Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25. 1866. "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedingmof the legislature, or any branch of 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 ilberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

FOR GOVERNOR Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co. Why Business Men Cannot Support the Radicals.

The Express, in a desperate attempt to meetsome arguments which we urged against the course of the Radical disunionists who compose the Rump Congress, attempts to excite the apprehensions of the holders of government securi ties. It may be there are some men living in Lancaster county, with money invested in seven-thirty bonds, who are stupid enough to be induced to believe there is some sense in what the Express says on that subject. We can scarcely conceive of such bigoted ignorance, but it may nevertheless exist. From such men, i such men do exist, we never expect to gain a hearing, nor would we expect to be able to convince them if we did.-They would denounce whatever we might publish as a Copperhead lie. To such pig-headed people we have nothing to say, but we would urge a few considerations on men of sense.

One of the strongest possible arguments against the course of the Radical disunionists who make up the Rump Congress now in session at Washington is to be found in the fact that the policy which they seem bent upon pursuing must necessarily completely crush the already broken industrial resources of the entire South. Painfully and with great difficulty the people of that section are preparing to engage in those agricultural pursuits which added so largely to our resources in the past. But for the cotton which has come out of the South since the war ended, there is every reason to believe that we should ere this have found ourselves in the midst of a great commercial crisis, which would have subjected the finances of this nation to a most dangerous trial. We have been floating along swimmingly on the two or three hundred million dollars' worth of cotton, which has been equal to just so much gold, equal in fact to five years' production of the California mines. That supply is now about exhausted. We must look to renewed production to carry us through in the future. The balance of trade is greatly against us. Our whole financial system is a huge experiment which can only bring us out of our difficulties by the most careful culture of all our

resources. If we allow a set of fanatics, under the lead of such financial empirics as Thad. Stevens, to play at ducks and drakes with the monetary affairs and all the most important material interests of this nation, we cannot expect to escape great financial disasters. The merest tyro in political economy would scarcely make himself so completely the laughing stock of the entire monetary world as this grim old mephistophelean leader of the Rump Congress has done. His celebrated Gold Bill, which was so readily passed by Congress, shows how much confidence can be put in the wisdom of that body. The Express may possibly succeed in

exciting the apprehensions of some stupidly ignorant bondholder, some olt who reads nothing else than the

Flendishness. The ladies of Maryland, noted alike for their intelligence, their refinement and their beauty, recently got up a fair for the benefit of the suffering poor of the South. That there was great need of charitable help in that section of our country is abundantly proven by the strong appeals which are constantly coming up for assistance. Within the last week a committee from Northern Alabama came to the city of Louisville to solicit aid to prevent white women and children from dying of starvation. The brave Union General Thomas en dorsed the parties and certified to the extended and absolute destitution which

prevailed. Within the last two days we have seen in the public prints notices of the deaths of white women and children in the South from actual star vation. It was to relieve such utter and appalling destitution that the people of Baltimore, of Maryland, and to a considerable extent of the country at large contributed most liberally o their means. Some of the ladies, to their honor and everlasting praise be it said, freely gave their jewels to relieve those who were in want of the common

necessaries of life. Of the fair, held for such purposes, we published a brief notice, not over half a dozen lines. For so doing the Express takes us to task, and indulges in a quarter of a column of vulgar abuse of the generous projectors of this most magnificent charitable movement, all based upon the supposition that some of those who will be kept from starving to death are the wives and children of men who were in the rebel army.

We hardly know how to reply to such an assault. It is so indecent, so unnanly and so mean, that we despair of

finding terms strong enough to characterize such fiendish brutality as it deserves. We cannot imagine how any creature making the slightest pretensions to even the lower attributes of humanity could be so remorselessly cruel and so coldly bloodthirsty. We can conceive of a cannibal with an appetite so whetted by hunger, that he would gladly consign to his capacious maw the whole race with whom he makes war. Such a borrible creature, though an impossible being, comes within the range of mental conception. But how any thing in the shape of man could find it not be led blindfolded as the willing in his heart to villify and abuse those of dupes of those who would postpone the his kind who are engaged in an attempt restoration of the Union for which they to save helpless women and children fought until the negro is made the equal from death by starvation, passes out of the white man. comprehension. The assertion that those who are dying thus were rebels, The Old Leaven Still Working. does not render the act of this "loyal" The hatred of foreigners which led to hyena one whit less hideous. The exthe establishment of the infamous Know Nothing party is still cherished hibition of such animus only the more by the Republicans. During the war, glaringly sets forth the devilish character of his hate; only proves the more clearly when so large a number of foreign born that the editor of the Express would citizens were bravely bearing arms in

rejoice to see the entire white population of the South perishing in the agonies of famine. He would strike down the hands stretched out to feed them, and dash from the famishing lips of dying women and children the bread offered by charity; and as they pined away and expired in the midst of the keenest agonies, this ghoul in human shape would mock at their miseries and taunt them with the charge, of having been disloyal. Yet this creature bears the shape of man, and even professes to be a Christian. He actually holds his membership in a respectable religious denomination, defiles the walls of a church by his presence and disgraces the very name of religion by professing to worship God. Out upon such damnable hypocrisy! A decent devil would be ashamed of it. Beside such a fiend the

A Barefaced Lie. The Democratic press of the State The Republican party managed to has quite generally republished the secure power by deceiving the people as to its real principles and designs. It | evil, and only evil, and that continual eloquentand unanswerable speech made has maintained its hold on the offices of by Senator Clymer in 1864, in favor of paying the private soldiers then in the the country by a system of wholesale field in gold or its equivalent. If will and barefaced lying. The most shameless falsehoods have been constantly utbe remembered that Congress had just passed a resolution to pay the salaries. tered by its flippant partizan orators, of all our Foreign Ministers and other while its newspaper press has shown an utter disregard for the truth. Even officials abroad in gold. Owing to the depreciation of the currency the wages ommon decency has been constantly of the common soldiers, never amount outraged by the leaders of that organiing to much, were reduced to the merest pittance. A resolution was therefore offered by Senator Hopkins, instructing our representatives in Congress to vote

zation. No lie was too gross, no charge too indecent to be employed against a political opponent. Republican orators and editors have lied constantly, lied on for the payment of the gallant men all possible questions, lied boldly, lied with deliberate intent and set purpose who made up the rank and file of our armies in gold or its equivalent. No lied without stint, lied singly and lied unprejudiced person can read the elo- | in concert, lied as no man or set of men quent utterances of Mr. Clymer on that ever lied before. In the campaign of 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was first elected occasion without feeling that he was moved to earnestness by a pure sense of they succeeded by deceiving the people duty and the loftiest motives of patriotin regard to the true issues before the country. In every campaign which has ism. It is evident that he spoke from his heart'right out as he thought. His followed they have pursued the very plea for the rights of the private soldier, same policy. They have been forced to then and there made, is enough to this because they never dared to deal

