ours, it is not enly the interest and the privilege, but the duty of every good citizen, from the minister of the gospel down to the humblest in the land, not only to vote but to take an active interest in political matters, to attend, whenever practicable, primary meetings and conventions and see that men are nominated to offices of profit and trust, of whom we need not be ashamed, but in whom, we can rely for sobriety, honesty and uprightness and a conscientious discharge of every duty devolving upon them. The idea that the church member, the moral, upright and virtuous citizen should not meddle in politics is a false one and has long been the bane of our country. It is a sickly sentimentality working evil and evil only, and the sooner it is exploded the better. Until such men enter the arena of politics in sufficient numbers to control it, it will continue to be degrading and corrupt. It is in their power to elevate it and make it honorable by taking part in and controlling it, and thus, and thus only can we secure ourselves from the cor- of the Armies of the United States:-By ruption and venality which have for years pervaded and disgraced every sphere of political action.

### RECONSTRUCTION.

The process of reconstruction seems likely to prove a tedious and somewhat troublemen. The President's proclamation does not seem likely to exclude a sufficient number of unrepenting rebels to secure this most important object. Unless some other means are devised, the rebellious states will in all probability be reorganized with Govments hostile to the Union.

A question arises here as to the propriety

of regarding the Constitutions of the Southern states as still binding and only suspended for a season in their operations. Under the necessities created by war, the General Government has abolished slavery in all the rebel states, though it is instituted and guaranteed by the state constitutions. Why should it refrain from also regulating the right of voting? If one part of the state constitution is to be ignored or disregarded, why not, with the same necessity existing, also disregard another, which stands quite also disregard another, which stands quite as much in the way of successful reconstruction? If the the General Government can say who shall not vote by reason of bad conduct or crime, may it not also say who

rights under the General Government without being able to relieve itself from the penalties of its crime? An individual, by his own wrong, may limit or destroy his own rights and privileges; but it never affects the right of those against whom the wrong

s committed. We think that while the act of secession forfeits all rights guaranteed by the consticution it can not take away the power and right of the General Government over the erritory and citizens of such seceding state. With this view of the subject we hope to see the Government grapple boldly with this most important question and so dispose of it as thoroughly to secure the government of the Southern states to true and loval men. Such a course will not only secure the most permanent tranquility but also the most speedy recuperation of these exhausted states. If they are to be ruled in the spirit of slavery by parties hostile to the Union. they will continue to languish in hopeless poverty for years to come. On the decision of this question depends their future peace and prosperity. Let it be in the interest of Mr. Stanton has been onered the place is freedom and loyalty and they will soon rise of Minister to Berlin, but the place is deemed of sufficient importance. If and prosperity. Let it be in the interest of to a degree of prosperity such as they have never before known.

#### WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

The most amusing feature of this era, is the toady manner in which the Copperhead press throughout the country, are pouring their foul adulation and fulsome praise upon the head of President Andrew Johnson. Every thing did by him is just the thing did in the niche of time. They pat him on the back, with "that's right Andy! You're a capital fellow, Andy! We will stand to amining, in a very impartial manner, the your back," and a thousand and one other huge contracts which the retired office capital fellow, Andy! We will stand to

"Mr. Johnson has already abolished that infamous oath of allegiance framed by Mr. Lincoln, which required the disaffected citi-zens of the South to swear that they would zens of the South to swear that they would support all the proclamations which the President has issued or may issue respecting slavery. Mr. Johnson requires nothing of them in the oath of allegiance, but simply to support the Constitution and laws of the country. This is all that can justly bedemanded of them and had these easy terms been offered to the Southern people long since, the rebel armies would have been depleted and peace been restored to the country long ago."

coln and closely followed by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Liucoln in his Amnesty Proclamation, ssued on the 8th day of December, 1863, promulgated the following oath:

I, — do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfu y support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States hereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all Acts of Congress, passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far a not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court and that I will in like manner, abide by an faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decis n of the Supreme Court. So help me God

Mr. Johnson in the Amnesty Proclama tion issued by him under date of May 29, 1865, authorizes the following:

Where is the difference? The one was is- poning the hearing for a few days. sued while rebellion was in existence, the other after it had been thoroughly crushed. The latter is an abridgement of the former In many of the election districts there were containing every feature of the original, save the Supreme Court and Congressional every feature of the original, save the Supreme Court and Congressional every feature of the original save the Supreme Court and Congressional every feature of the original save the supreme Court and Congressional every feature of the original save the or The latter is an abridgement of the former the Supreme Court and Congressional exceptions. But Abraham Lincoln authorized the one and Andrew Johnson the other. There is the difference. There will not be quite so much difference after the reading the last annessy rrocamation. It is quite probable Andy will be cut by his Copperbad friends. perhead friends.

