"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free comminication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster.

In pursuance of authority given the un dersigned, by a resolution of the Democratic County Committee, adopted at a meeting held on Thursday, the 18th inst., you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the city, boroughs and townships of the county, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of JUNE, to elect not less than three nor more five delegates, to represent such district in a general County Convention, to be held on-Wednesday, the 14th day of June, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the hall of the Young Men's Democratic Association, in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of electing six delegates to represent the Democracy of the county of Lancaster in the coming State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June next. By the established usages of the party, the several districts will each nominate one person to serve as a member of the County committee for the ensuing political year, and also nominate ward, borough and township committees, being particular to designate their names on the backs of their re-

spective credentials to the ensuing County Convention. R R TSHEDY Chairman A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary.

LANCASTER, May 22, 1864. The War Ended The surrender of the trans-Mississipp rebel army, commanded by Kirby Smith, ends the war, and the country is now destined, we believe, to enjoy a long period of peace and prosperity. Certainly this will be the case if the statesmen who control the destinies of the Republic have the ability and disposition to settle the difficulties growing out of the rebellion on great Constitutional principles and in a spirit of conciliation. All armed hostility to the Government and the Union having ceased, wise councils are now more than ever necessary to put the Ship of State on the right course, and avoid the breakers which are looming up before her. We have some faith in President Johnson, from the indications he has already given, that he means to do his duty and grapple with the great questions which he has to meet in a statesmanlike manner: but we have not the same degree of confidence in the leading members of the horrors of the war through which his cabinet, and particularly in Secretary Stanton. This man has, by his tyrannical and dictatorial conduct. justly rendered himself obnoxious to a

therefore, Mr. Johnson commence the good work entrusted to his care by remodeling his cabinet and taking the Constitution as his chart and compass, and his administration will have the

large majority of the American people.

and the sooner the President gets rid of

him, the better it will be for his own

fame and for the country at large. Let,

cordial support of every conservative

citizen, both North and South. The

people earnestly long for peace, per-

sonal liberty and union, and will sooner

way of their restoration.

Right to Jury Trial. impeachment shall be by jury."—Art. 3, sec. 2, Con. U. S.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in ac-

tual service, in time of war or public danger—Art, 5, Con. U. S. amendments.

We clip the above from the Constitupose of prepounding the query as to whence the rightful legal or constitutional power of a military commission to try a private citizen, not connected capital or other infamous crime? Does the plea of State necessity, under which the power has heretofore been assumed. still exist? Did it ever exist in localities where the civil authority was unimpeded, and ready to administer prompt punishment upon delinquents? These are great and absorbing questions which assume a paramount importance at the present time, in view of the surrender of the rebel forces to the armies of the Union, and the consequent closing of the war. Since then, all armed hostility, at least east of the Mississippi, to the authority of the General Government has ceased by the crushing out of the rebellion, and whilst our own armies are in process of speedy disbandment, is there the shadow of a pretence for alleging that any further necessity exists, if it ever did exist, for military trials of civilians outside the rebel States: There is a growing repugnance among the people to these milltary commis-

sions, so called. The popular heart is beginning to yearn for the speedy return of the good old times when every citizen felt that he was under the protection of Constitutional law, and no man, whatever his offence or crime, could be convicted except after trial by a jury of his peers.

Magna Charta.

The Great Charter of England-established in the midst of civil war, and extorted from King John by the Barons at Runnymede - contained, amongst other provisions, the following great fundamental principle of the risk of securing the half, the fourth, inviolate on the soil of Great Britain: "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, nor will we condemn him or commit him to prison, unless by the lega judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.'

The "law of the land," at the time when Magna Charta was subscribed by an unwilling King, was well understood to mean "trial by a jury of twelve men. impartially chosen from the hundred, or, at farthest, from the county where the alleged crime had been committed.' The "judgment of his peers" or equals referred to certain exemptions from the common jury trial, claimed and established by feudal law, in behalf of privileged persons.

Would it not be well for our rulers to take lessons of wisdom and justice from the example set by Englishmen more than six hundred years ago, and extend the same rights to American citizens, which have always been accorded to British subjects since the beginning of the thirteenth century?

Yankee Fanaticism-The Next Object o Attack.

No sooner is the war against the re bellious South over than the New England ionrnals start a new element of discord. The Abolitionists of that section hammered away at slavery until that obnoxious feature has been destroyed suddenly and without adequate provision for the freed blacks. Now they have opened their guns against the Catholic Church, and judging from the vigor of their commencement, they will persevere until the whole country thecomes embroiled in a war of sects. It seems to be the design of those puritanic fanatics to revive the intolerant period of their history, and to make the balance of the country to conform to the standard of morality, politics and spiritualistic "religion" which they design

The Twins.

For many years past a pair of twin peresies have had political existence in this country. They have been as intinately allied, if not quite so closely conected as the celebrated Siamese brothers South Carolina has been the home of one and Massachusetts of the other Each has been a source of infinite annoyance to the nation. Either was ready, on occasion, to oppose the Genral Government and to announce their resolve to destroy the Union. The cry holders," that of the other, "no Union with Abolitionists." They managed between them, after many years of diligent effort, to involve the country in the terrible civil war through which we have passed. It would be difficult to say which is most guilty, which most deserving of the hatred of the people. Had there been no Abolition party there would have been no cause for war; had there been no advocates for the doctrine of secession in the South the people of that section would have sought and have found peaceful redress for their grievances within the Union.