A Game of Deception

prove how sincerely he was their friend. honestly with the masses. In the present contest in Pennsylva One would suppose Mr. Clymer's opnia they are compelled to resort to the ponents would not dare to accuse him of enmity to the soldier after that. The same despicable means. They know speech seems to be unanswerable. How the people of this State will hurl them loes the Republican press meet it?from power at once and forever unless How? Just as they meet everything they can manage still to deceive the else that confronts them-by bold baremasses. They dare not, and they will faceed lying. The Harrisburg Telegraph, not openly advocate the real principles the Lancaster Express, and other Reof their party. They will cover up their publican newspapers attempt to break purposes beneath a mountain of falsethe force of this admirable speech, and hoods, and make their Liding place a to excuse the bad faith of the Republirefuge of lies. Already we see how they intend to manage the campaign. They cans who defeated the measure, by asserting that the movement was all a copperdare not talk of political principles. It head scheme to impair the credit of the is more than their political life is worth government and aid the rebellion .-for them to attempt to meet the sup-That lie is quite too bold. No decent porters of President Johnson's restora man in Pennsylvania would believe any tion policy before the people. They will attempt to dodge all the vital issues of such barefaced falsehood. The papers the day. They will deny that negro which manufacture such an assault upon men like Mr. Hopkins and Mr. suffrage is an issue, and will try to cover Clymer are so lost to all sense of decency up all the infamous acts of the Radical lisunionists in Congress. They will that we cannot hope to influence them by anything we may say. But the lenounce Clymer as a Copperhead, parade certain votes, which they forced for soldiers who read the bold and manly a purpose, when to have voted otherwords uttered in their behalf by Mr wise would have been to sanction an Clymer, will know how to appreciate his exalted character, and when the attempt at usurpation, and will manusecond Tuesday of October comes they facture a marvelous military record for will show by their votes that they cantheir paper General.

The time when they could succeed by such meretricious means has passed away. If the Democracy of the State do their duty, they can force these political tricksters from their hiding places and compel them to stand before the people in all the hideousness of their real character. In this great work every true man must regard himself as an agent. Every means must be used to disseminate political truth. Men who will read must be supplied with the right kind of material. Clubs must defense of their adopted country, Rebe formed in every township and school publican orators and newspapers wiselv district. The great questions of the day refrained from abusing them. But, must be openly and fully discussed. since the war is over the old poisonous The campaign must be made the most leaven will show itself. Not only has vigorous and thorough ever witnessed Congress by the infamous Civil Rights in Pennsylvania. Our opponents must Bill purposely made the most glaring be driven from the refuge of lies in discrimination in favor of negroes and which they have hid themselves, and against white foreigners who seek an the good old commonwealth rescued asylum on our shores; but the promfrom their misrule. It can be done. inent Republican newspapers are abus-It must be done. It will be done. ing the Germans and the Irish con-

stantly. In the last issue of the Lan-An Unfortunate Comparsion. caster Examiner, the recognized organ The Express of vesterday has a leadof Thad. Stevens, we find the following ng editorial in which it asserts and atempts to show that the infamous Civil The murderer of the family last week Rights Bill is modeled after the Fugitive Slave Law, which was passed in 1850. It utterly fails to make out a The Negro Blot at Norfolk.

The course of the radical disunionist Indiscriminate Murder of Whites—The Legitimate Besult of Badical Teaching. in Congress is calculated to produce

The riot in Norfolk, Va., on Monday The riot in Noriols, Va., on Monday, growing out of the celebration by the col-ored population of the passage of the civil rights bill has created much excitement in that city, and fears have been entertained for the last day or two of a renewal of the disturbances. By an order of Major Gen-eral Turner, issued at Richmond, martial low bee hear presentablehed throughout his of their fanatical schemes is easily seen. aw has been re-established throughout hi The effect of their evil course upon the finances of the nation and all its great

law has been re-established throughout his military department, including Norfolk. During Tuesday night the city was pa-trolled by guards. The Norfolk papers contain the evidence taken before the coroner's inquest held over the remains of Mr. Robert B. Whitehurst, who was murdered by the mob. The jury assembled at the house of Mr. John White-hurst, on Nicholson street. The Day Book material interests is not so easily discerned by the masses. Shrewd business men cannot help being alarmed at the portentous dangers which are wrapped up in the crude and illy digested theories of such political quacks as Stevens and says : The scene at the house was most horrible.

Sumner. The commercial world knows The scene at the house was most horrible. In one room lay the deceased, his head split open by a sabre cut and shot through the body; in another the mother at her dying gasp, shot in the jaw and head; an-other son, supposed to be mortally wound-ed, in another place, and the unhappy hus-band and father on the floor, utterly pro-trated by the terrible and unlooked-for calamity. the advantages of national quiet and caster county : political stability. Capital wisely dreads popular convulsions. When such things prevail it is always in danger. The ordinary calculations in regard to business cannot then be safely made. There calamity is no telling what effect a political dis-

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE JURY. turbance may have upon the markets. It is therefore safe to predict that the

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE JURY. The following is a portion of the testimony taken before the coroner's jury: Marshall Capps, a white hackman, was sworn, and testified.—I was passing through Nicholson street with three colored women in my carriage; they requested me to stop to see the procession. I stopped the car-riage, and was leaning against the pole; a colored man was lying in the road, between the road and the ditch; I took him to be drunk: two colored men came along and the road and the ditch; I took him to be drunk; two colored men came along and told him to get up, that the procession was coming along; he refused to get up, and told them to go away from there, damin black sons of —, o. he would shoot them; or if they did not get away he would kill them; I turned towards the stand to see who was speaking to the colored populaally need is such a complete and speedy philanthropic work, he won the confidence of a number of the most intelligent and liberal minded of our citizens, who heartily seconded his endeavors and encouraged his efforts. During the session of our late Legislature, the chaplain drafted, for their consideration, a bill for the organization and support, under State authority, of a system of com-mon school education for colored children. who was speaking to the colored popula tion; a pistol went off; I looked again and helped forward in the career of industrial progress. That section, which has saw a black man jump up and cry, Lord! oh Lordy!!" He was the one "Ob Sitiva biases main jump up and cry, our Lord! oh Lordy!" He was the one who tried to get the drunken man up; my belief is that the negro who was drunk shot him, for he told him if he did not go away be would shoot him; when he fell, the negroes from the stand rushed towards Nicholson street, crying, "Rally! rally, boys! and kill a white son of a— wherever you find him!" They all rushed towards the side-walk; I turned my carriage and got out of the way, and drove towards Church street; then the crowd of negroes had headed up a white man; who he was I do not know; I only know they were in pursuit of some one. I drove towards Mr. Collin's, and stopped and looked back, and saw two ne-groes dragging a man between them; they were headed off by a party at the corner of Nicholson street, who turned them towards who heretofore furnished the great bulk of dition by the radical policy. We need mon school education for colored children. The measure, coming from an Abolitionist, the chapiain of a colored regiment, and an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, of course encountered some prejudice, owing to its source; yet, aided by the strong recommen-dation of the Governor and some outside influence from citizens residing in or near Tallahussee, it became a law. Under the provisions of the act, the appointment of a superintendent was in the hands of the Governor, and he gave it to Mr. Hobbs. all the aid we can derive from the great agricultural resources of that rich section of our country to enable us to meet the enormous demands made upon us by the gigantic expenditures of the war. Had it not been for the cotton derived from the South since the war began there is every reason to belive we should not have reached the present time without a great financial crisis, ments on these lacts, and say how hit they warrant and confirm the reports so widely disseminated by the Committee of Fifteen and through the Radical journals of a pres-ently existing and all-prevading hostility and bitterness on the part of the Southern people towards Northern men and the Afri-con race such as might have endangered every Nicholson street, who turned them towards the old field; I know both the men; the dollar of our government securities and man that was killed was the man they had have brought wide spread ruin in its between the two horses. I heard firing at train. This country is in such a conhouse on Nicholson street as I arrived or dition that it cannot afford to allow such bunglers as the radicals in Con-

