"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication 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 si delegates to represent the Democracy of the county of Lancaster in the coming State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 24th day of August 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

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman. A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary. LANCASTER, May 22, 1864.

Democratic State Convention

At the last formal meeting of the Demo-cratic State Central Committee, it was resolved that the State Convention should be culled to meet at Harrisbargon Wednesday the 21st day of June inst., but having sinc learned from a majority of the Committee and been advised by many other leading emocrats of the State, that a postponemen to a later day would, on many accounts, be acceptable, and is generally desired, I here by give notice that the next Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania will convene at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the City of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock P. M. C. L. WARD.

Towanda, June 1.

The Delegate Elections. We trust our friends throughout the county will not neglect to attend the delegate elections on Saturday next. It is important that the Convention on the following Wednesday be well attended. The duty of appointing delegates to represent the County in the State Convention is one which should be carefully attended to, as questions of great moment will necessarily come before that body for deliberation and action. Hence the importance of sending the right kind of men to Harrisburg on the 24th of August.

Gerrit Smith Against the Gallows.

The celebrated New York Abolition ist, Gerrit Smith, has preached a sermon on the necessity of mercy to the leading rebels. Taking for his text these words from Luke-" Think ye that they were sinners above all men? I tell you, nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish,"—he proceeded to say that JESUS taught those who listened to him that there was one thing more important for them to do than to be conest of all singers. This one thing was to repent. He affirms that the offences of the South are substantially those of North also-that we must share with our Southern brethren the responsibility of the rebellion-and that what we need above all things is repentance. But in nothing, he thinks, does the North prove her lack of repentance more than in her clamor for the punishment of rebel leaders. He holds that we have no more legal right to punish the subdued foe in this case, than we would have were the Mexicans that foe; and he says that when we consider that we are largely responsible for the spirit that incited our countrymen to take up arms against us, we are infinitely further from having a moral right to punish them than we should be if they were foreign enemies.

Mr. Smith says that few of the ministers are preaching for such a termination of this war as the principles and spirit of Christ call for. Many of them are leaping over Christ and the New Testament to ransack the barbaric Jewish theology for texts most responsive and grateful to their blood-thirstiness. Some of them shock us by the levity with which they speak of the hanging of the rebels; others by their vulgar and malignant shouting of "Hang them! hang them high as Haman!" All over this land, he says, this cruel and Christless theology is calling on the Government to shed blood, but he prays God that the Government may prove itself too wise and too just to listen to the

Mr. Smith does not deny that treason is a crime, and that, as a general proposition, it should be severely punished. But in this case, he contends, there is no treason to punish. We quote his exact words: "I do not say there is no moral treason in this case. Of this there is abundance. What I say is, that there is no treason in the eye of law. When the rebellion broke out, all the rebels were traitors and we had the legal right to treat them as such. But, however slowly and reluctantly, we nevertheless became at last convinced that we could not carry on the contest and save our country, unless we allowed those rebels to come up from traitors in a rebellion into enemies in a civil war-and a civil war, too, differing in none of its rights from a war with a foreign nation." Having done this, he maintains that we have given away our right to punish the rebels as traitors. We believe the same conclusion has been reached by some of the leading Republicans of Pennsylvania-among the rest, Colonel McClure, of the Chambersburg Repository, if we did not misinterpret a letter of his published a few

weeks ago. Without endorsing all of Smith's po sitions, we must express our gratification to find him so mercifully inclined. It shows that he is not ungrateful for his own escape from the gallows for complicity with John Brown's seizure of a Federal arsenal and attempted over throw of the Government of the United States. The rest of Brown's aiders. abettors, applauders and admirers. would do well to imitate Smith's example. Gov. Andrew, for instance, who said "John Brown was right, (and believed it, too), and Morrow R. Lewry, who visited him in prison and poured words of sympathy into his ears, should be slow to join in the cry for hanging Jeff. Davis.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT of the Tribune says "the pardon of Hon. B. G. Harris, of Maryland, by the President, after a conviction by court martial, on finding which he approved, created a good deal of comment and unpleasant surprise among certain classes of loyalists here." are, however, endeavoring to console themselves with the reflection "that the penalty holds good as to the dis-

JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore, has deided that the "binding out" of colored children in Maryland, against the wishes of their parents, is illegal. This is no doubt a sound decision. And now we would like to have some competent ludge decide upon the legality of the 'order" issued a few weeks ago in Ca rolina, by 'a shoulder-strapped, natural born know nothing, who ought to be planting potatoes in Maine or shaving shingles in Wisconsin, wherein it is declared that the late masters of negroes too old or too young to take care of themselves, must provide them with food, raiment and lodging!

If the relation of master and slave has been dissolved, then the old negroes are their own masters and must find their own food and clothing, or be supported as paupers at the public expense, whilst the negro children belong to their parents and must be supported by them or by the public. It would, no doubt, suit the purpose

f Cameron, Wade and other patriots who have bought splendid South Carolina plantations for a mere song, to have the late owners of slaves compelled to support the very old and the very young negroes, so that they (the aforesaid pariots) might enjoy the benefits of the labor of the able-bodied "freedmen,' unencumbered by the old or the young. But we are very sure that no such halfway emancipation as that will meet the approbation of Horace Greeley or Wendell Phillips. They will deny to the late master any authority over the late servant, and they will concede that to deny him all authority, carries with it the obligation to relieve him from all respon-

