"The printing presses shall be free to every erson who undertakes to examine the proerson who undertakes to examine the pre-eedings of the legislature, or any branch c overnment; and no law shall ever be mad o restrain the right thereof. The free commi-lication of thought and only long to the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

THE EXAMINER, referring to the amnesty proclamation issued by President Johnson, which it approves, expresses a "doubt whether any other government, at the close of a greatinsurrection against its authority and existence, ever followed up its triumph with such sweeping liberality as this."

Our impression is that the British government was equally liberal with its rebellious subjects in India a few years ago. Next to our own, the Sepoy Rebellion was perhaps the most formidable that has occurred during the present generation. Nearly all the actors in it, from the highest officer to the humbles private, were, up to the moment of the outbreak, in the military service of the government against which they rose.-This put them on the same footing with officers and soldiers of our old army, who deserted their flag to take part in the rebellion.

At the outset, for the purpose of striking terror, the British authorities in India indulged in severities which we rejoice to say our Government never resorted to. A number of the rebellious Sepoys-possibly ten or fifteen, or even more-were tied up to the muzzles of cannon and blown to atoms. These shocking executions were soon discontinued, either because the Governor General of India found that they did not produce the desired effect, or because the Home Government disapproved

At the close of the war, according to our recollection, a general amnesty was extended to the vanquished rebels. Even the King of Delhi, who bore the same official relation to that rebellion that Mr. Davis has borne to the one our Government has just succeeded in supessing-having been installed as its civil head—was, we think, though taken into custody, not called upon to expiate his offence with his life.

It is true this Sepoy rebellion did not threaten the "existence" of the British government. It threatened only its "authority" in India. If it had been successful, the British government would still have continued to exist, though shorn of its immense possessions in Southern Asia. But would the success of the Rebellion in our own country have put an end to the existence of the government of the United States? Not necessarily. We think it would not. We believe the government would have continued to exist, though shorn of its authority in the Southern States.

We are under the impression that the liberality of which the Examiner speaks, and which we are glad to find it approve, is not without example in the recent history of one of the leading powers of Europe. But if this were not so, we should still hope to find our government a fit representative of that high order of christian civilization which the North (and especially the New England portion of it) has claimed as its distinguishing characteristic.

IF JEFF. DAVIS don't get a trial of some sort, it will not be because the the civil courts, and the next day they have told us he would certainly be tried by a military court. And now we are worse muddled than ever, for the Washington Republican of June 6th asserts with great positiveness that the Government has not decided to try him before the civil court of the District of Columbia, but before a military commission; whilst the Washington Star of the same date says preparations are going forward to try him before the civil court in about ten days. There seems to be as much doubt about this matter as there was about the composition of "weal pie" in the days of Sam. Weller. "But what's the difference when the pie-men themselves can't

THE DEMOCRATS of Mercer county, as we learn from the Pittsburg Post, propose liberally to support any sound Democrat who will undertake the publication of a newspaper for them. There are nearly three thousand Democratic voters in the county, which is one of the largest and wealthiest counties in Western Pennsylvania. The Post says: "Any person, who will publish thorough Democratic paper, will be well supported, both with the needful and with brains. There is a printing press, owned by some Democrats in the county, that can be procured to publish the paper. All that is wanted, is a man who combines thorough business capacity, and a practical knowledge of the business, with capability, and he will be ably sustained. Let such a man address J. P., P. O. Box 36, Sharon, Mer cer county, Pa., and he will receive all information required."

REV. JOSEPH CLARK, of Chambers burg, died at that place on Friday last from injuries received on the Monday previous. Mr. Clark was born near Carlisle in 1825, and graduated at Marshall College in 1848. In June 1852 he was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian congregation of Chambersburg, which he continued to serve until October 1857, when he was compelled by physical disability to relinquish the active duties of the ministry. He then engaged in mechanical pursuits, in the prosecution of which he met the accident that resulted in his death.

The Repository says: "Although was well known that his injuries were severe and painful, yet no apprehension was felt for his safety until a few hours before his death. His condition first became known to himself, and to the great surprise of his friends, at a time when all indications seemed favorable he expressed the opinion that he could not recover. His loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends, and will be sorely felt by the church, of which he had for a long time been an earnest and able supporter, and by this community of which he was a valuable member.

"The Bloodhounds of Zion."

The General Assembly of the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, which held its session in Brooklyn, New York, by a resolution unanimously adopted, recommended granting the right of suffrage to the negroes of the South. "These clerical bodies (says the Cincinnati Enquirer act as if they believed they were commissioned to exercise a general supervision over all matters relating to human government as well as to exercise the special one of saving souls. Probably their jurisdiction embraces all that territory. If so, the Good Father ought to have endowed them with more brains than they give evidence of possessing.'

THE HARRISBURG UNION says the water will be let into the Pennsylvania Canal, at the several feeders between Columbia and Hollidaysburg, on the 15th inst., and boating will commence on or about the 20th,

The Future of the South The fact that Jamaica and other West nost productive portions of the world ng as they were tilled by slave labor, have become little better than barren wastes since the conversion of the slaves into "freedmen," led us to ap prehend that the abolition of slavery in our Southern States would work disadvantageously there also. Looking over the map of the world, we could pick out no spot that was prospering under free black labor. Jamaica and Cuba,

ying side by side at the mouth of the gulf of Mexico, were found to be strongy in contrast with one another. The production and commerce of the forthe latter is, both agriculturally and commercially, a mine of wealth and a hive of industry. Jamaica is free, Cuba slave; and before she was free, Jamaica was more prosperous than Cuba. Brazil, too, the only country on the American continents in which African slavery has existed up to this time, except the United States, is (with the same exception) the only one that has steadily prospered. From these facts it seemed as if the compulsory labor of negroes was indispensable to the prosperity of countries lying within or near the cropics, and we feared that the sudden uprooting of the slave labor system of the South, would in a great measure suspend the production of that great staple which has so often turned the balance of trade" in favor of this coun-

try. We are glad to find, now that the Southern labor-system is undergoing this radical change, that persons whose means of weighing the probable consequences of the change are superior to ours, take a very hopeful view of the future prospects of the South. We hope the Louisville Journal, from which we take the following, may find all its bright anticipations realized: "The lately rebellious States now