No one seems better to have undertood the exact relationship of Massahusetts and South Carolina to each other, and the evil tendencies of the pernicious doctrines of the two exremes, than President Johnson. In nis celebrated speech, made in the Senate of the United States, on the 5th of February, 1861, after the Cotton States had seceded, he gave utterance to the following bold and truthful language. We quote from the Congressional Globe of 1861, page 748:

"I do not intend to be invidious, bu I have sometimes thought that it would be a comfort if Massachusetts and South Carolina could be chained together as the Siamese twins, separated from the ontinent, and taken out to some remote and secluded part of the ocean, and there fast anchored, to be washed by the waves, and to be cooled by the winds; and after they had been kept there a sufficient length of time, the people of the United States might entertain the proposition of taking them back. They seem to have been the source of dissatisfation pretty much versince they were in the Confederacy and some experiment of this sort think, would operate beneficially upon

It is a great pity the proposition was not sufficiently practicable to have been acted upon. The only improvement we could have suggested would have been the crowding of all the radical Abolitionists in the whole North within the bounds of Massachusetts, and all the secessionists per se of the South within the limits of South Carolina. Then no man of sense would ever have voted to allow them to be brought back to trouble the country. Could this have been done it would have saved us from all we have passed.

Wanted! Five or Six Shiploads of Yankee Spinsters.

Our readers will remember that Govrnor Andrew, of Massachusetts, gave public notice, some time last winter that the State over whose destinies he presided was somehow in danger, or, if not in danger, in serious difficulties in consequence of the alarming preponderance of unmarried females within its borders. How it happens that this dis proportion between males and females n the Bay State has grown to such vast proportions, we know not; but, from specimens of Yankee females whom we nave seen, and whose rantings many or later crush all who may stand in the people have listened to, it is not difficult to imagine that a more timid Governor than even Andrew should be alarmed at their undue preponderance in any community. Is it possible that the young men of Massachusetts, sensible of the inferior quality of the homebred article, go elsewhere to seek wives? Or is the charge made in the pamphlet on miscegenation true, and has the Yankee race so degenerated physically, in and about the "Hub of the Universe" that tion of the United States, for the pur- | Massachusetts matrons bearchiefly children of the weaker sex? Whateve may be the cause of this anomalous condition of affairs, we notice that there is a prospect of the nuisance being abated with either the army or navy, for a in time. By due course of mail Governor Andrew has at length received an application for "five or six ship loads" of love-lorn Massachusetts maidens.

Here is the document: PROVO CITY, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH TERRITORY,

March 20th, 1865. Dear Sir: I noticed in the telegraph of March the 2d, that your Excellence in your message tells the Legislature o Massachusetts that there is in that State a surplus of nearly thirty-nine thousand women above the age of fifteen years and that you recommend that they be sent towards the Setting Sun topick up usbands;—that is wright.

You will pleas Send me five or Six ship loads; by the way of Panama,— up the Coast of the Pacific; through the Gulf of California to Calio landing on the Rio Colorado:—we will mee them there with our teams and wagons—and bring them here:—to a land o peace—a land of plenty—where the peo-ple are of one mind!—and they Shall have Good husbands. But, Sir, Remember that we want

none but the honest in hart:—those that are strictly virtueous indutrious; pleas Send us a few Ship loads of those with their little ones and we will make them nappy; for here is Zion in the moun " I have the Same Number of Sons that farther Jacob had; ten of them want wives now and the other two will want them Soon: this from a vanked

Exile from his home and the too his fathers:—to wander in the wilderness. * * * To his Excellency Gov. Andrew. It is barely possible some of the forlorn spinsters might object to the customs of Utah, but we have no doub very many will be found ready to run liberty, which is still held sacred and the tenth, or even the fiftieth of a husband, rather than go entirely unprovided for. We congratulate the Governor, and his army of spinsters on the

prospect thus opened to them.

A portion of the Republican papers and leaders are zealously urging that the right of suffrage be extended to negroes by the U.S. Government. They very naturally fear that Abolition rule must soon end if white men alone are allowed to vote-that it can be perpetuated only by a class of ignorant and idle stipendiaries who can be made to understand that in voting for the Abolitionists they vote for their own support in idleness and sloth. But it is said that President Johnson does not readily embrace this new doctrine. He professes a regard for the Constitution, and that instrument seems to stand in the way of any and all Federal interference with the question of suffrage. Section 2. article 1, of the Constitution reads as follows:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for

electors of the most numerous the State Legislature." "Now," says the N. Y. World, and it appears difficult to escape the argument. 'Now if the Federal Government cannot prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise in the election of its own officers, it cannot, a forliori, prescribe the qualifications or the election

of the officers of a State." -Notwithstanding the surrender of Kirby Smith and the forces west of the Mississippi it is believed that the troops will be sent to Texas to protect the frontier and restore order throughout the state. Whether they will be detached from Gen, Canby's depar ment or forwarded under the command of General Sherman on Stanton.

General Sherman's "short, sharp, nd decisive" letter, says the Nev York World, touching the treatment he has received from Secretary Stanton will command a large share of public attention to-day. He does not use very many or very long words, but he says enough to compel the American people who, whatever their faults, have a keen sense of justice and a warm love of fair play, to share in his indignation at the rank injustice done him by Stanton. All General Sherman asked, it seems was that his official reports should be given to the public. These reports, it must be remembered, were made before General Sherman knew of Stanton's outrageous misrepresentations of his conference with Johnston, and were not gotten up with a view to defend his reputation. But the plain facts in the case, as the World showed in the midst of the clamor raised by Stanton, prove Sherman to have been as patriotic and prudent as he was disposed to be maganimous. Not a solitary one of the charges made against him was true; but Stanton has had the exquisite mean ness to withhold all the facts in his pos session which would have set the hero of the Carolinas right with the public.

Our Washington correspondents, i their telegraphed accounts of the great review, state that on Tuesday when the crowd were loudly cheering Genera Sherman, Stanton had the amazing impudence to acknowledge the applause by a most condescending bow to the vast assemblage, as if he was the person whom they wished to honor.

We have such confidence in the ir tegrity of President Johnson that wedo not believe he will long retain in his political family a man without personal r political honesty; in his respect for law and for our civil liberties, that he will soon eject from the War Department the man who never hesitates as reaking a law or trampling the dearest rights of freemen under foot : in his ourage and honor, that he will not long olerate near him a coward and calumniator like Stanton.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN. CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 19.

