The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

THE FENIANS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE latest news from the "seat of war" represents the Fenians as hastening back to the States, with the principal motive of securing the earliest means of reaching their homes. We can well picture the feeling of utter despair which the countenances of these poor fellows must express. The "liberation of Ireland" is so dear to every Irishman's heart that to fail in what they conceive to be a grand starting-point to the accomplishment of that end necessarily involves a large amount of disappointment.

We happened to be in New York at a time when a squad of Walker's men returned from Nicaragua, and the utter loneliness of feeling that was impressed on their countenances has never been effaced from our memory. Shoeless, hatless, with clothes barely the embodiment of the name, and their bed the cold stones of the City Hall steps, they were truly pitiable objects. But the benevolent hearts of Americans provided for their wants, and they were in every instance furnished means to proceed to their homes.

Though in a less destitute condition, probably, but nevertheless too nearly approaching it, the Fenians have been left on the border of the United States. The Government has furnished all who so desire transportation to their homes, wisely exacting, as a necessary precaution to a like expense, a bond to refrain from a second attempt against a government with which we are at peace.

In the course of the Government toward the Fenians we see eminently displayed the honest principles of a true statesman. With a large portion of the American people outside those belonging to the Fenian organization in sympathy with their cause, and with the practical example of British neutrality during our late war before him, President Johnson chose the wisest plan—because an honest one—and upheld the dignity and honor of the United States by refusing to adopt a course for which he would have had many defenders, but not the sanction of honest principles. That there must have been a heavy pressure brought to bear to induce him to act otherwise all will allow who are conversant with the occurrences of the past week, and the easy access to the Presidential ear. But throughout all the President's firmness of mind upheld him, and he has placed the name United States far in advance of all other countries in its faithful adherence to the law of nations, and the honesty of purpose of a great and free Republic. For this, if for no other reason, Andrew Johnson should receive the gratitude of the country.

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM.

ON the Fourth of July next the soldiers of Pennsylvania are to return to the State authorities the flags which they bore in the late war. Their tattered condition will plainly tell their history, and it will be a welcome sight to many a battle-scarred veteran to see the emblem of his devotion. It will not be without significance either, for while it will tell him that thirty-six States are in the Union, his reading of the proceedings of Congress confronts him with the fact that the members of that body still refuse to recognize the accomplishment of the work for which he toiled and won, and that, although he is discharged, that peace to which he looked forward with such hopefulness is something far in the future in their eyes. He sees on that flag each star of equal lustre, and the full number of States *in the Union* represented. Yet he is told by Congress that but twenty-five States are members of the Union. What a contradiction!

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ANNOUNCEMENTS have been made by some of the Paris correspondents of the American press that several of the most stringent provisions of the French patent laws will be suspended during the Universal Exhibition of 1867, so that no patent right can be infringed if correctly secured. A letter has been received from Commissioner Beckwith on the subject, in which he writes that this is an error, and that there has been no suspension or modification of the patent laws or any portion of them, nor is any such measure contemplated by the Imperial Commission nor by the government. Both the laws and the formalities will remain unaltered. It has also been stated that exhibitors from the United States will be permitted to display for sale duplicates of such articles contributed to the Exposition as they may desire to introduce to the notice of foreign purchasers. This is practicable at all times; but no change has been made nor intended to be made in the laws and regulations regarding foreign products imported for sale. All such products will be subject to the usual duties and charges.—*New York Herald.*

THE Bradford *Argus* comes to us printed on new type, and in an enlarged form. We are pleased to see that the editor has adopted our style of advertisements, because it is indispensible to make a paper present a truly neat appearance. The style of putting advertisements in papers in the shape of handbills we hope to see entirely discarded by our country newspapers, and in noticing the beautiful appearance the *Argus* presents this is not the least distinguishing feature. It is really of more benefit to advertisers also, from the fact that neat advertisements present a more readable appearance. We are really proud of our exchange, the *Argus*, and cannot too highly extol its typography.

GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

From Washington.