Amnesty Proclamations appear to be the order of the day. The last one to which our attention has been called, is headed "Returning to the Fold." We opine that those rejected by Andy,s will be taken in by the one bearing the above caption. We pity the excepted class.

### General Grant's Congratulatory Address.

Lieutenant-General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the ar-

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENER-AL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.—General Orders No. 108.—Soldiers your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the Rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorisome task. The result of the Virginia elec-tion shows the difficulty of so adjusting the matter as to insure a predominance of loyal part of American soil. Your marches, sieges, and battles, in distance, duration, resolution and brilliance of results, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriotic precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defence.

inteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your banner and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can be seen that the second secure with the second sec tion can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, con-scious of having discharged the highest du-

cherish and support their stricken familie (Signed.) U. S. GRANT,

Official: -E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

ore has issued an order declarshall vote by reason of good conduct or loy-alty? We believe, the 'question, as to the effect of secession and rebellion on the Con-stitutions, rights and privileges of the states and their citizens thereunder, has never been decided. May not a state forfeit its

#### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Reported Resignation of Mr. Stanton.—Position of Minister to Berlin tendered him.—Resignation of Mr. Harrington.—Difficulty in the interior Department.—Gens. [Grant, Thomas and Logan to visit New York.—The trial of the Conspirators.—Probable Extra Session of Congress.

NEW YORK, June 5. A special to the Tribune from Washing

ton, 4th, says:
It is reported on good authority to-night, that Mr. Stanton has resigned. This is that Mr. Stanton has resigned. This is not positively confirmed, but it is known that he has determined to leave the cabinet very soon. There is a report afloat that the decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and the Secretary lision between the President and the Secretary, both strong willed men, in which the latter indulged in his brusque manners, and the former took occasion to inform him that he, (Andy) was President of the United States. But it is said that there is not much in this, for the President assured a Major Concern vectored with the secretary about General yestorday, that the separation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. Stanton, and by his exhaus-ting labors.

Mr. Stanton has been for

Stanton has been offered the position deemed of sufficient importance. If his resignation be not already in the President's

inds, it will be shortly.

Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned peremptorily, and will go as Minister Resident to Berlin; in

win go as Minister Resident to Derini, place of Mr. Fagg. He has engaged passage, and will sail by the first of July.

It is also rumored that Mr. Field, another assistant, is willing to accept some posi-

Secretary Harlan and Mr. Usher, his prede cersor, is very considerable, and is assuming a serious form. The new Secretary is ex nent consequently is considerably ruffled just now. As one result of the complication, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary, is leaving the Department. John Wilson, now Third Auditor, will succeed him. A special to the Times, dated Washington

the 4th, says: A committee of three gentlemen from New York, consisting of Messrs. Rufus F. Andrews, Gay R. Pelton and Martin Thatcher arrived here this morning for the purpose of inviting Generals Grant, Thomas and Logan would have been depleted and peace been restored to the country long ago."

To enable our readers to judge of the truth of this fulsome panegyric, we will quote the paths respectively submitted by Mr. Lincoln and closely followed by Mr. Johnson. and remain until Thursday morning when he will proceed to West Point to attend the great fair there. It is positive also that Generals Thomas and Logan will also be present, though they have not yet given a

The conspiracy trial will occupy all the present week. The arguments commence on Wednesday, and it will be two weeks before the findings will be promulgated. sitive answer to the committee.

It is asserted on creditable authority that the President is considering the propriety of convening Congress as early as the first of October

Secretary Seward was at the State Department on Saturday. He wasable to walk up the steps, but required rest at each landing

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The trial of Jeff. Davis.—Rebel Ma-jority in the Virginia House of Delegates.—Amnesty Proclamation to be Modified.—The Mexican Ques-tion.—30,000 Men for the Rio Grande.—Anarchy in Texas.

It is reported that the rebels have a decided majority in the Virginia House of Delegates, or members elected by rebel votes.

the basis valuation of property in the South in 1860, treating Slave property as extin-

guished.

Advices from Galveston to the 28th of May, by the blockade-runner Lark, state that the greatest confusion and anarchy reigned in that city and Houston. The Lark was robbed of her cargo taken there, and returned to Havana in ballast.