Republican Mourning. The new style of mourning, the very unique and pleasant way of manifesting grief at the death of President Linoln, which was adopted by the "loyal" people of this city, says the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, was adopted on a larger scale in San Francisco when the news of the assassination reached that city. A well-dressed" mob, led by prominent citizens, visited six or seven newspaper offices, some of which were totally lestroyed. They first formed around the office of the Democratic Press. The leaders then went up stairs and threw the type, stands and all the material of the office into the street, where what was not already destroyed was broken up amid the cheers of an immense throng. As soon as the work of destruction had been done, the police appeared and dispersed the mob! At the time of the assault the office was draped in mourning and the American flag was floating over it at half-mast. The mob then proceeded to the office of the News Letter, and destroyed that also.-The police appeared there after the work was done, and dispersed the mob. The Catholic Monitor was then sacked; the police again appeared just too late to save it. The Echo, a French paper, was saved by a

ties; and two other offices were partially destroyed. The mourners went about the streets unmolested, giving full vent to their grief in this pleasant way. New England Breeding More Trouble. The New England Abolitionists, who have controlled the politics of this country for the last four years, show a strong disposition to "embarrass the government" of President Johnson. They held cerning themselves with the question a Convention at Boston on Wednesday whether certain persons were the great- last, and laid down the terms on which they are willing to remain "loyal," in their usual bold and defiant manner .-They coolly propose to repudiate the whole war debt if the negro is not put upon an equality with the white man. This threat is designed to frighten the holders of the debt into the support of radical measures, and it will not be with-

> tration to bear against the abolitionists giving them no quarter. The business committee of this Abo ition Convention reported a resolution to the effect that it is the settled opinion of the convention that the reconstruction of the rebel States without negro suffrage, is a practical surrender to the Confederacy, and will make the antislavery proclamation of the late Presi dent, and even the expected amendment to the Constitution, utterly inefficient for the freedom and protection of the

brings the whole power of his adminis

negro race, Wendell Phillips supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. He said there was but one way in which the people could still hold the helm of affairs and that was a declaration of the repu diation of the entire war debt. Such a party would have his voice and vote until God called him home. He would constantly oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality with the white man. There were but two parties in the country, the sycophants of Jeff Davis and the lovers of liberty. Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation was a Davis sycophant. Better, far better would it have been for Grant to have surrendered to Lee than

for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina. Hon. Amasa Walker followed, in a

full endorsement of Phillips' speech. A Sensible Opinion.

In the winter of 1860-61, made memorable by the secession of the Southern States from the Union, Senator JOHN SON, of Tennessee, now President of the United States, delivered a speech,

"I think, sometimes, it would be almost a God-send if Massachusetts and South Carolina could be joined together like the Siamese Twins, and separated from the Government, and taken off into some remote, some secluded part of the ocean, and fastened there washed by the waves and cooled by the winds, and after they had been there a sufficient length of time, the remainder of the people of the United States rtain a proposition for taking them back."

In view of the fact that these two States have been the cause of all our National troubles, we do not wonder at the remarks of President Johnson, and his chinion is endorsed by every conservative citizen and well-wisher of the Union. Abolitionism and Nullification are the leading causes of all the bloodshed and devastation of the last four years, and their birth-place was in Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Liquor is sold by the glass in 132 place in North street, Boston. One block, which so wned by a lady, contains five liquor hops, five brothels and a large dance hall. We elip the above item from the Press. If true, the Boston reformers had no need to go down South in search of a field for the exercise of their philanthropy. We doubt whether the counterpart of "North street, Boston," can be found anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line. Wonder whether "the lady" who owns that well-tenanted block" is one of the Yankee Jezebels who have been sending ropes to Washa ington to hang Jeff. Davis? Is she a strong-minded woman, and does she attend the meetings of female Abolitionists and inveigh against the loose marital relations of the Southern negroes?

THE TIME for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention has been franchisement of Harris, only the imprisonment being remitted."

changed from Wednesday the 21st of June to Thursday the 24th of August,

Negro Suffrage and Equality. The question of negro suffrage is be ginning to loom up before the American people, and, judging from the outgive ings of Chief Justice Chase, Senator Summer and other leading Abolitionists will be the leading issue in our State elections and in the next Presidential election. The question of African slavery, having been settled by the war. can no longer trouble us. It is now out of politics. With its departure the country has a good riddance, and the thirty years' controversy about the institution is ended. But the Abolitionists are not satisfied with this. They are not con-

tent with the abolition of slavery, so far as Presidential Proclamations and Congressional enactments can abolish it .-They must also, for sooth, have he negro upon a social and political equality with the white man; they wish to give him the right of suffrage and, per consequence, make him eligible to office, and thus constitute our nation a sort of hybrid concern-half-white and half-

The entering wedge to a perfect equality between the black and white races is this very question of African suffrage. Open the ballot-boxes to the negro, and the next step will be to seat him in your jury boxes, in your city councils, in your halls of legislation, and in offices of profit and trust of every grade. Then will follow social equality, the intermarriage of blacks and whites, and all the disgusting and abominable consequences resulting from this general and unnatural intermingling of the races

It is useless on the part of any portion throughout the Union-we mean the question of negro suffrage. It is this question that will be determined by the people of Pennsylvania at the polls in October next. It is forced upon public attention by the actions of the leaders of the Republican party, and must be met with energy and decision by every white man, if we would save our institutions from the ruthless hands which seek the destruction of Anglo-Saxon liberty.

The Marriage of Negroes to be Encour

aged. [From The Richmond Republic.] The following General Order has been ssued. It is eminently proper that negroes living together as man and wife should be married, and should be held responsible for their conduct toward one another, and for the care and support of their children:

"HDQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE JAMES. RICHMOND, VA., May 27, 1865.
"GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.-1. The atter tion of clergymen and magistrates who are authorized by the laws of Virginia and authorized by the laws of Virginia and North Carolina to perform marriage cere-monies, is respectfully called to the cases of colored men and women in their respective parishes and districts who have marital re-lations without contracting marital obliga-tions. Such persons should be duly in-structed in regard to their social and domes-tic duties, and especially in regard to their tic duties, and especially in regard to their duty to support and educate their offspring. They must be made to understand that the speech from Gen. McDowell who promlaws of God, as well as the laws of their country, forbid their living together as man and wife without the solemnization of marised to suppress it. The mourners then destroyed the office of the Occidental,

vithout the interference of the authori-"II. Military orders in regard to oaths nd license to be taken be will not be deemed applicable to colored persons, nor to those who marry them, un persons, nor to mose who marry them, un-less a fee be charged, nor will any formali-ties be required which are not necessary for the completion of a civil contract of marri-age by the laws of the State. All such mar-riages, however, should be duly registered and a proper certificate given to the parties, It is recommended, that will foss in such t is recommended that all fees in such ases be remitted, and all unnecessary expenses discouraged.