sent a most inviting field to the genius skill, industry, and wealth of the coun skill, industry, and weath of the country. With a rapidity greatly exceeding any former expectation, the people of those States are settling again into the condition of peace and exerting themselved to repair all invites resulting. selves to repair all injuries resulting from the war. The South possesses great recuperative power which will soon prove more than equal to the losses sustained within the last four years, sustained within the last lour years, and, after a comparatively brief period, the people there will realize more than their old property. Since the close of hostilities, large public meetings have been held in many portions of the South to consider the new situation of affairs produced by events of war and on each roduced by events of war, and, on each occasion, the clearest practical views have been expressed as to the course to be adopted to place the South fairly upon her feet again. The masses seem disposed to adapt themselves as speedas possible to inevitable destiny naking the best of circumstances about hem. But little disposition appears to them. uarrel or murmur over the destruction of slavery, which was generally regarded as a foregone conclusion from the downfall of rebel power. Turning their aces to the future, radiant with the sun of a new era, the people are seeking to identify their interests and themselves with the irresistible tendency of events by which the nation is to be disenthralled from old prejudices and broken systems.

The war has carried desolation into many portions of the South, but the strong, healthy impulse now being diffused will soon gather up the fragments of society and re-establish those channels of wealth and labor which are to give at last a more enduring prosperity than the Southern States have ever enthan the Southern states have ever enjoyed. Those States are yet but poorly developed. They possess resources of wealth as yet untouched by the hands of enterprise and skill. A great war brings out new forces and pow that brings out new forces, and, now that our civil struggle is over, a wonderful newspapers have not set up enough tribunals to try him. One day they have told us he would certainly be tried in the elements of greatness so long the elements of greatness so long the speaker, a hue and cry would have been at once raised against him by papers of the Abolition ilk for speaking disrespending to the speaking disrespending disrespending to the speaking disrespending to the speaking disrespending to the speaking disrespending to the speaking disrespending disre concealed within her bosom. New en ergy will be given to the cause of education, the spirit of nationality will dis-pel the mists of secession and nullification, and the inspiring touch of free labor, taking the place of the slavery system, will unfold a thousand hidden sources of power from which the masses have been excluded by the concentrated

wealth of the few. In every city of the hitherto rebel-lious States able newspapers have al-ready been established, which are devo ted to the discussion not so much o politics as agitated by demagogues and office-seekers as to the immediate, stantial welfare of the South. They are stantial welfare of the South. They are inculcating a sound, enlightened, popular sentiment, daily urging the inestimable advantages of the Union, seeking to remove that sectional animosity which gave birth to the war itself, and pointing to those great interests which, when properly developed, will make the Southern States, more than ever, a powerful and glorious part of the nation. Thus instructed, the people are opening their eyes as they have never done before, and inviting capital and labor from the Northern States to assist in the great ask of restoration. We congratulat the country upon the cheering prospect presented. It strengthens our confidence that the spirit of fraternity is at work, and that it will soon heal the bleeding wounds of war, and re-unite bleeding wounds of war, and re-unite the old ligaments of the Union in an

everlasting bond. Won't Swallow It.

A letter appears in the Cincinnati Enquirer, the writer of which, that journal says, has been "an active and nfluential worker in the Republican party,"protesting against the new plank of negro suffrage. We make an extract:

"Some of my party associates wan the blacks to be put on an equality with the whites—to have the elective franhise, &c., &c., in other words, to b

chise, &c., &c., in other words, to be put on an equality, civilly, and politically, with the whites.

"That opens up a new question far beyond slavery. Universal freedom does not mean universal privileges. Policy forbids women voting—that privilege is denied them. Minors are not vilege is denied them. Minors are not allowed to vote, sit on juries or hold offices any more than women. Aliens are not allowed to do either until they are naturalized. It is policy, not principle, that controls the elective fran-Policy, therefore, impels me oppose negro suffrage, either North or

New Idea of Freedom The Philadelphia Bulletin, a bitter Abolition paper, has a letter from Rich-

mond, Va., which says: "Swarms of negroes have come to the swarms of negroes have come to the city from a distance, knowing that they are free, and expecting to be fed and clothed and have nothing to do. But General Patrick has determined to teach hem better, and a bureau is organizing, at the head of which is Captain George Gibson, of the 11th U. S. Infantry, which is toorganize all the idle negroes, and set them to some useful ment."

In the paragraph above is written the history, or rather the result, of negro

emancipation. REV. CHARLES LANE, who has just returned from Charleston, relates an incident concerning Jeff. Davis' household which has not before appeared in print. In disposing of his slaves the great traitor committed to the especial care of Gen. Saxton a little negro boy, who was about the same age (some eight or ten years) of Davis' young son, and who had been the latter's most familiar companion from infancy. When the time for separation came both lads made the most demonstrative expressions of attachment, literally being torn from each other's arms, crying bitterly; and soon after the colored boy had been placed on board another vessel he jumped overboard, in order to go back to "Bub Davis."

BEN Wade's Committee on the Conduct of the War, after a continuous session of nearly four years, has concluded its labors, and found but one General officer in the army not censurable. That officer is Ben. Butler, of Lowell,

THE NEW YORK SUN cautions consumers generally against the stories of India Islands, which were among the dealers in prints and muslin to the effect that these articles will soon run up. to and beyond fifty cents a yard, and that other goods must go up in the same proportion. At this moment goods are not abundant in the market, the demands are large and prices are up. But it must be borne in mind, that all the cotton mills, many of which had suspended temporarily until quite recently, are now all running on full time and to their fullest capacity. The Sun adds that every indication points to a decline before many weeks.

The Herald says it is not improbable that gold will reach 150 before long. (In mer have run down to nothing, whilst that case the Sun's expectations of a reduction in the price of cotton goods would hardly be realized.) The speculative spirit on the Stock Exchange is becoming stronger, and the bulls are more hopeful of a rise than they have been since the recent depression, the increasing ease in the money market being in their favor, while they argue that prices are very low. It is also expected that stocks will sympathize in some degree with the further advance of gold which is predicted on the basis of the large legitimate demand for export in the face of the limited supply. The New York flour market was firmer on Thursday, and the sales made were at slightly improved prices. Coffee sold at 23 and 231 centsingold, equal to 31 in greenbacks, for prime Rio.-

Cotton ranged from 28 to 50 cents, according to quality. Hops 8 to 20 cents for common to good, and 25 to 32 for choice and fancy. Molasses 40 to 60 cents per gallon for Cuba, and 60 to 65 for Porto Rico. Sugar 10 to 16. Spirits of turpentine \$1.70 to \$1.75. Rice 9 to 12 cents. Sales of three hundred packages of meats at 12½ to 14 cents for shoulders and $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ for hams.