General Magruder attempted a speech to the soldiers, but was hissed and silenced and was told by them that they had been humougged enough, and that they intended to ettle affairs for themselves.

### FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 31. - The Persia, which

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Persia, which left Liverpool on the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st, arrived at 9 p. m.

In the House of Commons on the 29th, Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston, if his attention had been drawn to a proclamation offering \$100,000 reward for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis, and whether the British Minister was represented to make any sense. sion of Jeff. Davis, and whether has any representations to the United States in referencements. ence to the treatment of the Southern lea-

could give was that Her Majesty's Government have no intention of offering interfer ment have no intention of offering interference in the international affairs of the United States. Received with cheers.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald asserts that the opening of recruiting offices for Mexico in New York and Washington, created sensation.

The Paris Mondeur refrains from any allision.

Strange rumors were current at the Stock Strange rumors were current at the Stock Exchange in London on the 19th, but though unconfirmed, had their effect. The most prominent was that Napoleon had been ur-gently recalled to Paris in consequence of the prospect of American aggression upon Mexico, and that Maximillian had been shot

### Another Letter in Cypher.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Star says 'A paper in cypher, found floating in the lock at Morehead City, N. C., May 2, has been turned over to the government officials, and has been literally translated. It com-

ences as follows:
"Washington, April 15, 1865.—Dear "Washington, April 15, 1865.—Dear John: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well; he is safe, and old Abe is in hell. Now, sir, all eyes are on you; you must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of old Gray. Red Shoes showed a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in good order. Johnson must come. Old Crook has him in charge, Mind well that brother's oath, and you will have no difficulty; all will be safe, and we will enjoy the fruits of our labor.

(Signed.) "O, B. No FIRE,"

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1865. Gen. Sherman's Farewell Order the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee is day promulgated. The following is a

To the Armies of Georgia and Tennessee is to-day promulgated. The following is a copy of the order:—

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1865.—Special field orders, No. 76.—The General Commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy as. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders, and now that we are about to separate to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs, when but a little more than a year ago we were gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt.

Three armies had come together from distant fields with separate histories, yet bound y one common cause—the union of our puntry and the perpetuation of the Govern-ment of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnell Hill, with its rocky face mountain, and Buzzard's Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap and fell on Res-

Then on to the Etowah to Dallas, Kene saw, and the heats of summer found us on the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home and dependent on a single road for supplies Again we were not to be held back by an Again we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we solved the problem and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, secured all the main arteries of life to our enerty, and Christmas found us at Savannah

Waiting there only long enough to fill our ragons we again began a march, which, for eril, labor and results, will compare with my ever made by an organized army. The cods of the Savannah, the swamps of the ombahee and Edisto, the high hills and ocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of he Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers were all assed in midwinter, with its floods and ains, in the face of an accumulating enemy and after the battles of Aversboro' and Bentonville, we once more came out of he wilderness to meet our friends at Golds

Even then we paused only long enough to Even then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raliegh and beyond until we met our enemy suing for peace instead of war, and effering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, neither mountains nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he who had fought us had also progressionly of fouch ad fought us hard and persistently offered ubmission, your General thought it wrong o pursue him further, and negotiations folwed, which resulted as you all know, in

lowed, which resulted as you all know, in his surrender.

How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy and the peace which now dawns upon us, must be judged by others, not by us.—
But that you have done all that men could be have been admitted by those in authority. do, has been admitted by those in authority and we have a right to join in the universal and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated be-fore the world by the joint action of the vol-unteer armies of the United States. To such as remain in the military service, your

such as remain in the military service, your General need only reminds you that success in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline, are equally important in the future.

To such as go home he will only say that our favored sountry is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and productions that every man can surely find a home and occupation suited to his tastes, and none should yield to the natural impotence sure to result from our past life of excite-

Delegates.—Annesty Proclamation to be Modified.—The Mexican Question.—30,000 Men for the Rio Grande.—Anarchy in Texas.

The Times' special correspondent says:
There is reason to believe that the trial of Jeff. Davis will take place on or about the 19th of this month, unless the defendant can make a showing of a necessity for postponing the hearing for a few days.