"III. It is hoped that all persons interested in ameliorating the condition of the colored race, and improving their social character, will use their influence in proence in pro-

By the "military orders" referred to in the second paragraph of the foregoing general orders, clergymen residing in Virginia and North Carolina were forbidden to solemnize marriages without first subscribing an oath and taking out its effect, unless President Johnson out a license. These orders are now so modified that a rebel clergyman, who will perform the ceremony for nothing, may marry colored people without oath or license. White men and women wishing to marry, and who would pay the usual fees, must go before a clergyman who has taken the oath and bought a license, or forego the privileges of marimony. This looks like an arrangenent to put money in the pockets of a particular class of clergymen-hardheaded spall of Plymouth rock, who havegone southward, as Greeley says in the article we quoted yesterday, to start prayer meetings at every cross oads," and gather gear by every wile that rapacious and unscrupulous New Englanders are in the habit of employing. The loyal clergymen in the "Division of the James" want a monopoly of the marrying business, so far as concerns that portion of the community which is able to pay for getting married, but they are perfectly willing to permit disloyal clergymen and magistrates to marry the poor negroes for nothing .-Their style of piety and disinterested-

ness is altogether lovely! We are gratified to see it stated that General Halleck has been ordered to California. We have had enough of nim on the Atlantic slope of this coninent. Both as a military leader and civil administrator, he has proved a dead failure. Stanton, who knows his expertness as a manufacturer of California land titles, as well as his value on the witness stand, has done well to order him back to the scene of his former usefulness.

Why he Did it.

The President remitted the sentence of the Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, pronounced by a military court, because of the overwhelming testimony furnished since the proceedings closed, impeaching the character of the witnesses upon whose testimony the prosecution relied. This is only another proof, says the Philadelphia Ledger, of the necessity of trying civil cases in civil triunals. In a civil court the testimony would have been so sifted, that an unreliable witness could not possibly have had any weight attached to his testimony. The forms and practices of our civil courts, in taking and receiving testimony, are the experience of ages, and cannot be set aside with any safety to personal liberty. It is stated, as a rumor from Washington, that the provost marshal system is to be continued in all the States, North and South, except Rhode Island, for another year. We do not know that there is any foundation for this statement, for there are a great many reports which come from Washington which are untrue. But if anything of the kind is contemplated in the States which have ever been loyal, we hope President Johnson will at once put a veto upon it. The neces sity for these assumptions has passed away, and in a time of peace it would be wrong for the citizens to be subjected to military as well as civil law. Attorney General Bates, of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, says:

"If a military officer presume to in "If a military officer presume to interfere with the civil courts, or to intermeddle with popular elections, have him indicted for the offence, po matter what is his rank, and prosecuted according to law. And if any soldiers, high or low, do a wrong to a private person under the pretence of military power, let the proper civil action be promptly brought and pressed with all vigor, to a verdict and judgment for damages. My life upon it, this course. vigor, to a vertice and justification damages. My life upon it, this course, diligently and skillfully pursued, will soon bring obstinate offenders to a prosoon bring obstinate offenders to a proper sense of their subordination to the civil power."

Governor Clarke's message to the Mississippi Legislature has been received. After adverting to the respon- President Lincoln, gives advice similar cumstances under which they meet, he admits the war is ended, and with it the power of the confederacy of the southern states; and he expresses satisfaction that his humble part was performed with fidelity to the state and obedience to her laws. He admits that the South ern States will return to the Union, and says the circumstances surrounding them will induce them to consent; but the necessity, being the result of military power, will render reorganization delicate and difficult task.

He advises the adoption of the speed est measures to accomplish this in accordance with the right of the States and liberties of the people. He alludes to the unprecedented unanimity with which the people of Mississippi in 1861, through their authorized delegates in convention, severed their connection with the Union, and says this action was not hasty, but the subject had occupied the minds of the people for many years. Causes which would have justified revolution impelled them to secession. With no purpose of aggression, but for no defense alone, did Mississippi raise armies in obedience to her laws and ordinances to repel invasion. The Northern States, which have demonstrated their earnestness to preserve the Union as essential to free government and liberty, and which have, by the exhibition of their power, astonishof the Abolition press to deny the fact, ed the world, cannot now desire the that this is to be the leading question at abasement and destruction of the peoissue not only in Pennsylvania, but ple whom, in the contest, they found equal to themselves in all except numbers and resources. By the concession of equal rights alone can the full consent of the people be obtained.

He recommends calling a convention to repeal the ordinance of secession, renodel the State Constitution, and enlarge the power of the Legislature. He then recommends the passage of various acts, but as the Legislature adjourned without consulting any of them, they are omitted.