The aggregate value of the exports, exclusive of specie, from New York to foreign ports, during the week ending June 6, was \$1,250,702.

TWENTY THOUSAND Polish exiles. who are now scattered over western Europe, are said by the New York Tribune to be "looking wishfully across the Atlantic for a new home." That paper thinks they would be a valuable acquisition to any thinly-settled country, as they are generally agriculturists and shepherds by training. "Mr. Jos. Koronikolski," who issaid to have been the leader of the Poles who were defeated in the late insurrection, has arrived in New York and is about to solicit contributions to aid the exiles in getting to this country. They design planting a colony and intend to apply to our government for a grant of land. It would be a somewhat remarkable exercise of liberality on the part of the government of the United States, which has just expended four thousand million dollars putting down a rebellion against its authority, to make a grant of land to thousand Poles whose only twenty claim to our bounty is founded on the fact that they are unsuccessful rebels against their own government! The public lands can be put to other and better uses. National, like individual charity, should begin at home.

The Effects of the War. The Church Advocate, an intensely loyal paper of this city, has published some extracts from the Fast Day Sermon of Rev. George Junkin, D. D. Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. If the same language had been used by any Democratic at once raised against him by papers of enormous sums which have been adectfully of our brave soldiers:

"Profarity, drunkenness, gambling, "Profarity, drunkenness, gambling, Sabbath breaking and debauchery prevail over all the land, but above all, in the army and navy. Many hundreds, indeed, have been dis missed the service for these crimes alone; but the expurgation has been only partial, and this by reason of the humiliating been dis missed the service for these crimes alone; but the expurgation has been only partial, and this by reason of the humiliating fact that some very distinguished officers indulged in some of these criminal practices, and thus seem to be above law. Indeed, the sentiment that swearing and intemperance are military necessities is not unfrequently hinted at, if not distinctly avowed. There is too much reason to believe that There is too much reason to believe that alco hol has destroyed more lives in this war than gunpowder."

Will our pious neighbor of the Express, and his reporters and army correspondents, make a note of the above and "pitch in" to the reverend slanderer of the Union army?

Some people cannot enjoy life unless they have somebody always on hund to hate. Life stagnates, becomes insipid, waterish, without this. Nothing to talk about, nothing to keep up the without this. Nothing to talk about, nothing of the circulation, nothing to impart heat to the temper. Some of the house dogs of journalism, that stayed about home, barking and growling, while others went abroad and chased the enemy, are in a very bad way for somebody to hate.—Last Evening's Engages. ning's Express.

Exactly so. What a life-like picture our neighbor has drawn of himself and the other "house-dogs of journalism" with whom he has been in sympathy for the last four years. These patriots stayed about home, barking and growling, [at their Democratic neighbors] while others went abroad and chased the enemy." Their greatest pleasure seems to be in having "some-body always on hand to hate." "Life," with them, "becomes insipid and waterish" when they have "nothing to talk about, nothing to keep up the circulation, nothing to impart heat to the temper."

We heartily thank the Express for its candor. An honest confession is said to be good for the soul, and we are not without hope that this, our neighbor's first step in the right direction, will be followed up by a hearty and sincere repentance which will influence his future conduct, and in the end make a decent 'house-dog" of him.

Who is Payne? The Washington correspondent of the New York World, writing under date

of June 9th, says: The mystery enshrouding the conspirator Payne, instead of being cleared np, is growing deeper every day. His bearing and fortitude throughout the trial is something wonderful. Heat, chains, handcuffs, and the awful presence of certain death the constant presence of certain death, the constant gaze of the eager and curious crowd, and all the surroundings of the commisand all the surroundings of the commis-sion, neither appall nor terrify him in the least. For his companions in misery he deeply sympathizes, and only wishes, because he is stronger and braver than because he is stronger and braver than they, that he could be executed for each one. To-day a Christian lady of this city sent him a pocket-handkerchief and a message that she should pray for him, and that others prayed for him. He received the present with the air and hearing seemingly of a gentleman and bearing seemingly of a gentleman, returning his thanks and as to the prayers he said no one praying for him should labor alone; that he prayed for himself. This last remark was made with much emotion his way. with much emotion, his eyes filling with tears; his nature is two-fold; he i with tears; his nature is two-fold; he is gentle, and yet as terrible as a lion. He has more endurance than falls to the lot of most men. He will go four days at a time without eating or drinking, and still be strong. He has sat in that court room thirty-two days without relief from the usual course of nature, and during all that time has not attered a complaint as to his health. He is yet omplaint as to his health. He is yet young. His face is beardless. When dressed as a gentleman he is fine look-ing. But who he is, and where he came from is the great

rom, is the great mystery. THE MANCHESTER (New Hampshire) Daily Union says: "The Lancaster Intelligencer announces that Mr. Buchanan has prepared a history of the last six months of his adrainistration, which will be issued by a New York Publishing House in a month or two. It is none too soon. He and the Democratic | half of the American Consul at this party have been n jost shamefully belied in regard to the origin of the war, and the truth of histery will setthem right."

Paying the Public Beht.

proposition to pay the debt of the United States by voluntary subscription, which originated with the New York Journal of Commerce, but of which the Herald, with characteristic effrontery, now claims the paternity, is still undergoing discussion in the public journals of the country. Some think it practicable and applaud it; others argue against the expediency of it; whilst nota few make it a subject of ridicule, and accuse those who have offered to subscribe with being actuated by no very creditable motives.

For this people to raise three thous and million dollars by voluntary subscription would seem to be almost im oossible. We do not believe it can be done, and yet we would like to see it tried. If there is a doubt about it, let the proposition have the benefit of the doubt and let the trial be made. The people of this country have been

diligently cutting each other's throats and destroying each other's property for the last four years. Considering that there was no good cause why they should have done it, the fact will not read well in history when it comes to be put down by an unbiassed writer But if, after censuring us for the folly and wickedness which led to the waste of so much blood and treasure, the historian should say that after the carnage and destruction had ceased we had voluntarily raised enough money to pay the gigantic debt incurred, the bright ness of that page of our history would dispel the darkness of all the rest.