It is reported that the rebels have a decitain the Government of our inheritance and

By order of Major General W. T. Sher-(Signed) L. M. DAYTON,

#### Assistant Adjutant General. Important Improvement in the Manufacture of Iron.

Mr. John D. Williams, an intelligent practical iron worker of Manchester (one of the suburban manufacturing towns of Pittsburgh) called at our office and showed us the piece of iron spoken of in the annexed note from Mr. Wm. Wade, Jr., of the Fort Pitt Foundry, the works where the great cannon are made, and one of the most extensive and Wade writes:

FORT PITT FOUNDRY, } PITTSBURGH, May 5th, 1865. JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Esq. - Dear Sin The specimen of wrought iron submitted by you for testing a May 1st, 1865, was subjected to a tensile strain of 166,900 pounds per square inch without breaking. This is greatly in excess of any endurance ever shown by any con ever tested that I have ever seen, heard or read of. The greatest endurance ever shown by any iron tested at this feared was a few of the control of the contro this foundry was from 65,000 to 75,000 pds., per square incl. The standard given by the "U.S. Ordnance Manual" for the best 'Swedish' iron is 72,000 pounds per square nch. The same authority sets down "cast steel" at 128,000 pounds per square inch. The ultimate strength of the specimen submitted by you is unknown, as the weights of our testing machines were all exhausted when the above result was reached.

Very respectfully, WM. WADE, JR. WM. WADE, JR.

Mr. Williams informs us that the process
by which this unexampled tenacity and
strength is imparted to iron will add but
about two dollars per ton to the cost of its
manufacture. It is impossible to estimate
the value of this improvement. It will add
nearly 150 per cent, to the strength of steam
boilers, the thickness of plate being the
same. Chains of equal tractile strength
can be made of less than half the iron now
used. For suspension bridges it will be invaluable. valuable.

The maximum strength of the best Swe dish iron is 72,000 pounds per square inch but here is iron which did not break under a strain of 166,990 pounds. It was stretched and elongated, and of course reduced in di-ameter, just as wax or candy when in a soft state, is elongated and reduced in diameter when pulled. In this condition another grip was taken, when it broke. Its full strength was not ascertained.

A patent has been secured for this improvement. It is chemical in its nature, and a applied in the boiling furnace. The iron,

is applied in the boiling furnace. The iron, of which the piece which was tested was made, was principally anthracite pig, with a small quantity of charcoal iron.

Mr. Williams exhibited some specimens of hoop iron, made directly from the "muck billet," which for smoothness and apparent toughness we never saw surpassed. Also an inch source here are said as short and apparent toughness we never saw surpassed. inch square bar, bent cold, so short and close that it was perfectly doubled, without the

An Important Question before the Su-

preme Court. It may not, perhaps, be generally known to our readers that a very important case has been pending for some months in the Supreme Court of this State which involves very important questions. In-August 1864, a bill in equity was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county, which prayed that Court to declare the law authorprayed that Court to declare the law authorizing loans for bounties to volunteers unconstitutional, and for an injunction against the Town Council of Blairsville to restrain the issue of bonds to those who had put their money to aid enlistments. This beautiful specimen of disloyal litigation received its quietus in Indiana county, by a decree disvissing the hill. An arread was of course missing the bill. An appeal was, of course taken to the Supreme Court, and the ques tion argued before three of the Judges some months since. Judge Read was absent from indisposition, another member of the Court was holding the Nisi Prius, and the three Judges who heard the argument being di-vided in opinion, a re-argument was or-dered. It was then for the first time that the public heard of the case. Several prominent citizens of Philadelphia deemed it proper that the city which has ten millions of dollars at stake in the question, should be heard. At their request the solicitor applied to the Supreme Court for leave to be eard which was granted.

The re-argument was commenced before the full bench of the Supreme Court, sitting at Harrisburg last Wednesday, and was concluded on Thursday. The anti-county com-plainants were represented not only by their original counsel, Messrs. Weir & Stewart, but by two ex-chief justices of the Court, the Walter H. Lowrie and the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black.

It was contended by these gentleman, that the law authorizing counties to borrow mon-ey to aid enlistments, was void. 1st. Because it was in violation of the onstitution of the United States.

Because it was an order to decree for the payment of money, and therefore not a legislative, but a judicial act.