The message concludes as follows: "The terrible contest through which the country has just passed aroused in every section the fiercest passions of the human heart, and in many instances had led to the commission of crimes of the most malignant character, until lawlessness seems to have culminated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the attempt to assassinate Mr. Seward. For these acts, so atrocious, horrible, and repugnant to the instincts of the American heart, and so much opposed to the principles of regulating our social life, you felt, I am sure, in common with the whole people of this State, the profoundest sentiments of detestation. The period, too, at which they occurred was most inauspicious for the fortunes of the country, for they have inflamed the mind of the country. the minds of the northern people, and though right-thinking men ed feelings have passed away, will not attribute them to the southern people, yet for the present they may retard an adjustment of our laws and social institutions on such a as will most speedily give quiet and repose to the people and country. It is alleged that the immediate parquiet ties engaged in the assassination have implicated a number of gentlemen wellnown for their adherence to the cause of the South, amongst them Jefferson Davis and Jacob Thompson, of this Davis and Jacob Thompson, of this State. This implication is repelled by Gov. Clarke, on account of the purity of the private character, the personal ntegrity, honor, truth, and uniform Christian morality of the said gentle men. But he says if the evidence justi-fies the charge, their names and charac-

ters will be tarnished forever. What Next?

Now that the war with the rebels is over, there are very many signs that the "Loyal Leaguers," who have killed off Slavery, are leaguing to kill off something else. Protestant Leaguers seems to be the new name.

The Old School General Assembly Presbyterians are having a General Assembly in Pittsburg, Pa. They seem to be as full o' fight as the new school-ers in Brooklyn. Many of them are certainly very wolfy, and are itching to kill somebody, or if not to kill, to fight. The following is not the report from the Assembly of the Old School, in Pittsburg, but of a religious mass meeting held there, pending the Convention :

[Here follow resolutions adopted by the meeting, deprecating "the fearful growth of the Papacy, both as an ecclesiastical and civil power in this land: that "the present is our auspicious mo ment to bring about the formation of a great National Protestant League," to operate for the overthrow of " Infidelity and Roman Catholicism." The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to carry out their purpose.]

First, the Catholics, then the Jews then the Episcopalian, perhaps, then the Unitarians and Universalists, and Quakers again, perhaps!

The new god that many such "Chris tians" have fallen down to worship o late, is clearly a heathen god—not out God—not even the respectable gods that Egypt, Greece, and Rome have fallen down and worshipped. He is a fighting god—and the devil, doubtless, not the Deity. These sort of "Religionists" (2011 beyer papers) can never, never, be content. England could not hold them, and they fled to could not hold them, and they fled to Holland. Holland was too hot for them and they fled to New England. They there created a Theocracy—and burnt witches, and hung Quakers—and let nobody vote—not of their school and The Baptists were exiled, and "the Orthodox" was the only Church and State. They ever must have a fight on hand; they would "spoil" without they would "spoil" without The saving of souls is a sorry trade for them; the hanging of bodies is their delight. Peace is Hell. War is Heaven.—N. Y. Express.

-----FRED. DOUGLASS, the celebrated ne gro orator, delivered a eulogy on the late President Lincoln, at the Cooper Institute in New York, on Thursday evening. He said "Abraham Lincoln was emphatically the black man's President." He claimed that "it was his privilege to have known Abraham Lincoln personally, the President having invited him to the White House and there treated him like a man and brother." "He was the only white man who could talk to a colored man without assuming an air of condescension. Indeed, while talking with the President, the speaker had forgotten altogether that he himself was a black nan. Mrs. Lincoln, before leaving the White House, had presented Mr. Douglass with Mr. Lincoln's cane, as a memento of the friendship which the deceased President had entertained for

The Valley of Virginia.

The editor of the Hagerstown Mail, who has just returned from the valley f Virginia, whither he had gone to listribute supplies furnished by benevoent citizens of Pennsylvania and Maryland, describes the destitution existing in that war-stricken region as extreme. The fences are down, the barns are empty and the live stock is one. The farmers who remained or have returned are anxious to fix up their places and produce fresh crops; but they have scarcely enough food to sustain their own life, and none to exchange for labor. The Mail states that the "Relief Wagons," under the personal direction of the editor, will again go forward from Hagerstown in a few days.

ATTENTION is requested to the advertisement of Allen C. Hammond, offering several tracts of Virginia land at private sale, ter closed up.

From Mississippi...important Message of Ex-Attorney General Bates on Test Gaths. Gov. Clark, &c., &c., &c. The value of test oaths is being discussed in Missouri, and Hon. Edward Bates, late Attorney General under

sibility of his action in calling the as- to that given by Reverdy Johnson, in sembly together, and to the trying cir. Maryland-to take the oath in order to vote without the least regard to it-because the test is lawless and unconstitutional, Mr. Lincoln addressed a letter to Mr. Bates in which he shows that the convention excludes from voting everybody that rebelled against the Federal Government, or the State Government. The State Government of Missouri passed a secession ordinance, and hence, all loyal people rebelled against the Federal Government. What

vere we to do asks Mr. Lincoln? Vote, says the Attorney-General. "Should a man who believes the cath to be unlawful nevertheless take oath to be unlawful nevertheless take it, if he can do so with a clear conscience, rather than be robbed of his vote by a dishonest trick. I myself can take the oath without any consciousness of having done wrong myself, or any sense of shame, except the humiliation of yielding to an unlawful and unjust demand, dishonestly made upon me. And I don't see why any man should be deterred from taking the oath should be deterred from taking the oatl who has never borne arms against the Government, and knows, in his heart, that he bears true and faithful allegiance to the nation and the State.' As the Judges of Elections have been specially created by the Constitution to

exclude certain classes of men, now loyal and who have not taken up arms, Mr 'Be sure to have a committee of several of the most respectable and solid-men of your precinct to attend the election and keep an exact written statement of every material fact which happens there, noting especially the name and place of abode of every voter who is excluded for refusing to take the unlawful oath. Don't be in-timidated by truculent looks and threats of violence. We have a pretty good act of Congress now reaching the subject, and the United States Circuit Court is

all, the reign of the law is about to be restored.The Public Deht. The Secretary of the Treasury has published a correct statement of the public debt, as it appeared on the books

of May, 1865. The amount of outstanding indebtedness, bearing interest in coin, at that date, was \$1,108,113,842—the interest being \$64,480,489.50.