a house on Nicholson street as I arrived on Church street with my carriage. Samuel Westheimer.—About one o'clock in front of my house, on Church street, I saw a white man running by, followed by a crowd of colored people, crying, "stop that white son of a — ! kill him!" He looked around as heran; they followed him pretty close; he turned the corner by Mr. an race. Going North on business connected with his office, principally to seek assistance from the benevolent in aid of State contribu-Mr. Hobbs appeared before Mr. Thad. Stevens's committee, and there gave the testimony which called forth the following looked around as heran; they followed him pretty close; he turned the corner by Mr. Knight's, and ran around the corner into a house opposite—the second house from the corner; brought him out of the house, and were beating him with most any kind of weapons, clubs and muskets; I then saw two horsemen come up Church street, and tried to get the crowd off; they took hold of him themselves; started down Church street with him: the man was in his shirtetter: Rev. L. M. Hobbs, Lancaster, Pa. : SIR: Your letter of 12th March was re ceived on the 31st ult. You inclose your testimony before the Reconstruction Com-mittee, which is as follows : mittee, which is as follows: "Rev. I., M. Hobbs testifies, that in Flor-ida the feeling against the government was bitter, much more so than it was three or four months ago. There was a time when the people seemed very much disposed to treet with him; the man was in his shirt leeves: I did not know him; about ter ninutes afterwards I heard the report of

minutes afterwards I heard the report of fire arms on Nicholson street. Susan Fuller, colored—I' was at Mrs. Whitehurt's door yesterday, (Monday), on Nicholson street, at the time of the fight; Joe Mackey said, "Rally in, boys!" bring him out and shoot him!" John — fired and then I went off; I saw John shoot at him; I do not know whether John killed him (Robert Whitehurst) or not; I only saw one shot fired and went off to get out do anything that the government would redo anything that the government would re-quire ot them. They are now quite bitter, and say what they would not have dared say three months ago. They talk treason on the streets without any concentment. The great majority of hem do so, the ma-jority of the lower classes. A few intelli-gent citizens whom he regards as honorable gentlemen deplore the expression of such opinion, but they are very much in the mi-nority, and can have but little influence in the affairs of the State government. The change in tone is because of the leniency saw one shot fired, and went off to get out saw one shot hred, and went off to get out of danger; there was a number around there with guns and pistols, a colored man tried to protect the house, and Mackey seized him by the collar, and asked him if he "would take up for a d—d white se-cesh son of a —;" the man I saw John shot was in his shirt-sleeves; I saw no white person in the house except those white person in the house, except those

the affairs of the State government. The change in tone is because of the leniency manifested by the present administration." You then proceeded to say that you do not know what I may think of this testi-mony; that you hope you have not offended me nor lost my confidence, and ask if you have "thrown the fat into the fire," dec. After much anxious deliberation, in answer I have to say that your statement before the committee has civen me more who lived there. J. W. Dozier.—I was opposite Mr. Berry's blacksmith shop; two men came down Church street on horseback, with the deceased between them: I suppose they weretrying to protect him; they turned down before the committee has given me more Nicholson street; a short negro came up and drew a revolver and shot the deceased in pain than anything else that has occurred since I have been in the Executive office. the back; I do not know the man; he was In frequent conversions with myself and many others, you have led me to believe that your opinions were directly the oppo-site of those you expressed before the comshort thick man: I saw about twenty

Whitehurst was shot, as it occurred inside of the house."

leveral other persons are in all charged with being concerned in the riots.

Lancaster County Radical Turns Chap-lain to a Negro Regiment----He After-wards Turns up as Superintendent of

liberal minded of our citizens, who heartily

uperintendent was in the hands of lovernor, and he gave it to Mr. Hobbs.

Your readers can make their own com

nents on these facts, and say how far they

towards the colored school system

Executive Office, Tallahassee, Fla., April 7.

Exposes his Bascality.

SUSPECTED PARTIES ARRESTED. William Sales was arrested on Wednes-lay. He is charged with the murder of Robert B. Whitehurst, Robert Read, a solored boy, who turned out with the society⁷ ne belonged to, testified before the mayor that he distinctly saw Sales shoot White-hurst while he was between two horsemen. Savaral other persons are in all charged SUSPECTED PARTIES ARRESTEL

admitted them as witnesses in all cases in which they are interested, and declared that they "shall enjoy the rights of person and property without distinction of color" —and adopted the amendment to the Con-stitution of the United States prohibiting slavery everywhere in the Union—I say, after the people have done all this, and everything else they understood the Gov-ernment to desire them to do, that any por-tion of them, much less a majority, should talk treason either openly or secretly, is too smuch for my credulity. It is singular that you should have interpreted the solicitude and impatience of the people to be recog-nized as fully in the Union into manifesta-tions of treason. There is no treason in Florida. I will guarantee that if the Presi-dent should call upon her for volunters to sustain the Union, Florida would furnish as many troops as any other State, in pro-portion to her population. I complain of you also for anying that the sentiments of the people of this State have changed for the worse "because of the leniency maifested by the present admin-istration." I think you have done the peo-ple of this State great injustice in describ-ing them as ingrates who have abused the the kindness of the President. I feel satis-fied that they duly appreciate the magnani-mous course of the President, and that upon Negro Schools in Florida---He Appears as a Witness Before the Committee of Fifteen----The Governor of Florida

admitted them as witnesses in all cases in

A special correspondent of the N.Y. World gives the following account of the doings of a radical scamp from Lan-TALLAHASSEE, April 10.