A NEW YORKER of the name of Campbell has just given to the world some queer revelations concerning the testimony lately adduced by the Judiciary Committee of the House tending to implicate Jeff Davis in the assassination plot. He shows that a gross system of frauds and perjury has been resorted to to prove Davis and others conspirators in the matter, and backs up his assertions by facts that startle all who are familiar with the testimony. It seems that many of the witnesses testified under assumed names, and that no such persons as the ostensible and recorded witnesses exist. In addition to this, he states that when Mr. Connory, who was the principal witness or detective in the case, was asked to proceed to New York and procure some corroborating evidence of his own statements, which he had previously volunteered to furnish, that he gave the officer who was sent with him the slip in New York; has actually run away, as is supposed, to avoid a prosecution for perjury, and has not been heard from by the officer or committee for several weeks. Other witnesses have come forward and confessed to having sworn falsely. The arrival of Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Clark, and other New Yorkers revived the rumors of Jeff Davis's release on bail, and report went so far as to assert that Mr. Greeley was to be one of the bondsmen. When asked by a Radical if he desired the release of Jeff, he retorted by asking the interrogator if he was in favor of the indefinite imprisonment of the representative of five millions of people without conviction or trial. Mr. Greeley was in consultation with Senators Chandler, Wilson, and others on the subject of Davis's liberation on bail, and favored it to the extent of alarming, if not displeasing, some of his party associates. He left for New York on Sunday evening. Mr. O'Conor is still here, but has thus far made little or no progress in the matter. The presumption is that he expected to obtain some favorable consideration of the case, or he would not have devoted so much time to it.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, vied with each other in the introduction of resolutions condemning the conduct of Great Britain in not better observing her neutrality laws in the late war; and a resolution was finally passed, with only four dissenting votes, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider the policy of repealing the neutrality laws in view of the Fenian movement.

The attack of Senator Fessenden on the bill introduced by Senator Sherman to consolidate the bonds and debt of the Government has put a quietus on that measure for this session at least. The bill was so worded that it contained one of the largest jobs ever presented to Congress. No person supposes that Mr. Sherman had any other object in view than that of funding the debt into one style of bonds at a reduced interest; but it is probable that he approved the general principles of the bill without stopping to examine fully its details. The bill was a concoction of Jay Cooke and the national bank interest, and was so worded that it gave them two per cent. commission as agents in carrying out the funding business. If the bill should become a law it would secure to Jay Cooke and Co. in the neighborhood of forty millions of dollars. At least this much would be absorbed by the national bank interests, at the expense of the Government. The exposure of this fact has killed the bill, and all are now watching to see what measure will be presented next to enable the national banks to raise the wind.

The House of Representatives some weeks ago passed a resolution requesting the President to cause to be furnished a list of the claims of American citizens now pending in the United States Legation at Caracas against Venezuela, with a brief indication of the cause of complaint and the reason why payments have not been enforced during a long series of years, and what measures are necessary to bring those claims to a speedy close. The Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred, replied that a convention providing for the adjustment of these claims is understood to be under the consideration of the Senate. This, it is presumed, makes it unnecessary, as it is believed to be inexpedient with reference to the national interests, to publish the information called for by the resolution.

The Senate in Executive session on Monday confirmed the following nominations: Walker B. Scates, to be Collector of Customs at Chicago, Illinois; Elijah R. Willis, to be Collector of Customs at Plymouth, North Carolina; James W. Stone, to be agent for the Sioux Indians of the Mississippi in the Territory of Dakota; Paul Frank, of New York, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Kanagawa, Japan; Charles H. Thomson, Postmaster at Corning, New York.

A proposition is pending before the Postmaster-General, which, if adopted, will very materially reduce the postage now charged on books between this country and Great Britain. It contemplates the levying, by each country, of its rates of domestic postage only upon books transmitted in the mails between the two countries.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, who made a personal application to the President for the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta, of South Carolina, a privateersman during the late war, the latter has received the desired Executive clemency. This is the first and only case of any officer of that condition having been pardoned by the President.

The President on Wednesday, on the application of Admiral Shubrie, United States Navy, Governor J. Madison Wells, of Louisiana, and others, directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Lawrence Rousseau, of New Orleans, Louisiana, for the part taken by him in the late rebel service. Mr. Rousseau once occupied the eminent position of a Commodore in the United States Navy.

REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITEE.