DEAR BOWMAN: I am just arrived All my army will be in to-day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time. Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me. ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public mat ters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, whilst the most ridiculous onsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers Well! you know what importance I at tach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with the real rebels with muskets in their hands to be scared by mere non-combatants. no matter how high their civil rank or

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead ; but cow ards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakspeare re-cords how poor Falstaff, the prince of owards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the dead Percy and carried the carcass aloft in triumph to prove his vapor. So now when the re-pellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and to appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward; but I dare the War Department to publish my official letters and reports assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all nantly turned against me. I do want peace and security, and the eturn to law and justice from Maine to

the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons evond my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the government and the peace-ul jurisdiction of the federal courts; out it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightenad and free people! But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the pur-pose when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that, though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have knowing perseverance enough to get to that bot

Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN.

Sherman's Men. When our children, reviewing the reat events of this crowning season of he war for the nation's life, shall dissuss the "giants that were in these lays," there will surely be no prouder title of honor found for any American than this, that his father was "one of Sherman's men." Upon all the brave soldiers who have fought under different commanders, and in different or-ganizations, for the Union, a special ask has been laid, and by all a special glory won. The Army of the Potomac, the armies of the Mississippi, all have lone their work loyally and nobly. But t was the special fortune of the of Sherman to strike at the heart of the rebellion in the most critical moment of the war; and the story of that mag-nificent march which began with the fall of Atlanta to culminate in the fall

of Savannah and Charleston, and the

surrender of Johnston, has a dramatic splendor, and a visibly decisive bear

ing upon the destinies of the war, which will insure to all who took part in it a particular hold upon the admiration, the gratitude, and the affections of their country men. This is strikingly illustrated in the feeling with which the people now regard General Sherman's straight for ward and eminently unconventional way of calling to a sharp account the ealous and unjust men who tried to abuse their official station for the pur-pose of misrepresenting his conduct at the time of Johnston's surrender, and putting the hero of a hundred battles before his countrymen as an imbecile or a traitor. All men feel that this vehemence and directness of nature, which, yielding all deference to the candor and equity of a just Presi dent, insist upon bringing an un-just secretary to the fruit of his own deeds, are precisely the qualities which carried their possessor, with his army of heroes at his back, through the very center and core of the rebel states, down from the frowning Alleghanies to the friendly Atlantic. And as, regiment by regiment, company by company, or sol-dier by soldier, "Sherman's men" pass through the loyal states and cities to their homes, they will everywhere be made to feel, in the spontaneous enthu-siasm of the people, that republics are not ungrateful, but that the justice of he popular heart can at once atone for the forwardness and folly of individuals

and anticipate the permanent, glorious rewards of history.—N. Y. World. General Sherman and the South. We quoted a day or two ago a strik

ng passage as to the cessation of bad eelings between the brave men who had een fighting under Generals Lee and Grant. Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore who recently returned from the South sends a brief diary to a religious paper of New York, in which he mentions his interviews with General Sherman as follows:

"Had several conversations with Gen Sherman. He says that Johnston's army is entirely demoralized, but as to their sincerity in professing a willingness to come back into the Union, he has entire confidence in it. 'In case of foreign war,' he remarked, 'I should be perfectly willing to-morrow to put myself at their head. I should not have a single doubt as to them. We ought to win such men in the only way they ought to be won—by entire confidence. They would never disappoint us if we confided in their sincerity. He excepted always Wade Hampton, saying he is one of those bad men who ought to be killed. I refused to speak to him."

-It is stated that Jefferson Davis' only article of luxury or companionship in his confinement is a Bible.

Portrait of a Yankee.

Many are the pictures which have een drawn of the gennine New England Yankee. The characteristics are strongly marked that they can scarce be exaggerated into caricature. The unt anatomy looking as if half starvd; the long arm loosely hung on the ill haped shoulder; the spindling shanks that terminate in ill-formed feet, which shuffle as they move; the lantern jaws, through which a candle would shine the thin nose that indicates unmitigated selfishness and stinginess in the men; and the sharpest, shrewishness in the women; the thin bloodless lips that speak without being opened of cowardce and cruelty singularly combined; the crane-like neck; the locks of lank hair thinly scattered on the skull-all these are physical peculiarities which unmistakably mark the genuine New England Yankee as a peculiar specimen f what would palm itself off upon an insuspecting world for manhood.

Their mental characteristic have been repeatedly described, but the lates sketch which we have seen is from the pen of one who is fully prepared to peak on the subject ex-cathedra .-Horace Greeley, alarmed, as he has a right to be very justly, for the fate of the poor negroes who may unfortunately all into the hands of their philanthropic riends from New England, discourses s follows: We hear that many of the blacks

thoroughly distrusting their old mas ters, place all confidence in the Vankee who have recently come among them and will work for these on almost any erms. We regret this; for, many of these Yankees will that confidence, others will grossly abuse it. New England produces many of the best specimens of the human race, and, along with these, some of the very meanest beings that ever stood or legs-cunning, rapacious, two tegs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a flint with borowed knife and make (for others) soup out of the peelings. This classoon become too well known at home-'run out," as the phrase is—when they wander all over the earth, snuffling and swindling, to the injury and shame of the land that bore them and cast them out. Now let it be generally presumed by the ignorant blacks of the South hat a Yankee, because a Yankee. sarily their friend, and this unclear rood will overspread the South like ocusts, starting schools and prayer-meetings at every cross-roads, getting hold of abandoned or confiscated plantations and hiring laborers right and left, cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day and run way with the proceeds, leaving the regroes in rags and foodless, with winte

ast coming on. We do not remember to have seen better sketch of the Yankee character anywhere; and we do most sincerely pity the poor negroes who may fall into heir hands. How bitterly they will curse the day that forced upon them the thankless boon of a freedom more burthensome than ever slavery was.

An Interesting Case.

Attempt to Extort 8130,000 from A. 7 Stewart, the Celebrated New York Mer chant.