Inclosed you will find a letter from Gov-ernor D. S. Walker, in reply to a communi-cation received by him from the Rev. L. M. Hobbs, Superintendent of Schools for Freed

the kindness of the President. I feel satis-fied that they duly appreciate the magnani-mous course of the President, and that upon all suitable occasions they will prove them-selves worthy of it. I think, also, that you have done the President of the United States injustice in saying that his course has led the people of one of the States to talk treason and bitter-ness mentals the magnet group ment The Hobbs, Superintendent of Schools for Freed men, lunder appointment of bis Excellency. It may as well be stated, for the informa-tion of your reader, that Mr. Hobbs, who is a Pennsylvanian, made his appearance in Florida last year, with the troops by which Tallahassee was garrisoned soon after the surrender of Joe Johnsotn. He was chap-lain of one of the "colored" regiments, with which, for their sins, Providence visited these people. For a while he was Provost Marshal of this place, and subsequently be-came connected with the Freedmen's Bureau as one of its officers and agents. He was especially associated with, and interested in the efforts of the Bureau to promote educa-tion among the freed people. By his zeal and activity, exhibited in prosecuting this philanthropic work, he won the confidence ness against the general government. The action of the President needs no defense action of the President needs no defense from me. By bis reconstruction policy he has done more than all other men put to-gether to recall the affections of the people to the government, and his recent veto mes-sages have satisfied us that we still live un-der a constitutional government. I do not know a dozen citizens of this State who are not ready to rally around the Drasitory to ot ready to rally around the President in

support of the government. I need hardly add that under the circumstances I deem it my duty to appoint some other person than yourself to act as Super-intendent of Schools for the Freedmen in this State and that your subjects in a ma this State, and that your commission is va-cated from this date.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant, D. S. WALKER.

Der obedient servant, D. S. WALKER. And now let me give you the sanctimo-nious, hypocritical, whining letter of Hobbs, begging pardon for his lying: LANCASTER, Pa., March 17. To his Erceltney Governor D. S. Walker. Dear Nov: I inclose to you two papers, one which I addressed to Mr. Frns. Geo. Shaw, Pres. New York N. F. R. A., and one an extract from the *Philadelphia Press*. The first will speak for itself, of the sec-ond, dear sir, I know not what you may think. I regret that my presence in Wash-ington became known to the Reconstruc-tion Committee. I was summoned to ap-pear before the committee, and put upon my oath and I answered the questions put to me, as I candidly believed. The synop-sis given in the Press does not contain a is given in the Press does not contain a full and clear statement of all I said. I fee somewhat anxious about it, on account of somewhat anxious about it, on account of the position I hold. I feel very anxious that our our new school law should prove a success, and wish to habor to that end. I hope, sir, that I have not offended you, nor lost your confidence. I need not state that the Superintendent of Schools of Flor-ida is not of itself sufficiently remuner-ative to allow any one to access me of merida is not of itself sufficiently remuner-ative to allow any one to accuse me of mer-cenary motives. I have not accepted the appointment of Postmuster yet, as I still feel a moral obligation to devote my ener-gies to the work already commenced. I greatly respect and love Mr. Duncan, and believe (that he is the most efficient man to awaken an interest in both classes of per-sons. I doubt about his practicability to establish a successful and permanent syssons. I doubt about his practicabilit establish a successful and permanent tem of public education. He will, I fear, tem of public education. He will, I fear, connect the religious education too closely with the secular, and being a strong Meth-odist, must of necessity lean in that direc-tion. Now, while he can act like the main-spring, I think I can act as the balanco wheel, while your excellency is the reguln-tor, to keep us from moving too slow, or too fast. Have I, dear sir, "thrown the fat in the fre?" I have written to you candidy. I

fire?'' I have written to you candidly. I have not attempted to explain anything 1 have said. I know you will speak or write rather frankly to me, and state your mind

in candor. In a few days I shall start out again on my mission. As you see from the accom-panying paper, I have \$5,000 already se-cured. I shall try to raise all I can until I been from your I hear from you. 1 am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, L. M. HOBBS

ON FRIDAY last the municipal election took place in Scranton, Luzerne county, and resulted in a brilliant Democratic victory. Last year the disunionists carried that borough by a majority of about one hundred and fifty, and on Friday Gregory, the Democratic candi

gress longer to tamper with all its political and material interests. Toshow how much we have been aided by the cotton remaining in the South when the war ended, and how absolutely ne cessary is such a complete and speedy restoration of those States as will ensure the greatest possible agricultural activity in those States should be part of the work of every sagacious business man in the country. These men have immense interests at stake, and they ought to see that the radicals are imperilling their all for the sake of furthering their fanatical designs. Our whole financial interests are at the mercy of these ignorant pretenders. To expect them to, pause in their career from any prudential motives is utterly vain. They must be turned out of power. In doing this every business man in the country, every holder of government securities, and through

and how necessary it is that the Union

these all classes are directly interested. The New York Herald, in an able editorial in vesterday's paper, sums up what cotton has done for us since the war ended. A few extracts will show how much we are dependent upon the agricultural productions of the South,