If those who are agitating this matter n the eastern cities are in earnest about t, they should go at it systematically. Mere newspaper blowing will fall far short of the object aimed at. A National Association will have to be formed; hen State Associations; then County Associations, and perhaps Borough and Fownship Associations.

In New York city, where the plan originated, a National Association ought to be formed on the fourth of July .-Under their direction, all the other Associations required throughout the country might be organized in the ourse of two or three months; and by the fourth of July 1866, the question might be fairly tested and fully settled whether this grandest of all debt-paying schemes is practicable or impractica-

The Journal of Commerce, arguing the possibility and the economy of the project, says:

"The suggestion, as we have said, is popular, and has many features to recommend it, but the difficulty lies more in the length of time it would take to carry it out than in the present unwil lingness of the people to render it suc-cessful. Americans are impulsive and take hold of projects of this sort with wonderful energy; but they have too little patience to keep up the necessary excitement until the whole amount could be raised. Unless the whole could be lone on a given day throughout the Inion, the subscription, like many another which started well, would lown to such small sums that the interest on the debt would overtake and devour them.

Still the discussion itself is hopeful, and if the nation is really determined to remove this incubus upon its prosperity, there will not be wanting a practicable Perhaps if the subscription were way. Perhaps if the subscription were at first directed toward that amount of the debt, say a little over one thousand millions, which is now redeemable at the option of the treasury, the way to reach the remainder would be free from xtraordinary difficulties.

In the trying necessities of the hour of danger the public have borne their burdens nobly, and in any proper way they will now come forward and com plete the sacrifice they have so freely made, by contributing to liquidate the vanced upon the national credit. But they will not tamely bear through years of peace the fattening of hungry officials upon the spoil wrung from the hard hands that have too little for home com-forts; and all thought of that experiment may as well be abandoned. us pay the debt to lighten the burdens of labor, and not for the sake of a fresh chance at the poor man's scanty store.'

The New Gospel.

As a specimen of the new Gospel of Hate, which is now being inculcated and propagated by the "Bloodhounds of Zion," we select the subjoined extract from the eulogy pronounced over the remains of the late President Lincoln, upon their arrival at Springfield, Dlinois, by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

"And now, my friends, in the words of the departed, 'With malice toward none;' free from all feeling of personal vengeance, yet believing the sword must not be drawn or borne in vain, let us go forward in our painful duty. Let every man who was a Senator or Representative in Congress, and who aided in beginning this rebellion, and led to the slaughter of our sons and daughters, be brought to speedy and certain punish-ment. Let every officer educated at public expense, and who having been advanced to position has perjured him-self, and has returned his sword against the vitals of his country be doomed to this. I believe in the will of the American people. Men may attempt to compromise and to restore these traitors and Men may attempt to compromise and to restore these traitors and murderers to society again; but the American people will arise in their majesty and sweep all such compro-mise and compromisers away, and shall dealers that their shall be no people leclare that their shall be no peace to

When the "big guns" of the Church give evidence of such vindictiveness and malignity, what may be expected from the small fry throughout the country who are bound to swear in the words of their clerical master? No wonder that infidelity is making giant strides throughout the land when the Gospel of Peace is ignored by the magnates of the Church, and the Gospel of Hate made to take its place.

The Cavalry.

The cavalry formerly attached to the Army of the Potomac, and that which has heretofore operated in the Shenandoah Valley, is now encamped on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and is being reorganized and consolidated in consequence of the mustering out of those whose terms of service expire prior | cal questions which our local radies to October 1. About 4,000 have already been mustered out, and but 2,000 of the same class remain to be discharged as rapidly as circumstances permit. It is pelieved that a coming order from the War Department will direct the immediate discharge of all whose term of service expires before January 1, 1866. A board of officers is in session daily for an examination into the merits of every officer of the entire Cavalry Corps, and the result of the investigation is forwarded to the War Department. Meritorious officers making application to remain in the service receive an appointment in the new consolidations. ipon the recommendation of the Examining Board The entire strength of the Cavalry Corps commanded by Gen. Davies is about 12,000. The 1st Vermont Cavalry has been ordered to report to Gen. Dix, in New York, and the 6th United States has been sent to Frederick, Md.

IT HAS been heretofore stated that Booth embarked his theatrical baggage for Nassau some time last year. It appears that the vessel was wrecked, but a portion of the cargo saved, among which were three trunks marked "J. Wilkes Booth." The Quebec News of the 5th instant says: "An application was yesterday made to the Hon. Mr. Black, Judge of Vice Admiralty Court, for a commission of inspection of the trunks, which was granted. The application was made by Mr. Dunbar, on beport. It remains to be seen whether the opening of the trunks will throw any light upon the Washington murder,"

Jefferson Davis and Our Government. "Malcolm," the able and intelligent correspondent of the New York News, gives the following important informa

tion with reference to Mr. Davis and his treatment by the United States authorities since his arrest: I need not tell the readers of the New that all the ridiculous stories about Jefferson Davis, that have been set afloa ever since his capture, are pure fabrica-tions, without the least foundation.—

They have originated, and have been circulated, with the sole design of making Mr. Davis appear ridiculous, and of depriving him of the sympathy which he otherwise would have received. he otherwise would have received. Mr. Davis is our enemy; but he has been captured and is a prisoner; and never before in the history of any enlightened and Christian nation, has there been an instance where a captive has no been treated with kindness and gentle ness, with courtesy, and with all that consideration which is due to the rank and the position he formerly held. It has been reserved for this enlightened nation to treat an illustrious captive, a Christian, a gentleman, a refined habits, in a manner so cruel, so barbarous, so unnecessarily severe, as will leave an ir

effaceable stain upon our history.