One of the most audacious and deter mined plots to extort money that ha been recorded in the police annals of this or any other city was in part developed in an examination before Judge Dowling at the lower police cour Tombs) yesterday afternoon, which rom the consummate skill with which he conspiracy was planned and set or foot, the position in society of the per son against whose liberty, if not life the conspirators were plotting, and the sum of money to be extorted, excites considerable interest. The individual gainst whom the plot was directed was Stewart, the well-known merchant of this city, and the chief of the conspirators is Frederick Nassan, a sea captain, who claims to be a part owner of the ship Victoria Melville, now at this port. From papers on file at the court, it would appear that the conspiracy was originated for the alleged purpose of extorting the sum of \$130,000 from Mr. Stewart, and for his purpose he was to have been entic ed from his home in a carriage, and then taken to a certain place prepared in the upper part of the city, and there to be closely confined until such a time as he would be in a suitable frame of mind to ign a document granting the principal n the plot the sum of \$130,000, or give n order for that sum on his banker. The only person who has yet been arrested is this Nassan, and the plot was divulged by a man named James Dono-hue, whom Nassan was very anxious to have to join him in the plot. Donohue listened to Nassan's overtures as though esirous of taking an active part in the transaction, and then gave information to John S. Young, chief of the detective police of this city. Detectives Niven and Vaughn were immediately detailed to work up the case, and if possible ar-rest Nassan, the chief plotter. After several days' watching the pretended captain was found in Washington paade ground, and he was arrested and ocked up at headquarters. Donohue then appeared before Justice Dowling and made the following affidait against Nassan, which details the whole plot.

James Donohue, of No. 118 Christo-her street, being duly sworn, deposes ind says: That on the 19th day of May 1865, Errick Nassan (here present) met deponentin Washington paradeground, and commenced talking with him; that in course of the conversation he stated to deponent that he was the owner of the ship Victoria Melville, which had just landed with a cargo of iron, con-signed to A. T. Stewart, and that he was then at law with Mr. Stewart, who had sued him (Nassan) for five tons of iron hort; he said that Stewart wanted to heat him out of his ship, and as Stewart was a rich man, he had formed an idea how he could get money from Mr. Stewart; that he wanted deponent to go and hand a letter to Mr. Stewart while he was going to or from his house, or the club where he resort-ed, to meet him; that he would pretend to be a foreigner, and would wait at some distance from the place, where he would have a carriage; this was to take place on the evening of Wednesday May 24, 1865; that he said after he would get Mr. Stewart into the carriage he would take him into his room in Thirtyfirst or Thirty-second street, and there detain Mr. Stewart forcibly until he would sign a paper giving him (Nassan one hundred and thirty thousand dol one hundred and thirty thousand dol-ars, and that he would tie Mr. Stewart in his room until he would receive the ioney from Mr. Stewart's cashier; that would also compel Mr. Stewart to give him a paper to get his ship cleared, and that he would proceed to sea in ballast after shipping a crew and then go to England, where he would take deponent after giving him ten thousand dollars for his trouble in the matter that after this for two or three days deponent met him and kept going around the city with him; just before the time had arrived for the consummation of

the affair deponent called upon Sergear Young, of the detective police, caused the arrest of said Nassau. Nassau was arraigned before Judge Dowing, who committed him for ex-amination. In the meantime the detecives engaged in the case are in search of further evidence against the prisoner —N. Y. World of Saturday.

That Committee. The Committee on the Conduct of the War has disbanded; it wasorganized in 1861 to dictate to President Lincoln and persecute Gen. McClellan: and having succeeded in both objects, they conclud ed their labors by a puff of Gen. Ben. Butler and Secretary Stanton. But this endorsement of these two bloody fanatics will not save them from condemnation. Butler is already in disgrace while Sherman is after Stanton with a very sharp instrument. He is about to expose the dark proceedings by which the war office suppresses truth and manufactures falsehood. The war being over this unearthing of villiany will

The evidence and report of Gen. Sher man submitted to the Committee on the Conduct of the War make over 80 pages of nanuscript. It is claimed by his friends to be a complete yindication of his negotiation with Johnson.

afford Sherman a pleasant summer's

musement.

The Sherman-Stanton War.

Schaffer John Sherman's Beview of the billiculty—Very Curious Facts Brought Light—Stanton's Treachery and Hal-lich's Malignity—Halleck as the Beviler of Generals, &c., &c. [From Communication in Washington Chronicle, the Court Journal, May 25.]

A quarrel between two high officers of the Government is always unfortunate, unseemly, and usually injurious to each. This is especially so when they are working in the same great cause and that cause brilliantly successful crowned with a glorious peace. It is idle o/conceal evidences of passion eagerly ulgated by the telegram and p and it is well for kindly lookers on to take a dispassionate view to see if all this heat is necessary. The writer of this knows both parties, and is certainfriendly to each. The commencement of any difference was with the Sherman-Johnston convention. This, if approved by the Presi-

dent, would have made peace between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. The

bjections made to this are included in three propositions: 1st. That Sherman had no power to make such a treaty.— The answer is obvious, that he never claimed or attempted to conclude the arrangement. Allhedid "conclude" was a truce for a few days, and he then submitted, for the approval or rejection of the President, this important offer of a Even in arranging the truce he had it all on his side was still moving and holding the outer coils of the net, while Sherman was building railroads and repairing roads and bridges, ready for the final spring if the arrangement was disapproved. He gained every-thing by the truce and lost nothing. Johnston was "corraled," and was kept so by this very truce, while Sherman was never more active in preparing for for future movements if necessary. It is said generals have no business to make and that Grant was reproved for this but Sherman had made truces befor and for a year has been distinguished for his treatment of political questions without a word of caution or reproof from his superiors. The telegram to from his superiors. The telegram to Grant, now published as an official order of an old date, was withheld from She to open communications with rehel civil authorities

The second objection is that the arrangement recognized the rebel State governments and officials. This is the est serious objection, and amply justified the government in reject modifying the arrangement; but the official papers show clearly that Sherman refused to grant this in any shape or form, until the order of Weitzel, ied while Mr. Lincoln was present in Richmond, convened the rebel Legislature of Virginia and recognized the re-bel Governor Smith. With this order efore him, without a word of the contrary tenor, Sherman informed Johnton of the order, and waived his previous objection to recognizing the rebel State authorities. Why should Sher-man be denounced for submitting to the new President a proposition based upon this order of the revocation of which he How unjust to arraign him for this, and then conceal the fact that he was acting in pursuance of the policy of the former Administra-

tion.
The third objection is, that he ized slavery, and restored the old relations between master and slave. This s simply absurd. Sherman has repeat dly acted upon the validity of the prolamation of emancipation and the laws of Congress abolishing slavery, and the repealing or strengthening them by a military arrangement between the enerals never entered his head official papers show that he urged Johnston to announce as a "fact the extinction of slavery—a "fact" that Sher-man not only regarded as fixed, but as unalterable. The result was, that slavery was not mentioned, but was left precis where it ought to be left. The nervous ear that this question could not be left to the law and the Supreme Court did not disturb a purely military mind.