The murderer of the family last week near Philadelphia, was a Frenchman born, but speaks German and not French, and may be considered a German. Had he been a negro we would have had a general how from all the Democratic organs for a gen-eral extermination of the whole race. But should be at once perfectly restored. parallel, and does not attempt to dis-The Herald says: prove the charge that the Civil Rights The amount of cotton that has come out bloody brute who murdered the Dearing Bill is entirely unconstitutional. It he is a German, and that race having votes, nothing is said to offend the most fastidious of the South since the war closed has been family shows respectably. He only killed ontan'ts itself with a trade of abuse of equal in value to six or seven years' pro-duction of the precious metals in the whole country. We do not meun equal in value only in the same way that the corn, wheat or hay crop is estimated, 'but in a much more important and wider sense. Cotton is not only an article of prime necessity for home consumption—not only employs mil-lions of hands and hundreds of millions of capital among ourselves—but it takes the same place as gold and silver in the commerce and exchanges of the world. In al in value to six or seven years' of them. Thus, because the murderer Probst the South, and a profusion of falsehoods like the following: happened to be born within the wide It (the Fugitive Slave Law) was distaste-ful to Northern men of every party; but, for the deep love they bore their land, they suffered u. *They object it as a duty.* They carried it out as a compromise, though the compromise was all on one side. They exe-ented it limits of the territory occupied by those who speak the German language, is a base imputation cast upon the whole of Such are the legitimate fruits of fanatian intelligent, brave, generous and humane race of people. And, strange to cuted it. say, Democratic newspapers are de-Could mendacity go further than the commerce and exchanges of the world. this sense we say the three or four hundred millions of dollars worth of cotton that has nounced, because they do not join in Express does in the above extract? the insensate cry, and stigmatize all When and where did a single man beome out of the South since the war closedcome out of the South since the war closed-in one year—is equal in value to six or sev-en years production of precious metals in California and the other States and Terri-tories on the Pacific side of the continent. We speak in round numbers, for we have not the data to be precise as to a few mil-lone. But every commercial man or statis-Germans as more degraded and brutal longing to the party which is now in than negroes. The Germans of this power ever obey or execute the Fugitive country have helped to keep in power Slave Law? Was it in Lancaster the infamous disunionists who are now county, at Christiana, where Edward lions. But every commercial man or stati tician who has thought upon the subje knows that our ostimation is the subje laboring to degrade foreigners below the Gorsuch, agray haired, Christian gentlelevel of the negro. We can scarcely man from Maryland, was murdered by conceive it possible that any of them knows that out our estimation is about con a band of brutal negroes and their still rect. The amount of cotton has been vari rect. The amount of cotton has been vari-ously estimated from a million and a half bales to two millions and a half. Say the amount was two millions of bales; and this at the high price of cotton, would yield over three hundred millions in gold. The republic had raised upon its credit within a short time sums of money that no nation had ever raised before; and more probably, than any other could raise. Little short of a thousand millions had been exmore brutal white allies? Was it in are so stupid as to continue to support such a party. If they do they must be the town of Carlisle, where Kennedy was utterly lost to all self-respect and enkilled on the steps of the Court House, tirely regardless of the rights generous before the eyes of the officers of justice? ly guaranteed to them by the Constitu-How was the law obeyed and executed ion of the United States, in defence of by the people of the North? Was which the Democratic party is as ready it by and through the agency of what to do battle now as it was in the days short of a thousand millions had been ex were known as Personal Liberty pended in a year. But this extraordinary financial success must have been followed when it wiped out Know Nothingism. Bills, laws passed by the Legislatures That party as such is dead, but its spirit nnancial success must have been followed by as great a revulsion and depression if we had not had the cotton of the South. The production of the precious metals great as it is, would have been very inadequate to meet the necessities of the country. The credit of the government abroad would have been low the revenue would have of nearly every Northern State to prestill lives among the radical Republivent its execution? Yet, the Express cans who follow the lead of Stevens in its article of yesterday, admits that and Sumner. the Fugitive Slave Law was entirely constitutional. In that it had greatly have been low, the revenue would have been much reduced—for our former large More than Regal State. the advantage of the Civil Rights Bill. Stanton has refused to confirm the The latter has no sanction in the Concommerce would have remained suspended ale of the magnificent car that bore the -gold would have flowed from the country and instead of being, as it is to-day, at a premium of twenty-six or twenty-seven, it would have reached, probably, two hun-dred or more. What else but this cotton has brought down gold from two hundred to one hundred and twenty-seven in little over a war? This has been accomplished stitution, but is absolutely in violation gold would have flowed from the country remains of Mr. Lincoln from Washingof some of its plainest provisions. on to their final resting place in Illi Does the *Express* expect the Civil nois. The sale took place last Thursday Rights Bill to be obeyed and executed at Alexandria, where the Quartermas in the South as the Fugitive Slave Law ter General, in pursuance of an order was in the North? Will it be satisfied over a year? This has been accomplished, too, under the pressure of an enormous debt, suddenly contracted, and enormous expenditures. What alse has set all those steamship lines in motion to the South, stimulated the most active trade, increased immensely our foreign commerce, filled the Treasury with money, and promoted general prosperity? In fact, it is difficult to realize the evils we have been saved from, or to estimate the vast benefis ob-tained from. the cotton that has been over a year? This has been accomplished from the War Department, offered at to see it similarly carried out? The public auction a lot of Government property, in which the car was included Civil Rights Bill is plainly unconstitutional. Being so, the people of and it was struck off to Ward H. Lamon, the South will scarcely regard Esq., late United States Marshal of the them. It it as binding upon District, for the sum of \$6,800. The car is infinitely more distasteful to them cost the Government something over than even the Fugitive Slave Law one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was to the people of the North. Will ained ined from, the cotton that has been ought out of the South within one year. and was manufactured by the Governthey, therefore, be justified in passing Yet we see the extraordinary spectracle of a powerful party trying to ruin this greatest of all El Dorados. The crazy revolution-ists of France never did anything so foolish ment Military Railway Corps, to be laws through their Legislatures to preused by Mr. Lincoln when he should vent its execution? Will they be exhave occasion to travel by railroad pected to murder every man who ator ruinous. We need the valuable produc-tions of the South hereafter as much as we needed them during the last year. Prosper ous as we have been under the difficulties Mr. Lamon, a steadfast friend of Mr tempts to carry it out, or to claim what Lincoln, purchased it to prevent other he conceives to be his rights under its bidders from getting possession of it for provisions? Such was the style of the ous as we have been under the difficulties of our situation, we are not yet out of danger. We shall require a large amount of cotton to pay for our increasing importations, and the interest of the debt held abroad, to say nothing of our own manufacturers and sup-plying our people with cheaper clothing. If the cultivation of cotton be retarded through the insane legislation of our radical Congress, we shall yet feel sorely the effects of the war which have been averted up to the present time by the stock of cotton on hand. It is exhibition, and he coincides with Mr. obedience rendered to the Fugitive Slave Stanton, who thinks the governmen Law in Pennsylvania. Its execution in should hold the relic, and place it among Boston called out the infamous poem the rebellion archives in the late Ford's which appeared in the New York Гheatre. Tribune, in which the American flag What do the people think of paying was stigmatized "as a flaunting lie," one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and styled "hate's polluted rag." Will which have been averted up to the present time by the stock of cotton on hand. It is time the commercial classes of the com-munity understood this. Let them and let the whole people demand the speedy restora-tion of the South—of that great and valuable section of the country—to its former status in the Union. That is the true way to save us from revulsion, to restore specie pay-ments, to enable the government to meet the debt, to ease our present burdens, and to keep the country going on in its career of prospecity. for a car for a Republican President to the exhibition of similar feelings in the ride in. Remember this magnificent South in regard to the rascally and unvehicle was built and used in the life constitutional Civil Rights Bill be aptime of President Lincoln at the ex plauded by the Express and the radical ense of the Government. We will newspaper press? Or does it make some venture the assertion that no king ever difference whose ox it is that is gored? owned a carriage costing one-half that The comparison of the Expressis a most amount of money. Such is a very small unfortunate one. specimen of the extravagance of the prosperity. party now in power, an insignificant The Negro Riot at Norfolk, For days past the telegraph, which is tem of the lavish expenditure which piled up our enormous debt, to pay vorked in the interest of the radical The Disunionists Refused to Vote the which every poor man is compelled to disunionists has kept concealed the Gettysburg Heroes a Medal. abor several additional hours daily. truth in regard to the Negro riot at In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the Norfolk. In another column will be 8th of April, 1864, Senator Lamberton. An Attempt to Vote Forney \$20,000. found the testimony given before the a Democrat, offered the following reso In consequence of Forney's infamous Coroner's jury. No white man worthy lution : course. Secretary Seward very properly of his race can read the account with-" Resolved. That the committee on finance notified him that his paper, the Washout a feeling of horror and indignation he Governor of this Common weak to cause he Governor of this Common weak to cause he suitable medal in gold to be struck and presented to General Meade, and such other witable to circumate act in your devine to be naton Chronicle, need no longer be fur-These brutal negroes, in their indisnished to our foreign legations, consular criminate and murderous assaults upon agents, and commercial agents abroad. white men, women and children, only suitable testimonial as it may desire, to be presented to the other commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of This was a severe blow on the dead obeyed the teaching of their fiendish duck, who has vitality enough left to instigators, the radical disunionists of this State who wrought for this Common feel the loss of any chance to plunder the North. The demon brutes are the wealth a great deliverance from rebel inva-sion, on the sangulnary and victorious field of Gettysburg." the public treasury. On Monday last creatures in favor of whom the Rump Thad Stevens undertook to pass a reso-Congress has been legislating ever since lution through Congress directing the Senator Johnson, disunionist, move t was in session. They are to be mad voters, and in all respects the equals of the white man. The Union is not be restored until this is done. Such is the to amend by directing the committee to Clerk of the House to send three copies of the Chronicle to each of our foreign inquire into the expediency of doing so. agents. The Democrats objected, and The Democrats voted against amending agents. The Democrats objected, and some few Republicans were found hon-est enough to refuse to squander the people's money in any such way. The vote stood vess 60 neve 44 a days radical plan as boldly avowed. What say the people of Pennsylvania to the proposition? Let them answer in thunder tones at the coming election. the resolution and the disunionists for answer in it. The amendment was carried. The committee did not consider it expedient vote stood yeas 60, nays 44, a decided majority of the Republican members thus voting to give dead duck Forney and never brought in the bill, and no ----THEBE is to be a great Johnson meet medal was ever presented to General some \$20,000 per annum. That is about what it would cost according to a correct calculation, but, as it required a vote of ing in Brooklyn to-morrow night. Gen-Meade and his soldiers, because of this eral Rousseau, Green Clay Smith and Senator Cowan have made arrangevote of the disunoinists. Look at the Record page 595. ments to be present as speakers. two-thirds, the resolution failed to pass.