3d. Because it was in violation of the amendments of 1857 to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, prohibiting subscriptions to railroad companies, or the loan of money to

any corporation, association or "party."
The constitutionality of the law was main tained by Mr. Howard, of Pittsburgh, and by F. Carrol Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor of Pittsburgh, and by T. Carrol Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor of Pittsburgh, and by S. Carrol Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor of Pittsburgh, and S. Carrol Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor of Pittsburgh, and S. Carrol Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor of Pittsburgh, and S. Carrol Brewster, Esq., City Solicitor of Pittsburgh, and S. Carrolland, Philadelphia. The argument on both sides of the ques

tion displayed great industry and learning The Court reserved its decision. The amount involved is enormous, exceeding thirty mil-

#### The Pest Plot.

Each new development of rebel treachery and cruelty, seems to out-do its predecessor in infamy. The accomplishment of the ac in many. The accomplishment of the act of Secession was a step in advance of Calbounism and Bully Brooksism; the firing upon Sumterseemed to put the climax upon the crime of rebellion; but Captain Semmes went a step ahead of Beauregard in wickedness and treachery; Fort Pillow threw both these distinguished scoundrels into the shade; while the starvation of helpless prisoners, the stealing of the clothing sent them by their friends, and the mining of at them by their friends, and the mining their prison-house, appeared to reach the highest possible bad eminence of wrong-doing and cruelty. The assassination of the President seemed to be the final culmination of rebel wickedness: but the recent disclosures made in the case of Dr. Blackburn, in Canada, develop a fiendish savagery without a parallel in the record of the war, or in the a parallel in the record of the war, or in the history of the world. Trunks of infected othing from the yellow fever hospitals of ermuda, were sent to the principal loya ities, and to southern towns under rule, fer the purpose of spreading death and misery broadcast throughout the land, and not only destroying the Union armies, but of sweeping tens and hundreds of thousands of non-combatant women and children to the grave, through the medium of a terrible disease. A specially infectious trunk was sent to the city of Washington, and a valise packed with poisoned linen, was to be sent to the White House, in order to anticipate

The monstrous crimes of Southern rebels will dwarf all the misdeeds recorded in for-mer history, and the Black-Hole of Calcutta, Gunpowder plot, Sepoy cruelties, and historical regicides and rebellions, will sink into insignificance beside the towering crimes of Southern rebels.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Sherman and Stanton.

The following disreputable scene is noticed

Wednesday last:
"Most of the gentlemen met Gen. Sherman as he entered the party, and grasped his hand. Secretary Stanton was seated between Grant and the President. Gen. Sherman approached the President, extending his hand, when Secretary Stanton. man approached the Frestoent, extending his hand, when Secretary Stanton rose and extended his. Gen. Sherman turned on his heel and seated himself at the further end of the platform, without even bowing recog-

If the scene be correctly reported, it prein the scene be correctly reported, it presents Gen. Sherman, in aft of peacock vanity, turning his back upon the entire North!

Mr. Stanton has done neither more nor less in the premises than the people of the loyal States have done with a unanimity hardly paralleled in the course of the war. Even the copperhead press joined in pronouncing Gen. Sherman's agreement with Johnston intolerable and inadmissable, and it was not ill they espied a political movement behind the scenes, that they gradually began to find apologies. Moreover, the act of Secretary Stanton was the act of the President and the Lieut. Gen. Therefore Gen. Sherman de-liberately insulted them as well as the Sec-retary of War and the twenty millions of people who equally condemn his negotiations with Johnston. If Gen. Sherman had been studying, since the 18th of April, how he could cover his friends with mortification, and put a fitting climax to his other fiasco, he could not have chosen a more happy form and occasion than this. He has now added contempt to the condemnation which had been visited upon his action in North Carolina, for he has advertised the public that he is no gentleman.—Chicago Tribune.

THE State election in Kentucky, which takes place on the first Monday in August, bids fair to be one of more than ordinary interest. The leading question will be the ratification of the Constitutional amendment ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. One of the delegates to the last Congress a Mr. Harding threatens a new revolution if the constitutional rights of slavery are disregarded. His threats have not alarmed any one. The Louisville Journal, though unable to see the wrong of slavery is strongly advocating the ratification on the grounds of the unprofitableness of slavery, and enforces its arguments by an array of statistics, that reminds one of the efforts of H. R. Helper of "Impending Crisis", notoriety in the same good cause. Crisis', notoriety in the same good cause.

Pennsylvania Veterans.—Governor Curtin has decided before the Pennsylvanian troops are mustered out, to fill up the vacan cies in all company and regimental organi zations by regular promotions in such commands. His Excellency is now in Washington, personally attending to this important duty, and also examining the claims of those within the line of this promotion. By this inch square bar, bent cold, so short and close that it was perfectly doubled, without the slightest appearance of fracture.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis and family and Mrs. Clement C. Clay have been sent South,

within the line of this promotion. By this arrangement many brave men who were deprived from promotion by the rigid enforcement of the the order insisting on a maximum number in the commands, will receive the honors to which they were justify earlied and be mustered out with the commissions which they have so fairly earned.