THE Joint Committee on Reconstruction made a final report in both Houses of Congress on Friday of last week. Want of space forbids the publication of the entire report, which is quite lengthy. We however give the salient portions of it. After a long explanation of the reasons which compel them to the conclusions at which the committee have arrived, they say:

We now propose to state, as briefly as possible, the general facts and principles applicable to all the States lately in rebellion:

First. The seats of Senators and Representatives for the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the Thirty-sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents, with the sanction and by the direction of the Legislatures or of conventions of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the United States, with a declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern Confederation. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States into a Confederacy which lived and waged war, by sea and by land, against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the Rebel armies besieged the National Capital, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than two hundred and fifty thousand loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than three billion five hundred million dollars, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederate States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents—traitors—and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal, and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents, and speeches.

Second. The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners and put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and the people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges, and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conqueror. This position is also established by judicial decisions, and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents, and speeches.

Third. Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves by the act of levying war to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but, on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their former conditions, to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this they must prove that they have established, with the consent of the people, republican forms of government in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased; and should give adequate guarantee against future treason and rebellion, which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued.

Fourth. Having by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled and by which they were subdued.

Fifth. These rebellious enemies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive Department alone. The powers of conqueror are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement and confer congressional representation upon conquered Rebels and traitors. Nor can he, in any way, qualify enemies of the Government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore Rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested. And hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the Commander-in-chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the constitutional government, and not solely by the Executive power.

Sixth. The question before Congress is, then, whether conquered enemies have the right, and shall be permitted, at their own pleasure and on their own terms, to participate in making laws for their conquerors; whether conquered Rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle-field, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the halls of Congress, and through their representatives seize the Government which they fought to destroy; whether the National Treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners, the widows and orphans of those perished in the war, the public honor, peace, and safety shall all be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies without delay, and without imposing such conditions as, in the opinion of Congress, the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

Seventh. The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender of Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnston, would have been disasters of less magnitude, for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought, and the Government saved. The anti-coercive policy which, under the pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the Rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion, until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national faith and the national safety.

Eighth. It has been shown in this report, and in the evidence submitted, no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State constitution or amendment to a State constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of State conventions and Legislatures has been had under the military dictation. If the President may, at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or chief executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the legislative department; the constitutional form of government is thereby practically destroyed and its powers absorbed in the Executive. And while your committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

Ninth. The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and the people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquered territory, as proved incontestably by the testimony of many witnesses and by undisputed facts.

Tenth. The conclusion of your committee, therefore, is that the so-called Confederate States are not at the present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil right and privileges of the citizen in all parts of the Republic; shall have representation as an equitable basis; shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the future expenses incurred in support of the Rebellion and for manumitting slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, and the two several bills designed to carry the same into effect, before referred to.

Before closing this report, your committee beg leave to state that specific recommendations submitted to them are the results of concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions. Upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your committee submit it to Congress as the best they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be cured, and its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that when finally adopted it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the country, and to place our republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
JAMES W. GRIMES,
IRA HARRIS,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
J. M. HOWARD,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JUSTIN S. MORRILL,
JOHN A. BINGHAM,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The dissentients are Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers.

THE DEERING MURDERER.