ly. If this policy should be allowed to prevail the whole country must inevi tably suffer in all its political and material interests, and not less in one than in the other. The political effect

What We Owe to Cotton.

more sagacious portion of the business

community will soon be found arrayed

with great unanimity against the fa-

natical designs of the disunionists in

What the commercial classes especi

restoration of the Union as will enable

the entire material resources of the na-

tion to be developed to their fullest ex-

tent. The South must be generously

our exports, is kept in a paralyzed con-

Congress.

vapid maunderings of its editor, but it cannot befog the minds of any decent business man in this community. There is not a man in Lancaster county possessing the ability to carry on the business of a village store successfully who cannot see at a glance that the revolutionary course of the fanatics in the Rump Congress is calculated to court commercial disaster, and to bring down upon us impending financial ruin.

The President's Speech to the Soldiers We lay before our readers to-day the bold and manly speech of Andrew Johnson, in response to a serenade given him by the soldiers and sailors of the District of Columbia. The crowd assembled to hear him was large, and as can well be imagined was heartily enthusiastic. In addition to the soldiers and sailors, either now in service or honorably discharged, there was quite a large attendance of officers of the regular army and navy.

There is not a brave soldier within the confines of the Republic, unless he be very much blinded by political prejudice, who will not heartily approve of the doctrines set forth in this speech made by the Chief Magistrate of the nation. No grosser insult could be put upon the men who perilled life and all that is held most dear, than that offered to them daily by the Radical disunionists in Congress. These Jacobins are constantly acting upon the presumption that the war was waged for the purpose of elevating the negro to entire equality with the white race, and they persist ently refuse to permit the Union to be restored until every barrier of distinction is broken down. Against these wretched revolutionists Andrew Johnson has taken his stand. He appeals in bold and honest terms to the gallant soldiers and sailors of the nation. Who can doubt what will be the response of these heroic men? In the contest now going on they can never take sides with auch infamous disunionists as Stevens and Sumner. They will stand by the President, for the Union, the Constitution and the supremacy of the white race; and will set their seal of condemstion on Geary and all who oppose the

wise policy of Andrew Johnson. Against the Union and for the Negro. The dis-Union majority in Congress are true to their antecedents. When we were a united and happy people, blessed with peace, prosperity and amity, they and their associates attacked the Union of the States, and the Constitution of our fathers; the one was denounced, the other vilified. Concord, amity and forbearance, the silver cords that bound our people in a common destiny, were rudely sundered, and in their stead came a career of hate, vituperation and bloodshed; love for the negro prompted its inception, anxiety for his freedom nerved them in their progress, and a desire for his social elevation roused them to renewed exertion. As the peculiar friends of the negro they nullified the plain provisions of the organize law, and violated laws enacted under its requirements. As his zealous advocates, they now violate the elementary principles of the Constitution, and refuse representation to people who are true to the laws and faithful to the Government. They were against the Union at the beginning, and they are but consistent in opposing it now. They are for the negro, and against the poor white man, and their policy of to-day is but the reflex of their sentiments in the past. Their true rallying cry is: UP WITH THE NEGRO AND DOWN WITH THE UNION. They are dis-Unionists in thought, dis-Unionists in word, and dis Unionists in deed.

If the Radicals are distressed beyond all andurance that the suspension of habeas corpus is at an end, let them suspend them-selves. Louisville Journal.

Yes; and let their suspension be "at an end" top-the end of a rope,

eight people for money to pander to his passions; the *cditor* of the *Express* would consign multitudes to a more intolerable fate, because they have differed from him in political sentiment.

choice morsel:

THE TRIBUNE'S Washington corres pondent says " The Union Congressional Committee has received through the Hon. William D. Kelley, the check of

W. Still, a colored man of Philadelphia, for \$1,289.50, contributed by the associations of colored people in that city, for aiding in the circulation of Congressional speeches in favor of manhood suffrage." These speeches are to be sent out to the white men of the country, to convince them that the negroes ought to be allowed to vote and hold office. These Philadelphia negroes, who seem to have abundance of money, coolly assume that the poor white men are too ignorant to decide this question without first being enlightened in re-

lation to it through the medium of Congressional negro-suffrage speeches. Therefore they put nearly thirteen hundred dollars in Wm. D. Kelley's hands, to be used in the *cnlightcnment* of the poor white voters. We wonder

what sublime flight of impudence these aristocratic Philadelphia negroes will next indulge in? The Radicals hereabout will deny

that they design, by the circulation of "Congressional speeches in favor of manhood suffrage," to educate the white people of the country to tolerate the holding of office by negroes. But de nial will be vain. Kelley and Forney are their recognized musicians, and they will march to whatever tune this precious brace of traitors to the white race may play. What that tune will be may be judged by the following from a late number of Forney's Washington Chronicle. Referring to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, that the test-oath be modified, so that men with proper qualifications might be enabled to act as Revenue officers and Postmas ters in the South, the Chronicle said:

Do the friends of the President mean it that the Union element at the Sout admit that the Union element at the South of which we used to hear so much was a mere myth? This begging of the question about the test-oath would seem to justify such a conclusion. There is a class of men at the South, however, about whom there can be no doubt, and whose loyally is above sus-picion-me mean the blacks. There is scarce-ly one of them but can take the test-oath. We do not see why the offices at the disposal of the Postmaster-General should yo a beg-ging while this element remains at the South. If the people of Pennsylvania sustain

If the people of Pennsylvania sustain these Radicals at the next election, we may expect to see negro candidates set up for office the ensuing year. To this xtreme length the Stevens, Kelly and Forney party will certainly go if not rebuked and put down next October.