The falsehood about Mr. Davis having been disguised in female apparel is now exploded, and only brings ridicule upon those who believed it. It served its pur-pose, however, and probably not one in a thousand of those who heard the falsehood have since seen its contradiction The inhuman treatment which Mr Davis has received, however, since h incarceration in the dungeons of For tress Monroe, deserves to be placed be fore the world in its true colors. I here with send you the facts as I have learn

The conduct of Mr. Davis, ever since he has been imprisoned in the Fortress, has been exactly what those who were his former associates in the United States Senate would have expected from him to struggle against his fate or repin at the misfortune that has befalle He has, therefore, accepted his misfor-tune in a spirit of true Christian resig-nation. He has never given utterance to an angry, sentiment; nor used language unbecoming a gentleman

The man is to be pitied, indeed, who s credulous enough to believe that lefferson Davis railed at his jailors, or at the Government, that he threw food at the head of the attendant, that he knocked down two of his guards in uccession, and that he violently resisted the guards, while they were plac-ing the shackles and manacles on his Any man of common sens would know that it would do no good to act thus; and Jefferson Davis has never for a moment forgotten himself or the position which he occupies in the eyes of the world. At some time, not far distant, the secrets of his prison

ouse will be revealed Mr. Davis is entitled, by the usages f nations, to the treatment of a general officer and to the food and table service pertaining thereto. Every European tovernment would have recognized that right, and Mr. Davis, knowing that it was his, demanded it, in firm but courteous language. He refused to eat the coarse food brutally thrown down before him; and his right to proper food has since been graded and the coarse. ood has since been grudgingly allowed. The placing of the manacles upon his limbs is an outrage for which there is limbs is an outrage for which there is no excuse. He was not violent; he did no excuse. He was not violent; he did not knock down either one or two of his guard; he had done nothing affording he slightest pretext or provocation for uch an outrage. It was done to gratiby the most malignant feelings of revenge and hatred, and it was not authorized by President Johnson. It is pretended that the brutal act was ordered by General Miles and their feerings of the state o dered by General Miles, and that it was sanctioned by telegraph by Secretary Stanton. No resistance, except by words, was made to this last indignity. Who, but a crazy man, would hav thought of resisting a party of men composed of an officer, a blacksmith, and four strong soldiers, all armed to the teeth, with eight more soldiers at

hand? All these facts, I repeat, will one day be known to the world. And now, how much more it would comport with the honor and dignity of ountry; how much more lustre would it shed upon President Johnson' Administration, if General Miles had Administration, it General Miles had been directed to take the parole of Mr. Davis not to escape, and then to have allowed him the liberty of the Fortress and a seat at the General's table? I presume a great many of your reader have seen Fortress Monroe, and remem ber its internal arrangement. Guarded as the prisoners could be, even with this liberty allowed to him, his escape would be literally impossible. With a guard of 60 vigilant men, 20 on duty at the time, with orders not to let him be out of their sight for a moment, he could not escape, even without his parole. It is not too late to change th manner of his imprisonment even now It cannot be denied that, up to this time the indignities that have been heaped upon Mr. Davis and his rigorous im prisonment have not been owing to fear of his escape, but in order to vengeance upon him for some fancied complicity of his in the assassination Even to permit such things is unworthy of a mind like President Johnson's, and t may be hoped that he will put a stop

Allegheny County Leads in Opposition t President Johnson.

The first official declaration of the Abolition party of Allegheny county places it in direct antagonism to the Ad ministration of President Johnson, and side by side with Wendell Phillips and he New England revolutionists. The Convention of Wednesday, emphatically resolved that "the people of the loyal Northern States have the right to declare the conditions upon which the beople of the revolted States shall be ermitted to reorganize their State Govrnments." In another resolution on of these "conditions" is thus set forth:

"That to permit any of the seceded States to resume the exercise of the rights and powers in the Union, while refusing to guarantee, by constitutional enactment, to the loyal colored people of such States the enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship, including the elective francise, on the same terms and to the same extent as they may be guaranteed to the white people of these States, would be inconsistent with sound policy and the dictates of true patriotism, they having performed well_and truly their part in the great struggle for nutional life."

The gist of all this high sounding lanof these "conditions" is thus set forth The gist of all this high sounding language is, that as a "condition precedent" to the re-organization of the revoted States, negroes in those States must be

states, negroes in those States must be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage and hold any or all State offices, "on the same terms and to the same extent as the white people." President Johnson, in his North Caro-ina proclamation, rejects this "condi-ion precedent," and plants himself squarely on the constitutional right of the loyal citizens of the revolted States to determine for themselves the identi-

assert Congress must control and decide.

Thus, at the very outset of the new administration, it meets with direct opposition and embarrassment from those who claim to be its especial and exclusive friends, while Wendell Phillips and the control of th his jacobinism, are espoused and cham-pioned. The Convention should not have stultified itself by a hypocritical expression of confidence in the President, and at the same time emphatically indicated opposition to what promises to be the great political question of his administration.

Query.—Do the intensified loyalists of Allegheny county propose to "embar-rass the Government?" to render "aid and comfort" to its assailants? in a word, have they concluded on "trea-son," and made up their minds to wear the brand of "traitor?" Or have they lost all remembrance of applying these terms to those who hitherto questioned Executive infallibility. The portals of Fort Lafayette opened on hundreds who ventured upon such temerity. Political onventions were dispersed for no great conventions were dispersed for no greater offense, and printing offices mobbed, pulpits vacated, and communities disfranchised. Let the Loyal Leaguers be $ware!-Pittsburg\ Post$

Who Payne Is.

Who Payne is, the assassin of Secretary Seward, still remains a mystery. Miss Brandon testified before the Court that she knew him as far back as the battle of Gettysburg, where he acted as nurse in Union hospitals, and was called Powell

APPOINTMENT.-Edward J. Roye, colored, who twenty years ago, was a barber in Terre Haute, Ind., has been appointed Chief Justice of Liberia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death | the rebel General Early in the Valley of Rev. Boston J. Drayton

Address by the Governor. PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBUBG, PA., June 10, 1865. To the People of Pennsylvania:

The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of rebellion are quench ed. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason re-corded in history has been beaten to the

earth. Our country is saved.

These blessings we owe—under God—to the unequalled heroism—civic and military—of the People. In the darkest hours—under the heaviest discouragements-falter who would-they never faltered They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the free Gov

ernment of our fathers—the continued Union of our whole country-and the grand republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend, for the sake not only of themselves, but of the human race. I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the

foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts have been in the contest. Their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it.

The remnants of the heroic bands that left the soil to rescue their country, are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their prothers on many a bloody field. Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows

and families, a grateful country will suitably provide.