But yesterday (June eighth) the body of Anton Probst was full of life and strength. Now it lies an inert mass on the dissecting-table at Jefferson College. Dr. William H. Pancoast, the talented young Summer lecturer at that institution, assisted by his colleague Dr. S. W. Gross, together with a number of well-known surgeons, made this afternoon a post-mortem examination of the body, "not," as the lecturer very aptly remarked, "to gratify any feeling of morbid curiosity, but solely with a desire to increase if possible the store of scientific knowledge." At the hour appointed the large clinical amphitcatre, which is shaped somewhat like the upper half of an hour-glass, the tiers of seats rising row upon row above the operating-table in the centre, and widening as they ascend, was packed with a mass of anxious spectators. When the body was brought in there was little in its outward appearance to indicate to an unscientific observer that there lay before him a mass of clay out of which the gallows had strangled life but the day before, except a purple furrow around the neck marking the position of the rope. This furrow was not continuous, nor was it in the same place all around the throat; it rose up where the knot had been tied behind the ear, and disappeared entirely over the carotid gland, so that the ends of the furrow did not meet. Immediately after death there was no suffusion of blood to the face, no projection or swelling of the tongue, no distortion of the eyes or features; in fact none of those horrible accompaniments which are commonly supposed to be inseparable from such a death. The eyes had been extracted for examination under the microscope, but the cavities were filled with cotton, and the lids drawn closed. With a powerful electric light no image of any sort could be discovered on the retina. This is almost conclusive in refuting the theory that in the eye of a dead person, as in a camera obscura, there is retained a photograph of the last objects seen in life. This theory has been made the nucleus of several very ingenious tales, but it does not bear the test of practical investigation. An incision in the right side of the neck marked where the poles of the electric battery were applied. To these electric promptings the nervous system replied for some time—two or three hours—after life was extinct. Even the smaller muscles of the face, such as the *levator labi superioris alæque nasi*, performed their functions accurately. The upper lip twitched, the mouth smiled and grinned, while applications to other sets of muscles made the eyes wink, the arms rise and fall, or the fingers open and shut. These were effected by very slight currents of the electric fluid. To-day portions of the face and body were discolored by suffusion of blood; but this has all occurred recently, some time after the execution, and might have taken place had the subject died from other causes. The visitor, as he examined the body, was first struck with the absence of all appearance of suffering. He saw before him the frame of a strong, well-conditioned, apparently perfectly healthy man. Mr. Taylor succeeded in taking excellent casts of the head and of that thumbless right hand which gave so important a clue to the detection of the criminal. These casts were exhibited during the examination of the body to-day. The beetle-browed, repulsive, animal-like look of the face, the low forehead and brutal features which have been made so familiar to the public by the artist's skill, were all there; but as was before remarked, in the stolid expression of those motionless features there was no trace of suffering, physical or mental. There was nothing, as far as one can judge from the lineaments of the dead, but complete, unmitigated indifference.

The result of these investigatians will doubtless be given to the medical world in a more fitting form than can be even attempted here; but without trenching on the prerogatives of scientific experts, it can do no harm to mention one or two of the more remarkable results of this afternoon's post-mortem examination. Probst was killed by simple hanging. In the words of the sentence he was hung by the neck until he was dead. There was no device adopted to kill him in any other way before the jerk and tension of the rope did its work. In France there was a famous executioner once who used to give the rope a particular twirl as he sent his victim off, so as to dislocate his neck. Probst's neck was not broken by his fall of about three feet; there was no derangement of the vertebral column; there was no pressure on the spinal marrow. There was no rupture of the jugular vein or carotid artery, nothing injured except a delicate bony process and a small muscle. In Spain, not long since—and perhaps they may do so there still unless the garrotte has come into universal use—the executioner pushed the criminal off a ladder and then jumped on his shoulders and sat down there, while the assistant executioner hung to the wretched creature's legs. This was done with the intention of putting him out of misery. Probst's death was caused by his own weight alone, and this gives the investigation in this case a peculiar interest. Perhaps he did not die from suffication or apoplexy, as might be supposed; for there was no suffusion of blood in the brain, in the heart, or in the lungs. The lecturer seemed to incline strongly to the opinion that he had died from the shock to the nervous system, caused by the sudden fall. If this were the case death must have been immediate, and almost painless. If this supposition should prove correct, death on the gallows will be deprived of half its terror. Probst's brain was in a healthy condition, weighing thirty-six ounces. His digestive organs must have been remarkably good, for in his stomach there was hardly a trace of the breakfast eaten only three hours before death. The body was plump and white where not discolored by suffusion of blood, as before described. When it was cut down there was no foam at the mouth, no discharge at the nostrils. The upper lip was slightly swollen. Without going into those more revolting details which, though necessary to be witnessed sometimes, it were worse than useless to describe, let me here close for the present this narrative of horrors.—*Correspondence New York Herald.*

SUFFERING AT THE SOUTH FOR FOOD.