Questions for Geary to Answer. The Sunday Mercury asks General Geary to stand up like a man and an ower, yea or nay, to the following plain interrogatories :

interrogatories: 1st. Are you in favor of negro suffrage? 2d. 1bo you approve of President John-son's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill? 3d. Do you approve of President John-son's veto of the Civil Rights Bill? 4th. Do you approve of President John-son's speeches against Radicals and Radi-calism, delivered, respectively, on the 22d of February and 18th of April, 1866? 5th. Are you in favor of a general railof relating and 18th of April, 1860 7 5th, Are you in favor of a general rail-road law. 6th. In the event of your election, would you consider it an endorsement of Presi-dent Johnson's reconstruction policy?

These are simple questions, and require only simple answers. Gen. Gearv need not waste words, but merely say to each inquiry, yes or no. Come, General, be plain and brief. In your present situation you must, as Hamlet says, Speak by the card, for equivocation vill undo you."

THE editor of the Philadelphia Press says that he will "lean on God Almighty." More likely a lamp-post. Louisville Journal.

a short thick man; I saw about twenty negroes after a boy, trying to shoot him Wm. Turner's evidence.—I was at my dinner when a small boy was struck in my porch with a brick, and badly hurt in the head; my wife took him to dress his wound; I went and sat down to my dinner again; I then went up Church street; I saw a great crowd at Mr. Berry's shop; the crowd was so great that I crossed over on the other side; just as I was putting my foot on the curb-stone, one of the negroes said, "Here is a stone, one of the negroes said, Here is a white man, d—n him, let's kill him;" he belonged to Norfolk; he then struck me with a sabre, and when I recovered myself was about midway in the street: I was

With a safer, and when recovered myson I was about midway in the street; I was then struck with a club by another negro in the crowd; I then went in a gate; I saw a man on a gray horse; he had the deceased by the hair; I think I could recognize the man on the gray horse; he was alarge man; I an certain the deceased was the man he had by the hair; I think the man on the gray horse had as ash on. James Curling—On Monday I went to see Mr. Mosely, who had been beaten: I stayed a few moments and left; going towards Church street I met two negroes on horse-back coming down Nicholson street with Whitehurst; one had him by the shoulder; they came out of Church street and pussed about one hundred yards up Nicholson street and handed him over to two negroes on foot. One of the horsemen, as he wheeled n foot One of the horsemen, as he wheeled o cross the field, said that is the way we ought to serve all the white livered sons o —; turned round and followed the body up to Mr. Mosely's house. A negro man then approached me and drew a pistol and threatened to blow my brains out; if it had not been for a colored man who resides here he would have done it. Question by a juror —Do you know the two men on horseback? Answer—I know them both; they were dragging him, Whitehurst. I heard the report of the pistol, but saw no one shoot the decensed.
T. L. B. Baker—About one o'clock the -; turned round and followed the body T. L. R. Baker-About one o'clock the

T. L. R. Baker—About one o'clock the procession arrived at the stand in the old held; I was on the speaker's stand, pre-paring to commence the celebration by speeches: I heard some firing in the vi-cinity of the chapel, corner of Church and Nicholson streets; sounded like pistol firing; I heard some one on the stand say, "There's a man shot." I asked the party that made use of the romark if they could see the man shot." I bankwer was, "Yes, it is a colored man." Upon that announce-ment a large number of the people became excited and rushed in that direction; I did not see the man; I did not see any one; I remained five or ten minutes on the stand; I then saw some persons pulling the palings I then saw some persons pulling the palings I then saw some persons pulling the palings off a fence near the corner of Upper Union street, on Nicholson; I then saw the per-sons with the palings in their hands raising them, and supposed, from their actions, they were beating some one. I then left the stand, and went in the direction of the persons who had the palings in their hands, where I supposed they were beating some one. I arrived in front of the house and found several colored men and boys had a ound several colored men and boys had a white boy down, and were beating him white boy down, and were beating him with the palings; I supposed he was seventeen or eighteen years of age; I believe he was dressed in gray clothes; I then took the palings from several of these persons, and assisted the boy to get up and go into the house; I followed the boy into the house; I recognized a lady sitting in the rocking chair, bleeding profusely from the throat; from the description that my wife gave of the lady, it was Mrs. W., there were several colored persons in the front room; about that time Mr. Curling came in. I then spoke to the colored persons who were in the house; and told them to leave the house; a colored man cursed me, and said I had nothing to do with it, and said at the same time that I knew all about the disturbance; I then told him again toleave the house; ji he did not he would be sorry for it; all the rest left except him, and he left in a tew minutes. [Jury -Do you know that colored man? No, sir.] Saw a good many colored persons in the back yard; may have been some white persons; there were quice a number in the back yard; they is a house if the some who is the part of the some some who heave the house here not he house yard; may have been some white persons; there white boy down, and were beating him may have been some white persons: were quite a number in the back yard; they were quite a number in the back yard; they seemed to be quarrelling among themselves; high words; saw no blows; asked how Whitehurst got shot; got no answer; there was a lady there, and the boy, and several others; left the house and started down towards Church street; saw the people in the house excited and confused, and did not disturb them; a woman came towards me and said: "I sent the boy out for his father, and they beat him." father, and they beat him." Cross examined.—Mrs. W. had been sho

beveral minutes before I arrived at the several minutes before I arrived at the house; I did not see her shoot; I could not recognize who the parties with the paling were; they were colored people; I saw no shots fired; I only head them; I did not know who the two mean means the set of ow who the two men were who had Mr Vhitehurst; I was excited; the sight of Mrs. Whitehurst in that condition ickening.

THE VERDICT. The jury returned a verdict that Robert B. Whitehurst came to his death on Monday from pistol shots fired by a person or persons uknown to the jury. The same verdict was rendered in the case of Mrs. Charlotte Whitehurst itehurst.