The amount of the debt bearing interest in lawful money, other than coin, was \$1,053,476,371—the interest being

\$60,158,384,52, The debt on which interest has ceased, s \$786,270. The debt bearing no interest-green-

backs in circulation—is \$482,829,270,57. The total indebtedness is \$2,635,205,-753.50—the interest on the same, both in gold and paper, being \$124,638,874. The amount of legal tender notes in circulation, is \$659, 160, 569. This includes \$435,687,906 of the new issue, and \$106-543,620 of the compound interest notes, issued under the act of June 30, 1864. The uncalled for pay requisitions is forty millions of dollars, and the amount in Treasury notes over twenty-

five millsons. The amount of postal currency issued and circulation is \$24,664,000. But behind all this indebtedness here are hundreds of millions of floatng indebtedness and claims of every description, which it will take years to

THE CABINET.

audit.

Probable Resignation of Secretary Stan dent---Need of Rest the Reason for Re-Other Changes...Tro the Interior Department.
[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1865. It is reported on good authority to-night that Mr. Stanton has resigned. This is not positively confirmed, but it is known that he has determined to leave the Cabinet very soon.

There is a report affoat that the decis-

ion has been assisted by a violent col-lision between the President and Secreary-both strong willed men-in which the latter indulged in his brusque man ners, and the former took occasion to inform him that he, "Andy," was President of the United States. But i s said that there is not much in this, or the President assured a Major General yesterday that the separation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. Stanton by his exausting labors.

Mr. Stanton has been offered the position of Minister to Berlin; but the place is not deemed of sufficient importance. If his resignation be not already in

the President's hands, it will be shortly Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned peremptorily, and will go as Minister Resi dent to Berne, in place of Mr. Fogg. He has engaged passage, and will sa by the 1st of July. It is also rumored that Mr. Field, an-

other assistant, is willing to accept some The difference of opinion existing between Secretary Harlan and Mr. Usher, his predecessor, is very considerable, and is assuming a serious form. The new Secretary is examining in a very impartial manner the huge contracts which the retired officer signed just before leaving, and is demanding that they be re-established on the principles

of equity and honesty.

Against this rough criticism Mr.

Usher protests in behalf of his clients, making the fight it is understood before the President. The Interior Depart ment, consequently, is considerably

As one result of the complication Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary, is leaving the Department, and John Wilson, now Third Auditor, will succeed him

Exit Holt. The surrender of Kirby Smith heralds the near approach of the end of Judge Advocate General Holt, because it proclaims that rebellion no longer con-tinues to defile the land. The sixth section of the act of Congress of June 20 1864, which established a bureau military justice (what a misnomer under Holt's administration), expressly provided that the bureau, and its he judge advocate general, should exist only "during the continuance of the rebellion." That point of time has arrived in fact, although perhaps there needs an official announcement by President Johnson to completely sever the country from all official association with that "body of sin," the present bureau of mllitary justice. Undoubtedly Stanton and Holt will seek by every mean in their power to put off and postpon such executive action, but we hope the President will rise superior to all such influences. Let him make all prope haste to utter the glad words that rebel lion no longer exists in the United States, and he will cause, from end to end of the republic, such heartfelt rejoic ing as has rarely been seen in man's history! And how the public heart will leap with emotions of gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all good, if the same proclamation which speedily announces the end of the rebellion proclaims the end of Stanton!—N. Y. World.

A WRITEB in the Concord Patriot calls those clergymen who are so full of wrath and all uncharitableness the "blood hounds of Zion." A very appropriate designation for "brimstone clergy."—Easton Argus.

Yes-quite as good as that which ised to be applied to himself by the Rev. Wm. Bivens, a colored clergyman who "travelled the circuit" in Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Valley of Virginia, whose boast it was that he was "God Almighty's Bulldog sent here to bark at the Devil's Hogs.

Pretty Good. At last accounts, Bennett had about

\$2,000,000 subscribed towards the fund to pay off the national debt, leaving a balance of only \$3,998,000,000. Mr. E. D. Chamberlin, of New York, writes to the Express that he has no wish to advertise himself, but that Bennett is at liberty to put his name down slyly for he remainder, and thus have the matA Card from President Buchanan.

A Card from President Buchanan.
To the Edwar of the N. Y. Tribune:
SIB: In courtesy lought to thank you, as I do sincerely, for your offered use of the Tribune, for "any explanation, comment or disclaimer" of the acts of my Administration during the last six months of its existence. This kind offer should be cordially accepted; but admonished by advancing years, of which anould be cordinally accepted; but admonished by advancing years, of which you give me warning, I sometime since compiled a history of it during this period, chiefly from the proceedings of Congress and other official and reliable documents, too long for publication in the *Tribune*. This has not been published hitherto, because of my reluctance, for several reasons, to obtrude myself upon public attention during the prose-

opon puone attention during the prose-cution of the war now happily termi-nated in the suppression of the rebellion. Though we have been "life-long political opponents," as you truly observe, I have for many years been a reader of *The Tribune*. This I have reader of *The Troume*. This I have done to obtain a knowledge of the principles and policy of the Republican party from their ablest and most influential expounder, and one who, while ential expounder, and one wno, which contending against political opponents, has had the candor and courage to present to the public the Democratic propositions and principles he assailed. I sitions and principles he assailed. I would, therefore, put it to yourself whether it was quite compatible with this character to assume that my contradiction of an article in another joural, relating to matters of fact dating as far back as the Cincinnati Convention of June, 1856, has been intended as a defense of the acts of an Administration which did not come into existence until nine months afterward, and thereupon to pronounce the conclusion "that Mr. Buchanan's letter has not vindi-

cated Mr. Buchanan's career. Mr. Buchanan has carefully refrained for four long years from any attempt to vindicate his "career" as President, except so far as this was forced upon him in his controversy with General Scott; and this course he shall still continue to pursue until the publication of his historical sketch. Indeed, his re-cent letter to the editor of the New York Post would never have been written had Post would never have been written had the editor republished from his files the old article as published nearly nine years before (though never known to Mr. B. until a few days ago), with any comments he might have thought proper. That of which Mr. Buchanan now complains is that the new article. an independent tribunal—and, best of now complains is, that the new article though ostensibly based upon the old resents a statement of facts essentially different, in a most important particular, from the original; and this, too, of the Treasury Department, on the 31st with the evident object of injuring his character. This change consists in sub-stituting for the name of Col. Black who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Con vention, that of Judge Black who was not, and at the same time referring to the fact that "the Judge was afterward Attorney-General under Mr. Buchan-