A SHORT time ago we called attention to the condition of the South as to food. But letters constantly received show that matters are even more serious than we had imagined, and through much larger sections of the country. Where our armies raided matters are at the worst; white and blacks are suffering greatly for want of the simplest necessaries of life. In Tuscaloosa, Ala., though a small town of from three to four thousand inhabitants, there are seventeen hundred rations issued; and so on through many sections of the State, from North to South Alabama. People want money, but they want food so much more that no speculation would be more welcome to the inhabitants or profitable to those engaging in it for the next three months than to buy up corn and bacon and ship them to all parts of the interior of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. It would be a work of mercy to the South, produce good feeling toward those who did it, and be highly remunerating. A gentleman of the greatest respectability, in the upper part of South Carolina, writes, in a letter just received, that great as is the want of money in that section, so much greater is the want of corn and bacon that the people are all glad and anxious to send any distance for them, and that they gladly pay two dollars per bushel for corn, in gold, paid on the spot; that is equal to two dollars and eighty cents in greenbacks. He proposes to a friend to send down a load of corn and bacon, just for his circle, to Charleston, and offers that he will send there to meet it and bring it up by railroad to the Spartenburg District, and allow half-share of the profits. This is a section of the country not devastated by marching armies in times past, but so exhausted of provisions that it must be supplied until the new crops get in. The writer of that letter has a hundred acres in corn and a hundred in cotton now growing, but can get no food for his hands until the new crops come in. And this is but a fair specimen of the best parts of Upper South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, at least. With corn here purchased at eighty-three cents, our merchants, especially those having reliable correspondents in the South, and desirous of opening up connections in the railroad towns of the interior of the cotton States, would do well to look into this matter. It would be doing a wise and humane, as well as a probably profitable thing, just now, to make such shipments, and the openings thus secured for future trade may be invaluable. People may be glutted with dry goods and manufactures of all kinds from the North, and will even do without them while they feel poor, but they cannot do without food; and those who now supply the staff of life will thereby obtain the good-will of the merchants and of the people, and this may also prove to be one of the most efficient aids to reconstruction.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE WESTMORELAND COUNTY MURDER.

WE mentioned a few days ago the mysterious murder of John Shale, a farmer living about four miles from Ligonier, in Westmoreland County. It was stated that the body of the murdered man had been found in his own field, and that no clue to the murderer had been obtained. Since then circumstances have been developed which point to the son of the murdered man as the perpetrator of the deed, and on Friday night of last week he was arrested and longed in jail at Greensburg. The entire story, so far as we have learned it, is as follows: The son, Joseph Shale, who is about twenty years of age, enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment during the war, receiving three hundred dollars bounty money. Since the expiration of his term of service he has been living at home with his father. During this time he became attached to a young lady of the neighborhood, and formed the purpose of marrying her.

A day or two before the murder the young man requested his father to repay the three hundred dollars he had deposited in his hands, as he desired to marry. The father refused, saying that Joseph was too young to marry, and that if he would wait until he was of age, and would marry according to his father's wishes, he should have his three hundred dollars doubled. Some angry words ensued, and the two separated. On Monday the father started out to visit his fields. Joseph and his two brothers went out also soon after, Joseph having in his possession a large sized revolver with all the barrels loaded. He soon separated himself from his brothers, and nothing further was seen of him until his return home, at which time it was noticed by some persons handling the revolver that two of the loads had been discharged. The father did not return during the day, and the body was not found until Tuesday afternoon.

On Tuesday morning Joseph said that he had dreamed of his father lying dead in a field, and later said that he had consulted a fortune-teller, who described the place where his father lay, told him that he had been murdered for his money, and that he had received two bullets through the head. He also remembered hearing two shots fired. The body was found as described, with two bullet-holes in the skull—one in the forehead and one in the temple. Between three and four hundred dollars had been taken from the person.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, but the startling "revelations" of young Shale were not developed before the jury; subsequently, however, the circumstances of the murder and Joseph's peculiar demeanor and statements were taken in connection with the fact that he had in his possession a much larger portion of money than could be accounted for by his known operations, and on Friday evening he was arrested and lodged in jail.

The utmost excitement concerning the affair prevails throughout the entire region about the scene of the murder.—*Pittsburg Post.*