"The coroner's jury" (says the Day-Book) eff confident of the fact that both Mrs. Whitehurst and her son were killed by plored persons who had participated in the colored persons who had participated in the celebration of that day, and discussed the propriety of inserting that in the verdict. It is very evident, from the testimony ad-duced, that the Whitehurst brothers were shot by persons engaged in the procession, deliberately and wilfully, but there is no testimony adduced to show how Mrs. Mrs.

mittee. You had frequently spoken to me of the kindness with which you had been everywhere received in this State, and of the general disposition manifested by the people to aid in the great and good work in which you and I were engaged of educating the colored people. You had also spoken frequently of the good order and quiet which prevailed in the the country, and of the universal disposition of the people to adapt themselves to the new order of things, and become again good and orderly citizens of the United States. Only a few days be-fore you left here for the North you told me you would have the occasion to make known these sentiments in public address You had frequ known these sentiments in public address-es. It was understood between us that

es. It was understood between us that your addresses would be published and have a good effect in disabusing the North-ern mind as to the true condition of the South, and that you would send them to me, and I would have them republished here with a view to give our people a good opinion of Northern men. After all this, the first I heard from you after you left here was the above recited after you left here was the above recited estimony before the Committee. I have certainly no right to complain of your giv ng expression to any opinion honestly en-ertained either before the Committee or ing expression to any opinion honestly en-tertained either before the Committee or elsewhere, but I feel a deeper regret than I can express that you should have imposed upon me and abused my confidence by ex-pressing one set of opinions to me, when, in fact, you entertained another. You know how earnestly I desire "to bring about an era of good feeling and fraternity," and to make the people of the South feel that those of the North are their brethren, not only in name, but in fact. To use the language of the President, "II I know my own heart, and every passion which enters it, it is my desire to restore the blessings of the Union and tie up and heal every bleeding wound which has been caused by the fratricidal war." I had chosen you as an instrument to assist me in this great work, by appoint-ing you to the responsible office of Super-intendent of Schools for Freedmen in this state. You have disappointed me; your

state. You have disappointed me; you: state. You have disappointed me; your course is welt calculated to tear open and make the wounds, which were fast healing bleed afresh. Hereafter, whenever I shall speak of appointing to a State office a North-ern man, I shall be warned to remember the case of the Rev. Mr. Hobbs. Hereafter, when gentlemen from the North appear among us, ready to join with us in any good among us, ready to join with us in any goo vork, no matter what their declarations work, no matter what their declarations of friendship may be, you have put it into the power of some to .suy, "take care, and let experience put a clog upon our confidence," As I have before stated, I do not deny your right to entertain or express any opin-ion you please; my complaint is, that you have expressed one opinion to me and an other to the committee.

ther to the committee. There is another thing I complain of, There is another thing I complain of, which is, that you, according to your testi-mony, have known that a majority of the people of this State "talked treason upon the streets without concealment," and yet you have not reported any instance, either to the major-general commanding here, or to myself. You held a commission from me. You knew that I had sworn to sup-You knew that I had sworn to sup port the Constitution of the United States port the Constitution of the United States. You knew it was my duty, as it is my fixed purpose, to have all traitors punished. You knew that it was very prejudicial to me and the State of which you were an officer, to have people "talk treason on the streets without concealment," and yet, instead of reporting this to me, your report was, "all is well," till you got before the committee in Washington, and then you reported, "all is wrong." If you did not have confidence in me to believe that I would punish trea-son, you ought not to have held a commisin me to believe that I would punish trea-son, you ought not to have held a commis-sion under me. If you had not confidence in me, you ought at least to have had it in the major-general commanding this de partment. You must have known that it would injure both him and myself to per-mit any one to talk treason, whether in secret or openly. I will remark that it is singular that a majority of the people should have talked treason before you, while not a word of the kind has ever reach-

while not a word of the kind has ever read While not a word of the kind has ever reach-ed me, though I am in daily communica-tion with the people from every portion o. the State. I have heard much complain among the people that the State is not al-lowed its representation in Congress-much desire expressed to be recognized as fully in the Union-much regret that the Presi-dent's policy does not prevail-but not one dent's policy does not prevail—but not one word have I heard from any person whatev er, that was calculated or intended to incite a er, that was calculated or intended to incite a war against the government or to destroy the Union. To be candid with you, I must say I do not believe that you have beard more than I have, for the desire of the people to be in the Union and not out of it, is so universal and notorious that I cannot believe any other has been expressed. That you have heard our people express hitter comhave heard our people express bitter con plaints against those who are known her as "Northern disunionists," I have n doubt; that those complaints have grow in bitterness the last three or four monthal I have D

in bitterness the last three or four months is also true. But after our people have mani-fested their loyalty and desire to return to the Union, by taking the oath prescribed by the President "to support the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States thereunder, and to abide by and faith-fully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of alaxes"—after their convention has anulled the ordinance of secession, repudi-ated all debts contracted by the State since ated all debts contracted by the State since the date of secession-declared all the slaves free-opened to them all the courtsdollars.

date for Chief Burgess, was elected by a majority of over five hundred and fifty, showing a gain for the Democracy in twelve months of seven hundred votes ! In the North Ward a Democratic Gouncilman was chosen for the first time since the borough was established; and on the whole, the Democracy generally had a right good time. This is cheering; but it is only a forerunner of what the Rumps may expect next fall when the popular avalanche sweeps over the country.

The Axe Moving. Forney's Press of this morning has

the following : Albert B. Sloanaker was to-day nomina-Albert B. Stoanaker was to-day nomina-ted Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, in place of Col. John H. Taggart; Samuel McKelvy, United States Marshal for the Western Dis-trict of Pennsylvania; Josiah P. Hetrick, of Easton, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, and Robert Curk Assessment Futurnal Revenue Robert Clark, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania. How do the officials of this district feel about the neck? Are they sure they can call their heads their own How do they stand? They must be finding out before very long. They have their choice of masters. They

cannot stand by Stevens and hold on te their offices. It is well known that throughout the Southern States the heads of departments have been forced to employ persons to fill various offices who were unable conscientiously to take the Iron Clad Congressional test oath. It is now said to be certain that Congress will refuse to comply with the recommendation from the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury of a modification of the test oath in reference to employees of these departments in the eleven States lately rebellious, so as to

enable the departments to obtain the services of suitable men. The Judiciary Committee of the House have decided against any change of the law on the subject. The Senate has adopted an mendment to an appropriation bil providing that no money shall be paid, under the act, to any person who has not taken the test oath. Thus it is made certain that the majority now in power in Congress intend to compel all who were lately in rebellion to forswear themselves, or to create in the lately rebel States a large body of loyal office holders out of such materials as can be brought from other States. It may be surmised, however, that the laudable and in no wise malicious design is to overcome the difficulty by selecting negroes for all the offices which are to be filled in the postal and revenue service in the eleven States. Verily the world does move.

Step by Step.

The Iowa Legislature has passed a joint resolution amending their State Constitution so as to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has stretched an old law so as to allow every woolly-head to vote. In Michigan, at the recent local election neuroes voted for the first time, having been but recently admitted to the right of suffrage. So we go with rapid strides towards universal negro suffrage and negro equality, without which the disunionists in Congress declare they will never allow the Union to be restored. Yet the Republicans of Pennsylvania have the audacity to daclare that negro suffrage is not an issue before the people. Such liars, would shame Tom Pepper.

FOUR HUNDRED and fifty thousand dollars in fractional currency was printed last week, of which two hundred and fifty-seven, thousand was shipped to different points in the United States. The redemption of mutilated fractional currency for the same period amounted to three hundred and fourteen thousand

1