Whence this radical change, if not to bring home to Mr. Buchanan a com-plicity in the infamous pledge which the last article falsely, but in express terms, attributes to Judge Black. Had the facts stated in this article, on the authority of the editors of Mr. authority of the editor of The Post, remained without contradiction, would have been taken for granted by the public, to the lasting and serious in jury of the reputation both of Judge Black and Mr. Buchanan.

It is but justice to the memory of a prave and lamented officer to repeat that, in his ardent and impassioned remarks before the Convention, evidently without previous preparation, there is not the least color for attributing to Colonel Black a pledge which would have been a serious imputation upon the fair fame of a man without fear and without re-

proach. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN. Wheatland, near Lancaster, May 23, 1865. [As Mr. Buchanan has not seen fit to comment on the new points made in our former article, we deem it but fair to say no more.—Ed. Tribune.]

Mr. Buchanan's letter was printed in the Tribune of Saturday last and should have appeared in the Intelligencer some days ago. But our copy of the Tribune containing it was lost and we did not succeed in replacing it till this morn-

ing. The historical sketch of the last six months of his Administration, which Mr. Buchanan states that he has prepared, will, we understand, be issued by one of the leading Publishing Houses of New York in the course of a month or two. We can only say of it at the present time, that Mr. Buchanan's most intimate friends are confident it will fully vindicate his character as a states-

man and a patriot End of the War-What is to Become of The Albany Argus suggests the following plan for an appropriate disposi-

tion of the immortal Fry: The regular Dogberries of the draftthe men who could never tell the quota, or when the draft was to commence, or who was exempt or who was not or how many was called for, or for what term, or who could be a substitute, or who could not—what is to become of them? To put Dunce's caps on their discrowned heads, and let asses' ears cover their epauletets, and a fool's bauble take the place of their idle swords, would be merely to make them a temporary larghing teach. porary laughing stock! They might be employed as a constabulary in some of those interior cities in which the old watch is still retained-the leathern watch is said retained—the leathern hat, the rattle, and the watch-box in which they kept their somnolent vigils, would befit them. But this would afford refuge but for a few. What, for instance, would become of the head of the Mudfog Corps—Colonel Marshal

We have a suggestion to make in the premises. In the Dudley Observatory is a calculating machine imported by a spirited merchant from one of the swedish Universities, which is a most wonderful invention, if anybody knew how to use it. It has a handle! Now we propose to put Fry, as soon ashe has done studying Daboll presented by a generous people, in charge of this machine. Give him the problem of a population of district, age, sex, teeth, hair, stature, strength, birth, health, and give him figures in full and vulgar fractions ad libitum, let him multiply divides ad libitum, let him multiply, divide, substract and add, and make him FIND THE QUOTA. Fastened to the handle of that machine, his life would pass in what Mantelini calls "one eternal dem-

nition grind.' Dissatisfaction Among the Soldiers. HARRISBURG, June 2. - Great dissatisaction prevails here among year's troops at the order of the Gov-ernment reducing the bounties of such organizations twenty-five per cent. The excuse that these troops are mustered out before the expiration of their term is regarded by will stable. out before the expiration of their term is regarded by all right-minded men as untenable. The State authorities are increasing their exertions to have these orders rescinded and to secure for the one year troops the original amount of bounty to which they are entitled. Up to this hour ten regiments have reported for payment at Camp Curtin. ed for payment at Camp Curtin. The paymasters are now actively engaged in paying off these troops, and as soon as the transportation can be arranged the men will be sent to their localities in different parts of the State.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company eceived orders on Wednesday to be in readiness to send 20,000 Western men over their line to Pittsburgh.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. Report of the sales at the Gothic Sale tables for the week ending May 31, 1865: Staties for the week ending May 31, 1865:
The demand for carriage and buggy horses is good, and supply light. Good horses will bring from \$200 to \$400 each.
The sales at this stable for the past week are 49 head of fine horses at \$150 to \$400, and 4 to a California man for \$1.00. 19 head of fine horses at \$150 to \$400, and a to a California man for \$1,200.

Common horses are in demand, and sell readily at \$100 to \$160. There is a good demand for Mares for the Southern trade. Good large mules are scarce and wanted at \$200 to \$300 each.

Auction sales for the past week were 115 head of horses and mules, ranging in price

Auction sales for the past week were 11b head of horses and mules, ranging in price from \$20 to \$200 each. There is more good horses sold at auction now, than at any time before, and bringing better prices.—Price

On the Minnesota river, above St. wheat, it is said, is a drug at fifty cents a bushel. In the storehouses thou sands of bushels are waiting transportation, and thousands upon thousands of bushels have suffered from dampness and heating. Some dealers who bought a year since at a dollar, and even shillings a bushel there, have been ruined by the fall. The enormous cost of railroad transportation eats up, it is said, all the profit on the article, and keeps the price down to the producer.

-The collection of internal revenue in Richmond has begun,

General Sherman in New York. At anearly hour on Thursday morning, Iajor General Sherman arrived in New York, and immediately proceeded in carriage to the private residence of Mr. Scott, No. 64 East Twenty-third street.
The here of the Carolinas had express-

The hero of the Carolinas had expressed a wish that his visit to the city should be without ostentation or display, so no public demonstration took place on his arrival.