TOBACCO FAIR AT LOUISVILLE

FROM the Louisville *Journal* of Friday of last week we clip the following: "This gathering of the whole tobacco interests of the West and Southwest proves to be one of the largest and most successful affairs of the kind ever held. Men interested in the tobacco trade are present from New Orleans and all the lower river cities, from St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities. The number of hogsheads of tobacco on exhibition is nearly six hundred, and a finer lot of tobacco taken together cannot be shown in the world. The day was most propitious, and all of the warehouses were thronged with men whose talk was of tobacco alone. At two o'clock the samples were opened at the Boone Warehouse for the inspection of the committee. After their labor was over the auction commenced by offering for sale the premium hogshead of manufacturing leaf. The bidding ranged briskly upward till three hundred and fifty dollars per one hundred pounds had been reached, when the list of competitors commenced to dwindle to a few. Four hundred, four hundred and twenty, and then all but two were silent. A St. Louis buyer and Mr. B. Musselman, of our city, were now bidding against each other. Four hundred and fifty! and cheers from the now deeply interested crowd rang out. Four hundred and seventy-five, and next comes the Louisville bid of five hundred! Again cheers and laughter rang through the warehouse. They ceased, and St. Louis came bravely up, bidding five hundred and twenty-five. Louisville answers five hundred and fifty! amid the most uproarious shouts, cheers, and laughter. The auctioneer waited; no answer; "once," still no answer; "twice," no reply, and down went the hammer, "sold" to Mr. B. Musselman, of Louisville, at five hundred and fifty dollars per hundred pounds. This hogshead was raised in Hart County, Ky., by Carpenter and Sturgeon, and was received by the Louisville Warehouse. The weight was five hundred and fifteen pounds net. This is the most remarkable price ever paid for any tobacco in bulk, and fully entitles Louisville to wear the honors from all the world. Kentucky tobacco reached higher than Virginia, and sold for more money.

COTTON in Georgia has commenced to blossom. The recent rains have overwhelmed the crops in many places with grass. Wheat throughout the State is harvested, and although the crop turns out better than was feared some time ago, it is by no means excellent.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

IN the late United States and Colombia commission the case of Augustus C. Fretz involved a question so important as to excite general discussion among the diplomats. It was argued by Mr. S. S. Cox for the claimant, and by Mr. Carlisle for Colombia, and subsequently, on a difference of opinion between the commissioners, it was argued in printed brief by Colonel Biddle, Commissioner for the United States, and General Salzar, Commissioner for Colombia, and the umpire, Sir Frederick Bruce, has decided that Fretz, though holding property on the Isthmus of Panama, was a citizen of the United States for the purposes of the convention. He owned the Ocean Hotel on the Isthmus, which was destroyed by the famous riot of April 16, 1856, and it was urged that the temporary residence there and the ownership of real estate gave color to his nationality, and made him a New Grenadian citizen. His original domicil was in the United States, and it was held by the claimant's counsel that Fritz never abandoned it; that he continued his residence in Pennsylvania, where he was born, even when he had his place of business in San Francisco, and that he never dwelt in Panama, but was only there as an agent of a company domiciled elsewhere. The umpire decided that he was an American citizen, and that he was entitled to compensation for the destruction of his property, of whatever description, the more so as that property was intimately connected and supplementary to the necessities created by the Transit Route, the preservation of good order and peace along which route the Republic of New Grenada declares to be the foundation of its liability in this class of cases. To a share of that protection, and to compensation for damages resulting from the want of it, this hotel property is equitably entitled. The umpire quoted the case of Pacifies, a British subject, whose house in Greece was destroyed, and held that ownership of the house, coupled with long residence, did not render him constructively a subject of Greece as to matters affecting that property, nor deprive him of the right of protection and full compensation which he claimed as a British subject.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

THE following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the National Union Club of Washington, D. C.:

Officers of the National Union Club.

President.

Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. DANIEL S. NORTON, of Minnesota.
Hon. A. J. KEYKENDALL, of Illinois.
Hon. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary.

SAMUEL B. LAUFFER, of Pennsylvania.

Corresponding Secretary.

J. B. FURGESON, of Tennessee.

Treasurer.

C. E. RITTENHOUSE (President National Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co).

Executive Committee.

Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Hon. THOMAS N. STILLWELL, of Indiana.
Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dakota.

Platform of the National Union Club.

1. *Resolved*, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the Rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. *Resolved*, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. *Resolved*, That in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address, "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. *Resolved*, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. *Resolved*, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisable forever;" that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by Rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. *Resolved*, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or Rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. *Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the Rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

11. *Resolved*, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes, who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

THE Treasury Department has received a copy of a circular, that has been generally distributed throughout the country by an establishment in New York, in which they state that for fifty dollars in currency they will procure for parties fifty-five dollars in the new five-cent coin. This is a transparent attempt at swindling. It has already been announced that as soon as the coin is ready for distribution quantities, in fifty-dollar packages, may be obtained by addressing the director of the Mint at Philadelphia.