GENERAL WILSON, in a letter to Gov. Brown, who had complained of the colapse of the currency of the South, and the great destitution of provisions among the people, says he is instructed by the President to say to him that these evils were caused by treason and insurrection, and rebellion against the laws of the United States, incited and carried on for the last four years by you and carried on for the last four years by you and your confederate rebels and traitors, who alone are responsible for all the waste, desand waste, destitution and want now existing in that State and what you call the result which the fortunes of war have imposed upon the people of Georgia, and all the loss and woe they have suffered, are charged upon you and your confederate rebels, who, usurping authority arrays and was to the extremity upon the contraction. thority, provoked war to the extremity, un-til compelled to lay down your arms and accept the just penalty of the crimes of treason and rebellion.

and rebellion.

That the restoration of peace and order cannot be entrusted to rebels and traitors, that the persons who incited the war and carried it on, will not be allowed to assemble at the all of the second control carried it on, will not be allowed to assemble at the call of their accomplices to act again as the Legislature of the State, and again usurp authority, those who have caused so much woe will not be allowed power again to incite any fresh acts of treason and rebellion. In calling the Legislature together again without permission of the President, you have perpetrated a fresh crime that will be dealt with accordingly, and if any person presumes to answer or acknowledge your son presumes to answer or acknowledge your call, he will be immediately arrested.

The new trade regulations for Savannah are working most satisfactory. Silver is lenty in Augusta for change, and greenbacks are at par.

Negro Suffrage in Connecticut.— The Connecticut Legislature by a two-thirds vote and over has adopted a Constitutional amendment striking out the word "white," and giving the negro the ballot. So far as and giving the negro the banot. So far as its Legislature can speak for it, the land of steady habits goes for universal suffrage. It is a victory on the side of freedom that at any time would have been important, and never more so than now. For as we of the North have a great battle to fight in order to conver wife as to the negret the South to secure suffrage to the negro at the South, it behooves us to clear our own skirts from

the behooves us to clear our own skirts from stain as rapidly as possible.

The amendment now goes to the people of Connecticut, and we have notice in advance from the Democratic party that it is to be resisted at the polls. Party lines will be drawn tightly on that side against the amendment—we have they will be drawn amendment—we hope they will be drawn tightly on our side in favor of it. But we hope still more that the good sense of every Republican as well as every Democratic vo-ter, will teach him that it is alike impolitic and unjust to forbid his black neighbor to vote because he is black, and that a party avowedly based on moral ideas and devoted to free principles has no business to turn its back on the cause of universal suffrage. N Y. Tribune.

REBEL SUPPLIES-The montreal Witness publishes the report of General Sheridan, that he captured, with other rebel war material, five Armstrong guns of evident Brit-ish fabrication, and by its denial makes a bad matter no better—very considerably.—

The Witness says:

"It is in the highest degree improbable that the British government would act in such a glaring manner in opposition to their avowed policy of neutrality. 2d. The British government has most distinctly denied having sent Armstrong guns either to the

having sent Armstrong guns either to the Federals or the confederates."

The theory of probabilities must always yield to ascertained facts. The capture of the guns is proof of rebel possession. The mark on the guns is proof of their origin. The claim of the British government to their exclusive make and use is notorious. They must, therefore, have been granted to the rebels by the government of England. The belief that this grant was made is rendered still more easy by a recollection of the cases of the Alabama, Florida, Rappahannock and Stonewall, the former of which received the aid of British officials, while both of the latter were fitted out and sailed notof the latter were fitted out and sailed not-withstanding their tardy zeal.—Philadel. N. American

The Copperhead newspapers howling terribly over the mobbing of the notorious traitor EDWARD INGERSOLL in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago. That our readers may have an idea of the sentiments readers may have an idea of the sentiments of INGERSOLL, we give an extract from the public speech he delivered, and which was the cause of the attack upon him:—"I yield to no man in sympathy for the people of the South, a gallant people, struggling nobly for their liberty against as sordid and vile a The following disreputable scene is noticed in our Washington dispatches as occurring on the stand in front of the White House, and marring the great military review on Wednesday last:

"Most of the gentlemen met Gen. Sher"Most of the gentlemen met Gen. Sherwhich American institutions cannot per-

manently live. Without attempting to justify mob law, we submit that denunciation from them comes with very bad grace after four years of the most persistent inciting to mob violence. It is rather late for Copperhead newspapers to preach observence of the civil laws.