General Sherman was accompanied by his wife and son, the members of his staff, Governor Fenton, Colonel Farrel, the Governor's private secretary. State the Governor's private secretary, State Surgeon General Pomfret, and other prominent gentlemen.

A few minutes after six o'clock the

A few minutes after SIX O'CIOCK the train arrived at Jersey City. There were few persons present at the time, and but one or two who recognized Gen. Sherman. The party immediately went on board the ferry boat, and were rought across the river to the foot of Cortlandt street. On the boat were cordandt street. On the boat were soldiers who recognized Gen. Sherman having served under him. They crowd ed around their late gallant commander, who shook each of them cordially by

the hand.
Governor Fenton had invited the General to visit the State Soldiers' Depot, in Howard street, during the afternoon, where Rev. Dr. Tyng was engaged to preach, but circumstances prevented his preach, but circumstances prevented his attendance.

During the day quite a number of calls were made at the temporary resi-dence of General Sherman, in Twenty-

third street. In the afternoon he rode out to the In the atternoon ne rode out to the Central Park, and was recognized by some who cheered him as he passed.

Shortly before nightfall the General appeared on the balcomy of the house, after returning from his ride, and stood there for some time enjoying the re-freshing breeze then blowing. Few passers by were aware of the fact that the modest, stern looking soldier before the modest, stern looking soldier before them, was the great master mind which had crushed out the most baneful and rabid elements of rebellion. Two hours later, however, knots of persons congregated on the sidewalk and watche

carefully, in order, if possible, to catch a glimpse of one whom they had learned to honor. But the bird had flown for the time being. He had gone to Niblo's Garden, in company with General Van Vleit and Mr. Scott, Jr. At half-past seven o'clock the General left Twenty-third street on foot, and proceeded to Niblo's Garden. He was shown to a stage box, fronting the audience. On entering he was immediately ately recognized, and cheer upon cheer sent up in his honor. Renewed calls sent up in his honor. Renewed calls were made upon him for a speech, but without effect. He merely bowed his acknowledgments. After about an hour' stay he retired, and then a grand rush was made by all contiguous to the box, in order to shake the hand of the recognizer commender. With great effort

box, in order to shake the nand of the popular commander. With great effort a passage was made for him, and he at length made his escape through a back entrance to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he remained for some time, and then returned home. then returned home.

At twelve o'clock General Sherman reached Mr. Scott's house in Twenty-third street. A crowd had lingered around the house the entire evening, and swelled to somewhat respectable numbers at twelve o'clock. When the General came up he was surrounded. then returned home. General came up he was surrounded.—

He ascended the stoop, however, and, taking off his hat, said: taking off his nat, said:

Boys—I am not going to make any speech in New York, so you need not wait here. I am much obliged to you for coming to see me. Good night.

A Voice—We want to look at you,

deneral. General Sherman—You will see me a broad daylight to-morrow, riding down Broadway.

A Voice—Come down, and let us shake your hand.

General then descended went through a severe ordeal of handshaking.
Three cheers were then given for the General, when he entered the house and the crowd dispersed.

General Sherman's Farewell to His SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, NO. 76.

HDQS. MID. DIV. OF THE MISSIS'I,) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, '65. The General commanding announce to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us o part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be retained in service until furher orders. And now that we are about to separate, to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs when but little more than a year ago, we were gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the

future was wrapped in doubt and un-certainty. Three armies had come to-gether from distant fields, with separate histories, yet bound by one com-mon cause—the union of our country and the perpetuation of the government f our inheritance. There is no need to recall to memories Tunnell Hill, with its Rocky Face Mountain, and Buzzard Roost Gap, with the ugly forts of Dalton behin We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but dashed through Snake Creek Gap, and fell on Ressacca, then on to Etowal to Dallas, Kennesaw, and the heats of summer found users the second ound us on the banks of the Chatta hooche, far from home and dependent on a single road for supplies. Again we were not to be held back by any stacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy battles for the possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future; but we solved the problem, and destroyed Atlanta, struck boldly across the State of Georgia, secured all the main arteries of life to our enemy,

nd Christmas found us at Savannah

Waiting there only long enough to fill

our wagons, we again began a march which for peril, labor and results will

compare with any ever made

organized army.
The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers, were all passed in mid winter, with its floods and rains, in the face of with its hoods and rains, in the face of an accumulating enemy; and after the battles of Averysboro and Bentonsville we once more came out of the wilderness to meet our friends at Goldsboro. Even then we paused only long enough to ge new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh and beyond, until we met our enemy, sueing for peace instead of war, and offer-ing to submit to the initial land. ing to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, nor mountains, nor rivers nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us; but when he who had fought us hard and persistently offered submission, your General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed which resulted, as von all know. in his surrender. How you all know, in his surrender. How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy, of the peace which now dawns on us, must be judged by others, not by us. But that you have done all that men could do, has been admitted by those in authority; and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills our land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated. and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United

States To such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that successes in the past are due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home, he will only say, that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, soil and producversified in climate, soil and produc-tions that every man may surely find a home and occupation suited to his tastes; and none should yield to the natural impotence sure to result from our past life of excitement and advenour past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new adventure abroad; but do not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointment.

Your General now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that, as in war you have been good selding, as in precedent.

you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unortunately, new war should arise in our country, Sherman's army will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth to defend and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice. By order of Maj. General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Ass't Adj't General Gov. Brown, of Georgia, Congressman Boyce, of South Carolina, and Gov. Hamil on, of Texas, had separate interviews with

the President on Friday, -The Administration, on Thursday, finally concluded to turn Jefferson Dayls over to the civil authorities for trial,

The Hermitage.