Let the survivors who are now return ng to us have such welcome as it befit. a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country, and shed new lustre on Penn sylvania. I recommend that in every part of the

State, on THE APPROACHING ANNI VERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE, specia observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselv and their comrades who have fallen. A. G. CURTIN

An Interview with Forrest—His Version of the Fort Pillow Massacre. A correspondent of the New Orleans True Delta describes an interview with the rebel General Forrest at Meridian, Mississippi. Forrest, he says, is a man of fine appearance; about six feet in height; dark, piercing, hazel eyes; carefully trimmed moustache and chin whiskers—dark as night; finely-cut fea tures and iron-gray hair. His form is lithe, plainly indicating great physical power and activity. The writer asked after some preliminary questions:

"Now that you have time, General o you think you will ever put upon paper the true account of the Fort Pil low affair?"
"Well," said he, "the Yankees ought

to know; they sent down their best men to investigate the affair." "But are we to believe their report Yes, if we are to believe anything a

nigger says. When I went into the war, I meant to fight. Fighting means killing. I have lost twenty-nine horses n the war, and have killed a man each time. The other day I was a horse ahead, but at Selma they surrounded ne and I killed two-jumped my horse over a one-horse wagon, and got away.' I began to think I had some idea of th man at last. He continued: provost marshal's book will show that have taken thirty-one thousand prisoners during the war."
"At Fort Pillow I sent in a flag of truce, and demanded an unconditional

surrender, or I would not answer for my men. This they refused. I sent them another note, giving them one hour to determine. This they refused. I could see on the river, boats loaded with troops. They sent back, asking for an hour more. I gave them twenty minutes. I sat on my horse during the whole time.

The fort was filled with niggers and deserters from our army-men who lived side by side with my own men. I

vaited five minutes after the time, and then blue my bugle for the charge. twenty minutes my men were over the works, and the firing had ceased. The citizens and Yankees had broken in the lager-beer barrels. and were all drunk. They kept up firing all the time, as they went down the hill. Hundreds of them rushed to the river and tried to swim to the gunoats, and my men shot them The Mississippi river was red with their blood for three hundred yards.
"During all this, their flag was still flying, and I rushed over the works and cut the hallyards, and let it down and stopped the fight. Many of the Yankees

stopped the ngnt. Many of the Aure in were in tents in front, and they were in their way, as they concealed my men, their way, as they control in the in their way. nd some of them set them on fire. they were burned to death, it was in these tents.

"They have a living witness in Cap-

tain Young, their quartermaster; and I will leave it to any prisoner I have ever taken if I have not treated them well."

Darkey Rebellion in the Car. On Tuesday last, a colored gal got on board the morning train, East, on the Baltimore Central Railroad, at Avon-Battimore Central Kantroad, at Avondale, and, passing by the seats assigned to passengers of her color, with great boldness took possession of one of the middle seats of the car. When the condidate is to be the condition of the condition of the car. ductor came along for the tickets, he quietly informed herthat she was not in the proper place, and requested her to take a back seat before reaching the next station. When the train arrived at New Garden, wenchey was still in her choice seat. The conductor again asked her to change, and she refused. He gently put his hand upon her to ease her up, but she held back and showed a disposition to resist. Desiring fo avoid muthing like few rights iring to avoid anything like a fuss with the impudent creature, the conductor was about leaving her, when she broke out upon him in a loud voice; told him she had heard of him before; that he ould not make her sit where he pleased that he was a mean fellow; and that he was a mean fellow; and, (per-haps by way of showing her loyalty), denounced him as a "copperhead." She having thus fired the first gun and opened the the war, the conductor concluded that this rebellion against his rightful authority under the laws laid down by his superiors, must be at once suppressed. In order to effect this once suppressed. In order to effect this without injury to the person of the rebellious passenger, he called to his aid the brakesman, and baggage master; and they, not in a violent, rude or angr manner, but as gently as possible, picked up Miss Wenchey, carried her out, and carefully deposited her upon the ground, she however during the process, vociferating "murder; and making all the noise and resistance in her power. The train then moved forward and resistance in the process. train then moved forward, and peace, law, order reigned in all the cars. Such is our report from disinterested and reis our report from disinterested and re-liable sources. It so happened that the conductor denounced by the colored gal as "a copperhead," is a very decided Re-publican, and was an ardent supporter of Lincoln. We have frequently travel of Lincoln. We have frequently traveled in trains under his charge, and, though differing from him in politics, we cannot but say that he always de-meaned himself with the greatest pro-

meaned nimself with the greatest pro-priety towards passengers, and we be-lieve he is universally regarded as a very civil gentlemanly conductor.— Westchester Jeffersoniau. Opinion of Stephen A. Douglas.

In the discussions before the people of Illinois just previous to his last election to the U. S. Senate, Judge Douglas said "I hold that a Negro is not, and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this Government was made upon a white basis by white men for the benefit of white men and heir posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others. I do not believe that the others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the Negro capable of self government.

"Now I say to you, my fellow-citi-

zens, that in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had the Deciaration of Independence had no reference to the Negro whatever when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase, white men of European birth, phrase, white men of European birth, European descent, and had no reference to the Negro, the savage Indians or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen Colonies was a slave-holding colony, and every signer of the Declaration represented a slave-holding constituency and we know that no one of them represented a slave-notting constitution, and we know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they

signed the Declaration.' A CORRESPONDENT of the Shippens burg News proposes the purchase of a home in the Cumberland Valley for General Sheridan, who "cleaned out" of Virginia.

FROM WEST POINT.

General Grant's Arrival at the Military
Academy. [Correspondence of the World.]

WEST POINT, Thursday, June 8. WEST POINT, Thursday, June 8.
General Grant arrived here shortly before 11 o'clock to-day. He left New York in the steamer Henry Burden, which was plentifully bedecked with flags, fore and aft and upon her wheelhouses. Grant and lady took places above the cabin under the awning, and while they chatted pleasantly in the above the caoin under the awning, and while they chatted pleasantly in the blue atmosphere of his cigar, the aids in true soldier fashion drew corks and grew merry below stairs. The general's unmistakable figure and physiognomy were recognized even from the shore, and all the way along the North river he was hailed by platoons of cheers.—
The day was fine and the Hudson sparkled with graceful sails, under which the various crews, on the look ou for Grant, gave him the benefit of their hats and voices. To all of these he either made standing obeisance or took

off his corded hat. It is remarkable how well Grantstands the heat and worry of popular ovations. He is the toughest man in the service, both for fighting and for squeezing; yet all the while his twinkling good humor is prolonged, as if the cigar he smoked vas an invigorator.