This was the arrangement about which

so much has been said. It dishanded

the rebel armies, placed all their arms

within our power, made peace uni

and it was purely conditional, having no life without the approval of the President. Now it is plain that the duty of the Government was simply approve or reject it, and give no reasons, but issue its orders; and this is precisely what was done by the Presi dent, and he did no more. Gen. Grant was sent to convey this order, and did his duty nobly and well, with generou consideration for his subordinate fellow-soldier. Sherman did not hesitate a moment, promptly terminated the truce, made a new arrangement with Johnston, and at once started for Charleston and Sayannah, to send supplies to General Wilson, then far Georgia, and to close up the scattered links of his great command. His official report shows an amount of zeal, activity patriotism, and wonderful ability not patriousin, and womental surpassed by any portion of his previous life. All this was going on while he was in utter ignorance of the wild he was in utter ignorance of the wild storm of denunciation that was sweeping over the whole country. While he was supplying Wilson, arranging to was supplying Wilson, arranging to catch Davis, detaching armies from his command, and preparing for peace and home, the press and the telegraph, the pulpit and the rostrum, were ringing with denunciations. A letter of a rebel to the London Times was universally quoted as the revelation of a plot to overthrow the Government. Cromwell and Arnold, and all that was desperat and violent, were suddenly brought to public notice. To defend Sherman, and even to beg people to "wait—let us hear from him," was to invite quarrel and insult. Timid people were pitying him and all connected with him who had slept sound in their

night, and made money every day during the war, thought General Sherman had joined the "copperheads," and was no better than Jeff. Davis, and even hinted that he got some of Jeff. Davis' gold. General Sherman first metthis "chilling wind" as he was coming northward around Cape Henry to meet his army and surrender his command. He was then writing his official report. He firmly believed that all the fierce and n unreasonable calumny was organized by Mr. Stanton and General Halleck with the deliberate purpose to insult, humiliate, and ruin him. He then first say Stanton's reasons and Halleck's insult ing order. He mixed all the falsehoods and malignity with these two official acts. No wonder that this gave tone to his official report, and under this shadow it would be read. It will soon be made public, and the writer of this ventures to predict that every fair-minded man who contributed to the clamor will, on reading it, regret his part.

The rejection of the convention and the reasons of Stanton were given to the public at the same moment. They had the appearance of contemporaneou acts; but they were entirely distinct and separate. The fact of disapproval was sent by Grant, and was entirely legitimate, and resulted well. Gran even did not know these "reasons." Not a shade of discontent could have arisen. Why, then, publish these reasons? The answer of Mr. Stanton is, that Gen. Sherman's order announcing the truce to his army made it necessary that he could not disappoint the hopes of the army, based upon this order, with-out giving the reasons; that he got a copy of the order after Grant left and then penned these reasons. The gloom of the public mind and his own scape from assassination. colored his statement, and suspicion aroused by a desperate crime, lit upon the most conspicuous person, who, at the moment, seemed to thwart the na-tional cry for vengance. Sherman's arrangement breathed the spirit of th dead President; but it came one week too late, or one month too early. In

either contingency Stanton's reasons would never have been issued. They were his alone, and are plainly marked with passion, but may have been pub ished without malic But, it is said, why did Sherman issue this order to his troops? Why did he assume that peace was to exist from the Potomac to the Rio Grande? Why not

wait until the arrangement was proved? The answer is, that it was ne-cessary to announce the truce to the army to prevent collision and loss of life. The order was to the army only, and expressly stated that the truce de-pended upon the approval of the Presi-dent. Without a knowledge of the truce how could officers or men pertruce how could officers or men per-form their new duties, and in what bet-ter terms could a conditional truce be expressed? Sherman talked to his army alone, merely for their temporary action. Can any man read the order now without approving it?

Then followed the advice of Halleck

to ignore Grant, to insult Sherman, and to arrest the movements of subordinate

truce and actually invading anothe military department to assault an ene ny under terms of surrender. It was ortunate that this order was co nanded in time or an actual collision night have occurred in violation of ruce between two armies of our heroes. For this, General Halleck alone ought to be held responsible. If

he was of any service at all other than an expensive luxury, tied and labeled away where it was supposed he was harmless, he should, as a writer military law, have been the last man to advise the breach of a truce—the sol diers' "higher law." He knew that Johnston had surrendered, was await-ing the action of the President upon that surrender, and that Grant, his perior officer, was conveying that action o Sherman; and yet he advised a course that could only be justified by the clear ly ascertained fact that both Grant and sherman were traitors to their country

And then, why publish this order? What motive could possibly induce this? If some grave exigency justified the order, it should have been kept secret as the grave. If they found Sher man was playing the traitor, their pre cautions should have been conceal In any aspect the publication of this paper seems the grossest folly or the meanest malice. If justified by events, it was a blunder to publish their plans; but when viewed by the light of events the water viewed by the light of events it was a most gross public insult heaped upon a soldier while in the successful discharge of the highest duties. The writer of this does not know that either Stanton or Halleck authorized its publication, but he does know the withering effect it had upon man's reputation, not for what was alleged in it, but from what was fairly implied from it. Why is not this explained? Who published it? Where was the public censor then? Why no now announce in an equally specific order that the fears upon which it was based proved utterly groundless? If Mr. Stanton published this order, and will not now openly acknowledge that it was founded in error, he continues an insult and evinces malice. Then he must expect open defiance and insult, and neither his person nor rank can shield him