—Exchanger.

THE REBEL DEBT .- A GENTEEL AND IN-GENIUS METHOD OF FINANCIERING. -Surgeon Crawford, who accompanied the late expedition to Arkansas to receive the surrender of Gen. Jeff. Thompson, tells of a new rebel financial dodge which does credit to their ingenuity, if not to their honesty. While in company with Jeff. Thompson and While in company with Jeff. Thompson and his subordinates, wending their way to the place where the formal surrender was to take place, the Doctor fell into conversation with Col. Kitchen, formerly a lawyer in Southeast Missouri, and, amongst other conversation, to beguile the way, asked the Col. how they expected to pay the Confederate debt. "It will be promptly paid at maturity," said the Colonel, with apparent indignation at any suspicion of unfairness or repudiation. "We have contracted a heavy debt, to be paid three years after a treaty of pudiation. "We have contracted a heavy debt, to be paid three years after a treaty of peace is signed between the United States and the Confederate States of America; when that time comes the debt will doubt less be paid to the last cent."

GERMAN EMIGRANTS COMING.—A letter from Dresden says of the prospects of emi-

The harbor of Hamburg is now fuller of ssels than it has been at the same season vessels than it has been at the same season for years; and yet there is not enough to take on board all the emigrants bound for America. The wharf here is lined with emigrants as far as the eye can reach. The war in Denmark has done much to do away with predjudices on the part of the Germans against America; because the London Times was about the only canner taken here which was about the only paper taken here which contained articles relative to America, and contained articles relative to America, and all those articles, in time-past, as well as at present, were unfriendly to the North. During the Danish war the London Times advocated the side of the Danes. This opened the Germans' eyes; they discarded the Times and sent their own correspondents to America, and since then a much better feel. America, and since then a much better feeling towards America prevails here; and the emigrants are a better class than usual.—

LITTLE MAC AS A UNION GENERAL. LITTLE MAC AS A UNION GENERAL.—One of the female witnesses who had been of the family of Mrs. Surratt, the chief priestess of the conspirators against the life of the President, after testifying to the fact that the likenesses of Jeff. Davis, Lee, Beaurregard, and other prominent rebels, were a part of the household gods, was asked if they had any photographs of Union generals. "Yes," said the witness, "we had the likeness of McClellan." Thus again do we find the hero of the gunboat Galena among his friends, —Phila, Press,

SUPPLY OF GRAIN AT THE WEST. -A Supply of Grain at the West.—A careful and reliable estimate gives the amount of wheat on hand waiting Eastern market in the country north, west, and north, west of La Crosse, at four million bushels are in the hands of farmers. Some farmers up the Chippewa, St. Croix, and Missouri rivers have three years' crop still in store, waiting for higher prices, which will never come. But little wheat is coming forward, held back by the insufficient price and enormous rates of freight. On the Minnesota river back by the insufficient price and enormous rates of freight. On the Minnesota river, above St. Paul, wheat is a drug at fifty cents a bushel. In the storehouses thousands of bushels are waiting transportation, and thousands upon thousands of bushels have suffered from dampness and heating. Some dealers who bought a year since at a dollar, and even ten shillings, a bushel there, have been ruined by the fall. The president of one of the upper river packet companies loses at least one hundred thousand dollars by depreciation of prices and damage to grain from unayoidable causes. Five years since wheat on the Upper Minnesota was worth from fifty cents to one dollar and thirteen cents a bushel, in gold. At present rates of grain and merchandise the farmers are having a severe time. having a severe time.

STOCK OF TOBACCO.—The quantity of STOCK OF TOBACCO.
eaf tobacco in the State is a matter of guess.
approximated. Our leaf tobacco in the State is a matter of guess, but it can be nearly approximated. Our commission merchants estimate it at thirty thousand hogsheads. Of this, about ten thousand hogsheads are in Lynchburg; the balance is at Farmville, Danville, and in the possession of the planters in the country. There are a few hundred hogsheads in Richmond. That in Lynchburg is chiefly of nondescript grades, most of the bright leaf, for which that market is noted, having been manufactured during the war. In the commanufactured during the war. In the counties on the south side of the upper James much of the tobacco in the hands of the planters is English shipping. The quantity of tobacco on hand in Virginia would have been far greater but that the production has been discouraged and restrained by State legislation during the war. On the 2d of April about ten thousand hogsheads were burntin this city by order of the Confederats As compared with the stock of leaf tobacco, the stock of manufactured is large but it is so scattered in individual hands as to make i impossible to form anything like a correct estimate of its quantity. Richmond paper.