Meantime, at West Point and Coz-

zens all the country people were gather-

The Cozzens House has in it a tall and mantled figure, who walks upon the piazza slowly, with the assistance of a He may be six feet five inches staff. He may be six feet five inches high, and in his lofty shadow we lesser men seem members of a degenerate race. His hair is very thin and white, like a new-born child's; upon his bloodless and furrowed, yet plethoric face, there are marks harsher than time, and the grand stature is a little stronger as the grand stature is a little stooping, as if invisible years were heaped upon his broad shoulders. He wears soft slippers, and his voice is broken, like one who talks in sickness. All the boys and grown-up folks look at him as he passes, and then their eyes wander and grow abstract, as if they saw behind him a phantom panorama conjured up by his age. His dress is civil; he is very kind and grave, and when he speaks n his feeble way, his long arm raises, and the index finger has in its sweep the ghost of high command. His face is large and his eye has the wreck of splendor about it. This is Winfield Scott.

The old lieutenant-general, to give the new one a fitting reception, attired himnew one a fitting reception, attired nim-self this morning in a handsome dress-coat of blue, with yellow silk lappels and golden buttons; he wore no shoul-der bar, and the remainder of his dress was altogether citizen, except his vest of white Marseilles, which buttoned with the regulation eagle. At eleven o'clock the Henry Burden, which had been signaled far below, came up to Cozzens' Landing, but to everybody's disappoinment, did not

came up to Cozzens' Landing, but to everybody's disappoinment, did not stop. There was at once a general vacation of the Cozzens' House, all the teams on the place being required to convey half the guests to West Point. convey half the guests to West Point.
The landing at the latter place had meanwhile received the taut little vessel, and Grant and party disembarked.
The entire body of distinguished visiors numbered only a handful. There was Mrs. Grant, a plump and sensible lady, who seemed conscious that her husband was the honored guest, and she only reflective of his greatness; Mrs. Waller, a fair and intelligent lady, just past youth; Miss Stetson, the pretty and modest daughter of the proprietor of the Astor House; Colonel Parker, Grant's big Indian; Colonel Badeau, and Col. Bowers, Grant's aids; Captains Ammon and Babcock, aids also; Generals Hunt and Augur, of the New York headquarters. These got into carriages at once with Captain Boynton, adjutant of the post, General Cullum and some other minor officers. They drove straight through the grounds of West Point, where many visitors were already assembled, and passing the cadet barracks received tremendous cheers from the young gentlemen in gilt and gray.

At the residence of the dent, the ladies adjusted their toilets. as all ladies will do, even on state occasions. After this they all repaired to the where the examination was being conducted. The spacious was plentifully filled; all the vis with the exception of Doctor Campbell, being in their places, and about a hundred brilliantly dress ladies occupied

places sitting and standing along the General Grant's entrance was signal for the cadets to suspend their display of mineralogy and the test of the hydro-oxygen blow-pipe. He was the hydro-oxygen blow-pipe. He was upon the arm of Cullum, his wife followed in the escort of Adjutant Boynton, and other officers of the Point brought in Mrs. Waller and Miss Stet-

son. "Gentlemen of the Board of Visitors," said General Cullum, "I present to you Lieutenant-General Grant." All rose, and the general shook hands immediately with each of the board, and afterward with the faculty. He then presented several of them to his who remained seated. She wore

a bonnet of orange straw, gauze bosom and a splendid lace shawl and a travel ing dress.
While the various gentlemen of the board paid their respects to Mrs. Grant, the general invaded the ladies' side and took the hands of all of them. There were some beautiful young girls, just turning womanhood, who pressed up to turning womanhood, who pressed up to him and spoke; and at the request o some of these, he sat at a desk and wrote his autograph. There were no speeches; the customary dignity of the room wa for a time suspended, and when the doors were closed, and sentries placed upon them to keep the crowd back, the

place within was transformed to a chatty and agreeable drawing-room. After a lapse of time the lessons were resumed, and then General Grant took up a bound report of the institution and silently looked over it.

The visit to General Scott took place at 1 o'clock. It is a mile from the point

to Cozzens, and two barouches took all the party. As these passed the little Gothic church, and turned into the picturesque lawn, a gun boomed out from the ferry below, and the grand piazza crowded with beauty and manliness sang out glad cheers to welcome the nero of the republic. He alighted from his carriage, and seized the hand of the grim old veteran

of former wars.

"General Scott," said Ulysses, "I bid you all good wishes. I am pleased to see you well!"

"And you, general," said Winfield, "I thank God that you have passed through so much peril and glory unharmed. Welcome to my beyond. of former wars.

harmed. Welcome to my The dense crowd fell back reverentially, and arm in arm the little man went under the shadow of the colossal figure of whom he had read in his childood. Age and strength, the veterar and the commander, they went together through the breezy, wide hall, and turned into the great drawing-room.

There they sat side by side, and the ladder were presented to

adies were presented to the general of As he stooped down to take them each by the hand, the people who had fol-owed them in uncovered, and the old man said something touching and courtly to each.

Then Grant and Scott chatted gravely

Then Grant and Scott chatted gravely together as to the present and the past, and while they sat in mutual reverence, the people in couples and by single file walked up and took the hands of both. They partook of a collation, chatting pleasantly as they sipped foaming champles and after a while they care and pagne, and after awhile they gave each pagne, and after awhite they gave each other the right hand of fellowship again, and Grant joined his carriage to tre-

mendous cheering.
While the ladies at Roe's Hotel were getting themselves up for the grand dinner, Grant and a few of the Point officers went around the buildings, of which they are many at the Point. They visited the cooland solemn chapel, whose walls contain black slabs of polished marble, commemorative of the good patriots who have fallen in battle; they looked up to Kosciusko's monu-ment in passing, and drove to the plaza, where, among historic trophies, reposes the remnant of that prodigious chain stretched across the Hudson in the Revolution.

The dinner given to General Grant by the board of visitors commenced at half past 4 o'clock, and was truly a magnifi cent affair. Fifty-four plates were held, and the entertainment, served by Mr. Roe, was rare and excellent beyond anything known at the Point.