The Home of Jackson in a Dilapidated -Message of

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 26, 1865. Fentlemen of the Senate: I have had the honor to receive Senate resolution No. 65, requesting me to communicate to the Senate all information in my possession in reference to the pres-ent status of the Hermitage property, including an account of its purchase by the State, the amount paid, and all sub sequent legislation in regard to it—what acts of ownership have been exercised over it, &c., as well as any recommendation I may have to offer in regard to

ts future management. I regret to say that the absence of the archives of the State, and of all persons and papers connected with the State Government since the purchase of State Government since the purchase of the Hermitage property, leaves me in possession of but little information of the nature called for, which is not in possession of any member of your honorable body or equally accessible to

him.

This property was purchased by one of my predecessors, under the act of 1856, chapter 96, for the sum of forty-eight thousand dollars; for which amount the bonds of the State were issued to the compant or his mortgage. The act prothe conds of the State were issued to the occupant or his mortgage. The act provides that Mr. A. Jackson, the proprietor, should retain possession for the two years then next succeeding, unless the control government should apply for general government should apply for it for a branch of the Military Academy at West Point, for which purpose the Governor was to tender it to the federal government. In the event the general government did not accept it for this purpose within two years, it was made the duty of the Governor acres laid off, including the tomb, man sion, spring and spring houses, and expose the balance to public sale for cash," and report his sale to the Legislature of 1859-60.

By the act of February 6, 1858, the further time of two years was allowed the Federal Government to accept the proposition contained in the act of 1856.

By the act of March 24, 1860, the Governor and Secretary of State are requested to make such repairs and improvements as in their judgment may be necessary, and to employ "a laboring force" to keep the houses, gardens, tomb and surrounding grounds in a perfect state of repair. This act recites, by way of preamble, that the property is "in a dilapidated condition." It does not annear from anything repusing in not appear from anything remaining in the Executive Department that anything was done under the act in the way of repairs. I have not had leisure since the passage of the resolution to visit the Hermitage, but if it was in a "dilapidated" condition in 1860, its condition now, after four years of civil war, may be easily conjectured.

The following calculation shows the

liability of the State on account of the Hermitage property:
Six per cent bonds of the State, issued
March, 1858...... Interest to March, 1865.....

nas been a most signal failure. other hand, if it was thought to be a good investment, it has been equally a ailure; for, so far as I can learn, not a dollar has been realized in return.

It is certainly a remarkable case of inattention, both in the proprietor, who has all the time enjoyed the profits of this fine farm, and of the State government, with the Treasury at command all of whom should have been impelled by a spirit of reverence for the illustri-ous dead, that in 1860, in a time of profound peace, "the tomb and grounds were in a dilapidated condition." I am not able to inform the Senate what acts of ownership have been exer-

cised over the property further than appears from legislation in reference to it. I hope to be able in my message to you, at your regular session, to give you full information under all the heads of inquiry embraced in the resolution, and to offer some recommendation regarding its future management. I will add, for the information of the nate, that Mrs. Jackson the

of the late proprietor, has presented an earnest appeal to the President of the United States, asking that "a permanent home be secured to her at the Hermitage;" and the President has referred er application to me. The attention of the Legislature may be called to her application hereafter.

W. G. Brownlow.

General Grant's Congratulatory Address. Lieutenant General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies: VAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S)
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DIC., June 2.

OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DIC., June 2. ()
GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 108.
Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:
By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the su-premacy of the Union and the Constipremacy of the Union and the Consti-tution, overthrown all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and the pro-clamations forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the rebel-lion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugu-rate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every foot of American soil.— Your marches, seiges and battles, in dis-tance, duration, resolution and brilliance tance, duration, resolution and brilliance of results dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriotic precedent in defense of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defense. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens. To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives; the graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, and ho memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families. (Signed)

Lieutenant-General Official: E. D. Townsend, A. A. G. The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

It will hereafter be a cause of constant regret if the trial of Jefferson Davis regret if the trial of Jefferson, Davis shall take place in the local court of the District of Columbia. Chief-Justice Chase's objection to having the indictment laid in his circuit, it is easy to properties the research. But gives his penetrate the reason of. But since political aspirations forbid him to ocpontical aspirations forbid him to oc-cupy his conspicuous and appropriate place in a great historic drama, as Chief-Justice Marshall did at the trial of Aaron Burr, one or another of the associate justices might far better discharge the duty which conflicts with the ambition of their chief than the District of Columof their chief than the District of Columbia court, which, whatever the ability of its judges, has no prestige, no history, no venerable associations, no national fame; which can determine nothing, decide nothing, and must, after all its labors are ended, leave the great legal and constitutional questions that will arise out of the trial of Mr. Davis in precisely the unsettled state wherein they cisely the unsettled state wherein they now rest, with no argument more con-vincing than a sword's, and no decision more conclusive than a battle-field's, pronounced in a case which ought to ommand the weightiest deliberations and the most authoritative adjudications of the highest tribunal in the land,
Mr. Johnson has indicated his purpose to give Mr. Davis the benefit of the professional ability of Chas. O'Conor, Esq. the recognized leader of the American bar, is not only a recognition of Mr Davis' right to the benefit of counsel but a magnanimous assurance to him and to all whom it may concern, that the Government deems its own dignity implicated in grudging him nothing which he can challenge as his right, or

which he can challenge as his right, or claim as his privilege.

We would still urge upon Mr. Johnson the importance—for it is not yet too late to cause a transfer to be made—of having the trial transferred to the Supreme Court. It is not enough to insure the presence of pre-eminent ability at the bar. There should be eminent learning, and the highest authority presiding upon the bench when Mr. Davis comes to his trial.—N. Y. World.

- Governor McGrath, of South Carolina, was arrested at Columbia on the 27th ult. He had previously issued a proclamation stating that his executive functions were ended by the Federal military occupation of the State. a dollar accessor