It cannot be denied that after this order was issued, while the telegraph was under a strict military censorship, the public mind was poisoned against Gen. Sherman by telegrams since shown to be false, as that he refused to obey the summons of the Congressional Committee, and that facts relieving him from blame were not stated, as that the order of Gen. Weitzel was approved by Mr. Lincoln, but afterwards withdrawn. And this, too, while General Sherman was beyond the reach of letter or telegram actively engaged in his official duties It is true that Mr. Stanton neither car nor ought to control the press, and is often roughly handled by it. Yet had not ar officer in Gen. Sherman's position the right to expect some effort, on the nart of his department, to stay the tide of calumny, the very moment the return of Gen. Grant with the unconditional surrender of Johnston proved how groundless and foolish had been the idle ears at Washington. Now, it is plain that the true cours

is to publish the official report; to respect the natural resentment of a soldie sensitive on account of a palpable wrong; to avoid mingling personal feelngs with the general joy over great triumphs: to neither force nor a judgment upon the merits oublic controversy no longer important to the nation, and leave to the country history to settle the credit due to the prominent actors in the war. The writer of this is not disposed to belittle either the services of General Sherman or the energy of Mr. Stanton, and would rather see both expended on the com-

The Plan to Pay Off the National Debt and Abolish Taxation. few days ago we published the details of a plan to pay off the national debt immediately and without taxation. The plan was to divide the debt—which of dollars-into one hundred and fifty thousand shares of twenty thousand dollars each, these shares to be taken up by our wealthy men. In our edi-torial referring to this scheme, we announced that, in order to start the sub scription, we would take two of the shares. The gratifying responses to this announcement will be found in another column. Already six hundred and forty housand dollars of the national debt is subscribed for, as follows:

obert Bonner.. ordan L. Mott..

ames Gordon Bennett. Total to date.. \$610,000 It is of course understood that none of these subscriptions are to be paid up until the whole amount is subscribed for. It is no part of the plan to pay off a quarter or one-half of the debt, while capitalists who have withheld their subscriptions profit by the liberality of those who subscribe. There are enough rich men in this country to pay the whole debt before the 1st of January next, and it must be done. Then Congress will at once abolish all taxation, and the Secretary of the Treasury will place the country in the financial position which it occupied five years ago. After all, these subscriptions are but paying our tayer in adjuster. After all, these subscriptions are but paying our taxes in advance. Commodore Vanderbilt subscribes five hundred thousand dollars. In five years his taxes would reach that amount. It is better for the rich men and better for the poor men to abolish the debt and the taxation without delay, ending the present cumbersom system of collecting revenue and the espionage upon our incomes and our silver, and restoring the republic to the proud position of a nation which owes no man a dollar. It will be noticed that the six hunred and forty thousand dollars already ubscribed have been taken by half a lozen persons in half as many days.-Our Stewarts, Taylors, Coopers, Lennoxes and Astors, we have yet to hear from; and the rich men in Boston Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities and Cincinnati, towns have not yet responded. The financial year ends in July, and before next January we ought to have all the shares taken. The understanding is that no money is to be paid until they are all taken, and that cash down is to be the rule when the subscrip-tion is filled. Congress and Secretary McCulloch will arrange all the details for the receipt of the money and the discharge of the national debt. The debt of England is only four thousand mil-lions of dollars, and the English government considers itself happy if, once in a while, it can reduce the debt three millions a year. But we want to show the world that, after raising the largest army in the world to suppress the largest rebellion the world ever saw, we can pay off the largest debt ever contracted in so short a space of time without waiting for the slow processes of taxation and gradual reduction.

We have had several offers, since the

subscription was opened, for ten thou-sand dollar shares. One gentleman said that he would be glad to have the Government take ten thousand dollars—one-tenth of his fortune. This statement displayed the proper spirit; but we could not accept the offer because we could not accept the one occasion the price of shares had already been fixed. It will be easy, however, for two ten thousand dollar customers to club together and take one share, and this process can be continued indefinitely, so as to embrace five, three, two and so as to embrace five, three, two and one thousand dollar subscribers. Or, when the twenty thousand dollar shares fail to be taken, we may invite smaller amounts. The former plan is however, there is no embrace to the same than its proper than the same transfer in the same transfer is the same transfer in the same transfer in the same transfer is the same transfer in the same transfer olan is, however, the more speedy and practical. There is no spectacle in history which can be compared to that of nation like ours paying off such a tremendous debt without any aid from government machinery, and by a subcription quite independent of the ernment. It stamps us as the greatest people on the face of the earth. It is ter than giving horses and carriages to high officials, or presenting silver plate to successful politicians. It will e a monument which the whole will behold with astonishment, and which future generations will wonderingly admire. Who are a scribers?—N. Y. Herald. Who are the next sub

- Professor Cyrus W. Mason died yester day, at his residence, in Fourteenth street, New York, Deceased occupied a prominent position in the Democratic party during the last Presidential campaign, as Secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge, and as a speaker at Democratic meetings, etc. He leaves a nu merous family.

officers, not only without the knowledge but in defiance of both of them.—
And this was accompanied by the military offense of Halleck's disregarding a The Male Population of the South-Terrible Destruction by the War. Some of the facts disclosed by Lee's surrender show how frightful the male

Letter from the Rebel Gen. Johnston.

WHY HE SURRENDERED HIS ARMY.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat of

We lay before our readers the following letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, stating the causes which induced

him to make terms of surrender with Gen. Sherman. We believe General Johnston's conduct, and his refusal to continue the war after all hope of suc-

cess was vain, is generally approved; but if any one has a doubt on this point,

the reasons set forth by Gen. Johnston will clearly show that he acted correctly

Having made a Convention with Major-General Sherman to terminate asstilities in North and South Caro-

lina, Georgia and Florida, it seems to me proper to put before the people of those States the condition of military

affairs which rendered that measure ab-

on the 26th of April, the day of the Convention, by the returns of three Lieutenant-Generals of the Army of Canadas (1)

Tennessee (that under my command)

the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,510—the total present 18,578—the effective total, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of

present 18,578—the effective total, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return I can find, the effective total of the cavalry was 5,440. But between the 7th and 26th of April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and apprehensions of surrender.