General Scott was obliged by feebleness to decline an invitation forwarded

In the evening at six o'clock General Grant reviewed the battallion of engineers, Colonel Black commanding. The young fellows mustered about 1,201, and passed creditably through many difficult evolutions. About five hundred

spectators were present. At the end of he review the general took his departure for Albany.

Gerrit Smith's Speech.

His Views as to the Punishment of Traitors. Gerrit Smith addressed a large audience in New York, on the 8th, holding that the way to a permanent peace lies through justice and love. Asone of the founders of the Abolition party, his remarks possess peculiar interest. We quote the points of his argument: "The South, in plunging this nation

into war, committed the great crime of the age. The North, under the persist-

the age. The North, under the persistent clamors of press and pulpit to punish the South for treason, is in danger of the age. the South for treason, is in danger of committing the mean crime of the age. All over the North there is clamor for the blood of the leading rebels whom we have captured and those whom we hope yet to capture. I have no sympathy with this clamor. The South fully surrendering, let bloodshed cease, and all punishment. Of course I have no reference here to the assassination of our beloved President, nor to the starving and murdering of prisoners. Let all merited punishment fall on those who are guilty of these infamous and infernal crimes. His position was His position at the South simply this-that the not be punished for the rebellion, or, to use other words, the South shall not be punished for treason. He admitted that she had been guilty of treason, but con-tended that she should not be punished for treason, because the North agreed that she should not be. The North agreed that she should not be. The North came very reluctantly to the agreement to conduct the war according to the rules of war, by which he meant the rules of international war. the rules of international war. He went on to say that the South was treated a a belligerent, and read copious extracts from Vatel, Hallam, Macauley and other writers, to show that the North treater the South in that way because the laws of war required it. He was not willing that it should go down through all the ages and over all the earth that millions of his countrymen were pardoned traitors. Another reason why our civil war should be conducted according to the laws of war was found in the fact that where great masses of men took very momentous and very responsible steps it was not only charitable, but just the state of the same transfer of the same transfe but just, to conclude that they had sincere and deep belief in the wisdom and rightfulness of such steps, and that they had, in fact, no little reason for taking such steps. He was of the opinion that if our government had refused to conduct, the war according to sed to conduct the war according to the laws of war we should have lost our cause and our country. Where such great numbers of men carry on a war we may well belive there has been suffering enough in it, especially to the defeated party, without adding punishment at the close of it for treason."

Mr. Smith held that the North was to blame as well as the South, and that the pro-slavery spirit-the cause of all our troubles-existed in each locality. Booth, he said, was a product of the North as well as of the South; he was moulded by northern pulpits, northern presses, and northern spirits, as well as by Southern pulpits, presses, and

usages." Horace Greely was called out. He said he was in favor of trying all men, North and South, who had violated the laws of war by starving and shooting prisoners; but they could not be brought to trial unless it was assumed that the laws of war governed the contest. When that was proved the men who were paroled under the laws of war-he did not care if it was Leecould not be tried or hung without a

lack violation of faith.

A Difference. We invite a comparison between the spirit of the following resolutions, adopted by the General Baptist Association of Virginia, on the 5th of June, and the action which characterized the General Assembly recently in session in Pittsburg. It will not reflect very favorable on the violence and church property zeal of the Old School Assembly, for while the Baptist resolutions breathe the spirit of enlightened Christianity, their "deliverance" was far from merit-

ing such praise: WHEREAS, The unfortunate and desowhereas, the unfortunate and deso-lating war in which this country has, for four years, been involved, has been brought to a conclusion; and WHEREAS, It is the manifest design of an Allysico Providence that the

of an All-wise Providence that the States f the American Union shall continue under one Government; therefore Resolved, That whatever may have been our past views, aims or efforts, regarding issues which have divided the Northern and Southern States, we deem it our duty as patriots and Christians, to accept the order of Providence, yield unreserved and faithful obedience to the powers that be, and to cultivate such a spirit, and to pursue such a course of conduct, as shall best promote the peace and prosperty of the country.
And we earnestly recommend to our
brethren throughout the State to prove
themselves to be loyal citizens of the Jnited States, and to enter, with and activity, upon the discharge of the responsibilities devolved on them by

their new social and civil relations. The Opposition of the Radicals.

The Nashville Union, which may, perhaps, be regarded as the home organ of President Johnson, in its issue of the 6th inst., says:

"The failure of the Administration to come up to the standard of the most progressive of the anti-slavery radicals, will, probably, cause the formation of a strong opposition party, composed of active, enterprising, aggressive elements. The loss of these to the Administration party might be regarded with istration party might be regarded with seriousness, were it not for the assurance that their places would soon be filled by steadier and more reliable supporters. If this should be the result, the country ould be benefitted by the change.

"The policy of clothing a race of people unlettered, and ignorant not only of the ordinary affairs of the Government, but of business life, with the pallot, is not a thing to be determined n the midst of excitement, and without deliberation. Too much is involved in the result to justify anything like haste or want of proper investigation. The interest of both races and of our We trus nstitutions, are in the scale therefore, that, notwithstanding the de-mands of the inconsiderate, the administration will not be swerved from th matured policy announced.'

The Dead Letter Office. The public may be surprised to learn

that the number of letters which are now being received at the dead letter office, sent there under the new law, which makes prepayment of postage compulsory, amounts to more than 15,000 per week. These figures denote great carelessness or ignorance of the law on the part of the senders of these letters. The public should remember that the old law allowing letters not prepaid to be sent forward according to the address and double postage collected of the receivers, has been repealed; that now every letter not entitled to be carried through the mails free must have a stamp upon it, or it is sent to the dead letter office. Especial care should be taken by every person to observe at the time of depositing a letter in the post office that the postage stamp is firmly fixed upon it. Such attentive scrutiny would soon reduce the number of letters "held for postage," and consequently prevent the embarrassments and vexatious delays now arising from this class of letters.

THE Pittsburg Gazette is in favor of striking the word white out of our State Constitution. The matter will be brought before the next Legislature in the form of a proposed amendment. This is the first step towards striking out the white race altogether by amalgamation with the blacks.

Blair County.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Blair, held at Hollidsysburg on the 31st ult., Dr. J. P. Thompson, of Williamsburg, was selected as the delegate to the State Convention, to be held on the 24th of August