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE CONSPIRACY.—
The New York Post says: "Of the nature of the proof which fastens a share of this atrocious and horrible plot upon Davis nothing is as yet known. But it is said to rest chief ly on a letter found upon the person of Booth. From a trustworthy source we hear that there is such a letter; that it was found on Booth; that it is a cypher, and that this cypher involves Jeff. Davis' complicity. The information we have received upon this subject is of the following tenor: A note of dispatch, in cypher was found in Booth's pocket. A paper, in cypher, was found in Jeff. Davis house in Richmond. This paper was not supposed to be of importance until the paper in Booth's pocket was compared with it, and by the use of it was read. The precise contents of Booth, s note we do not know; but our information is that Davis was in communication with two of the men in Canada for whom rewards have been offered: and the subject of the correspondence was the proposed assassination, which it is distinctly asserted that Davis favored. The same men were intimately associated with Booth when he was in Canada.'

NOT ALLOWED TO STAY. - We are informed by a gentleman just returned from Ritchie county that last week two returned Ritchie county that last week two returned Rebels came to Ritchie Court House, where their father resides. They rode through the town, nodding familiarly to old acquaintances, but found none willing to recognize them. They were soon notified that just thirty minutes would be allowed them to make their departure from the place. The hint was taken and they left. They were mounted on two fine horses, and our, informounted on two fine horses, and our infor mounted on two line horses, and our informant tells us they were pursued and their horses taken from them and turned over to citizens who had been robbed of their horses by Confederate thieves.—Wheeling Intelli-

A New Branch of Manufacture.— The Patterson (N. J.) Press says the business of that thriving town is to be increased e of the obly for pany of gentlemen, mostly Englishmen, some time since obtained a charter from the ation of d with I fully over a number of workmen, commenced their work in Newark, but, considering Patterson a more desirable locality, they are now making extensive arrangements for their. now making extensive arrangements for their works in that town. Parties in England who use this fabric expect to import to that country the manufactures of this company.

Before Lincoln was elected, and soon after the South declared that they would not submit to Lincoln's rule. They lived up to their promise, for should they now all consent to return to the Union, they have the consolation of knowing that they lived up to their promise and that they did not return to live under the rule of Lincoln.—Selinsgrove Times.

Who cannot see the malignant scoundre traitor and murderer in the above? He gloats over the murder of one of the best men, and purest patriots that ever lived, and had this coward the nerve, no doubt, he would have murdered the President long ago. What honest man will fasten himself to the skirts of a party led on by such infamous traitors and cut-throats?—Hanover Spectator

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS

NEARLY all the planters of Georgia have put in extensive crops mostly of corn and rye. Some have planted cotton for the first time in four years.

JEFF. DAVIS has been in close confin ment at Fortress Monroe since his capture. He is ironed and closely guarded day and night. He is said to have been brought to Washington a few days ago and confined in the Old Capital. the Old Capital.

A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the defunct confederacy, and John H. Regan, P. M. General with other noted rebels have been sent to Fort Warren.

THE rebel ram, Stonewall, has been sur rendered by her commander to the Spanish authorities at Havana, who received her in trust for the United States.

Ex-Gov. Letcher was arrested at his res idence in Lexington Va., on Sunday the 21st ult., and brought to Washington.

THE papers confirm the news from Mexico of the capture of Camargo by Negrete, and that he was marching on Matamoras receiving recruits on the way.

THE case of Dr. Blackburn, of the "Yellow Fever plot' has been before the Canadian police courts, and he has been held to bail in the sum of \$8000 to appear at the next

THE Sioux Indians are becoming trouble-some in Minnessota. On the 2nd of May near Maukato they killed four persons and severely wounded two more. In the afterseverely wounded two more. In the after-noon of the same day one of the miscreants was caught, tried, convicted and hung.

A TERRIBLE storm passed over Johnston county Kansas on Wednesday the 24th ult., blowing down houses, and fences, uprooting trees and doing great damage. Hail is said to have been blown in drifts two and three fact dear. feet deep.