In South Carolina we had Young's

Division of Cavalry, less than 1,000, besides reserves and State troops—to-

gether much inferior to the Union force

weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured at Macon. In Lieut. Gen. Taylor's department there were

no means of opposing the formidable army under Gen. Canby, which had

Gen. Wilson, which had captured every

other place of importance west of

The latter had been stopped at Macon

y the armistice, as we had been at reensborough, but its distance from

Augusta being less than half of ours, that place was its power. To carry on the war, therefore, we had to depend on

the Army of the Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought

number in the armies of Generals Grant,

the means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to

continue the war except as robbers. The consequence of prolonging the struggle would only have been the de-

struction or dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and

children, by the desolation and ruin in-evitable from the marching of two hun-

dred thousand men through the country.

terms giving security to citizens as well as soldiers, I had to choose between

wantonly bringing the evils of war upon those I had been chosen to defend, and averting those calamities

with the confession that hopes were dead, which every thinking Southern man had already lost. I therefore stip-ulated with Gen. Sherman for the se-

curity of the brave and true men com-

mitted to me on terms which also terminated hostilities in all the country

announced it to your Governors by tele-

J. E. Johnston

over which my command extended, a

Having failed in an attempt to obtain

With such odds against us, without

United States could have brou against it twelve or fifteen times

Sherman and Canby.

Augusta,

Mobile, nor the cavalry under

in that State. In Florida we were

and wisely: CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6, 1865.

lay 15 says:

population of the South have been wasted the war. In many localities it will be found to be nearly annihilated. A lew months ago a general consolidation of companies and regiments took place in several of the rebel corps, whole regiments that once numbered one thousand men and more, being absorbed in single companies of less than fifty men. The following figures were taken from the rolls of Hardee's corps, including present and and absent :

Ten regiments consolidated, 237 mer three regiments, 210; twenty regiments 627; eleven regiments, 829; five regi ments, 456; representing 100,000 men on the original rolls; one regiment, 201; eighteen regiments, 424; representing 0,000 Texas troops; one regiment, 40 eft out of 1,200; reserve artillery, ten tteries, 560; seven regiments eighteen regiments, 719. Single regiments consolidated, and not representd above, showed the following numpers on their rolls: 21, 82, 16, 46, 124, 22, 60, 31, 185, 24, 41, 65, 180, 35, 50, 11, 42, Eight companies

amounted to 35 men; five companies, 66; ten companies, 82; eleven companies, 59; ten companies, 64; ompanies, 54; ten companies in one ase, 81; in another 69. The average in Lee's corps before consolidation was about 80 men to the regiment, and these corps represented over half the army. General Bates' division has lost every seneral and field officer and threeourths of the men in battle. army left Dalton. It lost thirty per cent, at the battle of Bentonville alone. Other facts of the same kind might be stated, if it were possible to place the aatter in a stronger light.

Pardon of the Columbia County Pris-

The following article, cut from the Columbia Democrat of last week, will explain itself. It has caused intense gratification in Columbia county, and leservedly so, for there never was a greater outrage perpetrated upon any people than the punishment inflicted pon these men :

President Johnson has pardoned Jno. Rantz, Valentine Fell, Benjamin Coley, Joseph M. Vansickel, and John C. on, the last of the 45 men arrested last August, by the Abolitionists in the memorable "Cotumbia County Inasion." They passed through Bloomsourg, on Wednesday of last week, from Fort Mifflin, to their homes up Fishing reek, where they will enjoy the society f friends and home unmolested and live respected, as they ever have done, whilst their "sneaking, lying, loyal accusers," will find that a warm territory for them to inhabit, and may, perhaps, e compelled to flee the country.

The arrest and punishment of these men, and their colleagues, was both il-legal and unjust—for many of them vere discharged without a hearing, and hose imprisoned were convicted erjured witnesses—and, hence, their pardon was demanded by every con-sideration of justice, humanity and We then say, so far, bully for John-

John W. Forney.

Presidential Proclamations.

President Johnson has issued a pro-

lamation of amnesty to all persons in

the South who have taken part in the

rebellion, with certain exceptions. The exceptions are, all who have held civil

office under the Confederate Govern-

ment; all who have left judicial stations in the United States to aid the rebel-

in the United States to aid the rebel-lion; all who have been officers in the

Confederate military service above the rank of colonel, and in the naval ser-

vice above the rank of lieutenant; all

who have left seats in Congress to participate in the rebellion; all who have resigned from the United States

army or navy to avoid resisting the re-bellion; all who have unlawfully treated

Federal prisoners of war; all military

and naval officers of the Confederacy

who were educated at West Point or the United States Naval Academy; all State

Governors of the Confederacy; all who

left the United States to assist the re-

bellion; all privateers, and all those

who have been engaged in frontier raids on commerce; all who have volun-tarily taken part with the rebellion,

whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars, and all who have taken and violated the oath of amnesty

prescribed in the proclamation of December 8, 1863. Those to whom the

amnesty is granted are secured in all

their rights of property, excepting slaves. The oath of allegiance must be taken by all who would obtain the

The President has also issued a pr

clamation for the restoration of the Federal authority in North Carolina. W.

W. Holden is appointed Provisional Governor, with authority to call a con-vention for a return of the State to the

Union. The members of the convention are to be chosen by loyal voters, and

are to take the oath of April 29, 1865, to

be eligible. The proclamation further provides for the collection of taxes, the establishment of post routes and post-

offices, and reinstatement of the U.S.

Little John Cessna.

This renegade Democrat has been se-

ected to represent the Abolitionists of

Bedford county in the next State Convention. A number of years ago when

Joseph Guffey was one of the Represen

tatives from this county, Cessna, on

some question that arose, made a roar-

ing speech about Democracy and charge

Guffey with a want of zeal and fidelity

for the party.
Guffey rose and said—"Mr. Speaker

little John Cessna brags loudly about his democracy, but I have always noticed that the cow that bawls most loudly,

was right. The little blatant beast of

Bedford not only bawled like a cow, but,

when pressed by the needs of his situa-

tion, was, like a cow, retromingent.— Westmoreland Republican.

The Democratic Party.

The New York Times, a leading Re-

oublican paper, with unusual justice

"The life and strength of the old De

mocratic party was its national spirit. From its earliest history this never fail-

ed to assert itself clearly, fervently, we may say, indeed, fiercely, on every

may say, indeed, nerceiy, on every question involving the preservation, or the enlargement, or the honor and glory of the country. In our great controversies with England, with France, with Mexico, it was peculiarly the war party. In every minor dispute with other nations, it was always the party party at the plant itself on high party.

most apt to plant itself on high preten-sions and extreme claims. In our do

cares the least for her calf!"

and truth, says

Courts throughout the State.

amnesty.

tack.

graph as follows:
The disaster in Virginia, the capture Forney, who allows Mr. Osbon to be by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and retried by court-martial for a crime of which he alone is guilty, is thus esteemed by the Springfield Republican:

It has disgraced respectable journalism by its conduct. There is not in Paris pairing of arms, the impossibility recruiting our little army, opposed to to more than ten times its number, or of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hope of suc-cessful war. I have therefore made a Military Convention with Major-Gen. to-day a newspaper more ready to de-fend every act of Louis Napoleon than the Chronicle is to defend the Adminis-Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and tration. The day before Mr. Lincoln died it was for peace—peace upon almost any conditions. Its proprietor hobnob-Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of this gallant little bed with Pryor, one of the meanest leaders of the rebellion a few weeks ago army, to prevent further suffering of then peace-and-clemency-docour people by the devastation and inevitable from the marching of in trines were in the ascerdant. Two days after Mr. Lincoln was dead the ing armies, and to avoid the crime of cle veered suddenly round to the hangwaging a hopeless war. ing doctrine of the new President It saw the beauties of justice very sud-denly, and ever since it has kept on this

Return of the Soldiers---Who Are to I should not say this but for the Be Discharged. brutality exhibted in its columns the The following official despatch will other morning, in calling all persons who asked for a trial in the civil courts show what men are be immediately disof the accomplices of Booth "sympthizers with assassins!" In other words, John W. Forney, the old and intimate charged: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJU'T GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1865. Cullen Bryant, Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, of being "sympa-with assassins." No bought ol. F. Townsand, Albany, New York: All volunteer organizations of white troops in Gen. Sherman's army and the defender of European government ever did a more disgraceful thing than this. Army of the Potomac, whose terms of service expire prior to Oct. 1, next have been ordered mustered out.

The musters out are to be made in the Does Mr. Forney suppose that the world does not know what he is after? Let him have it, and welcome, if he will treat honest men with courtesy.-We all know what he loves, what h

vicinity of this city, and therefore regiments and companies sent to the State has been very successful in obtaining, and we shall smile and pass on. for payment. The troops for mustering out will be First: The three years regiments mustered into service under the call of July But it is unsafe to call the purest men n the country assassin sympathizers 2, 1862, and prior to Oct. 1 of that year They may turn and expose the hollow selfishness of his personal policy.

Scoond: Three year recruits mustered into servive for old regiments between the same dates.

Third: One year men for new and old organizations who entered the service

orior to Oct. 1, 1864. The records of the State Adjutant-General will furnish the number of troops and particular regiments to be discharged as herein indicated. Please arrange a list thereof at once, giving therein the designation of the regi with places at which mustered in and organized, and furnish a copy of the

coops on their arrival in the State. By order of Secretary of War. THOMAS W. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General

said officers and yourself can thus be prepared to receive and care for the

Poor Stanton.

same to the other superintend

[From the Cincinnatti Gazette, Rep.] A very significant little incident oc-urred (at the grand review), which, having attracted general attention among the thousands immediately oposite the stand, and having been greeted with an endless variety of comments. I cannot refrain from The animosity existing between eneral Sherman and Secretary Stan ton, on account of the latter's unqualified denunciation of Sherman's terms of agreement, conditionally made with Johnston, is less well known. Occupying the stand, on General Sherman's arrival, were Generals Grant, Meade, Meigs, Hancock, and President Johnson, Secretary of the Treasury McCullough, Postmaster-General Dennison, Attorney-General Speed, Secretary Stanton, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Meade, and a large number of other prominent

Most of the gentlemen met General Sherman as he entered the party, and grasped his hand. Secretary Stanton grasped his hand. Secretary Stanton was seated between General Grant and the President. General Sherman approached the President 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 a recognition. The slight was no sooner given than noticed by the multitude, who, in the enthusiasm of the moment, loudly applauded the act, and even laughed immoderately at the Secretary's discomfiture.

Arrest of Robert M. Lee. During the last sitting of the United tates Circuit Court, Robert M. Lee, a

member of the bar, was tried on the charge of fraud in the enlistment of men in the volunteer service, and was convicted. Before, however, the jury had rendered a verdict, the accused d appeared, and though diligent search ad been made for him, stimulated by the offer of \$1,000 reward for his apprehension, he was not found until early yesterday morning, when he was arrested at his own house, in Sixth street, near Arch. Information had been received that he was at his house, and an attempt was made to enter the door but it could not be opened, though great force was applied to it. A ladder was then obtained and planted against the back of the house, and a second-story window reached and entered. The fu-gitive was discovered concealed behind a wardrobe. He was handed over to the ustody of Marshal Millward, and sent to prison to await sentence. Judge Grien as on the bench when the tried, and in his charge to the jury com-mented with a good deal of earnestness upon the character of the offence as deeloped by the evidence.—Philadelphia

mestic affairs, it was the party that always labored most earnestly to put down sectional discord and to strengthen the bonds of the Union." -Telegraphic communication has been opened between Memphis and New Orleans.