FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co Tur navigation of the Western river is in danger of being impeded by sunk-

steamers. Forty-four have gone down in Red river alone since last June. A MISS STEBBINS, of Chickasaw co., Iowa, has received an appointment as notary public for that county. She is the first female ever having received such a commission, and is represented as emi-

nently competent. THE Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal states, on the authority of a reliable man, that two boys, a few dayssince, found \$20,000 buried beneath an old water house on the railroad. Six thousand dollars of this was in gold.

THE TREASURER of the United States has designated the Merchants' Exchange Bank of New York city a depository of public money. It is to be hoped the public money deposited in this bank won't go the way of that deposited in the Merchants' Bank of Washington.

THE Henderson (Texas) Times advances the best argument yet given for the division of that State. It says: "One advantage at least would be gained-we would not have quite so many fools together; in two separate bodies they would perhaps be less able to do

MR. A. W. Boothbay, of Maine, upon opening his store last Monday morning, was surprised to find a hole in the floor, of the size of the stove, and the stove lying quietly and cool in the cellar. It had burnt directly through, and the flames then went out of their own ac-

THE LIBEL SUITS instituted by Hon. John Cessna against Messrs. Myers & Mengel and Messrs. Myers and Shannon were disposed of last week in Bedford. The jury found a verdict in the first case of not guilty, the defendants to pay the costs. A non pros was entered in the case of Messrs. Myers & Shannon, the latter paying the costs.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD, of the United States District Court for Virginia, deposited with the Attorney General at Washington, on Saturday last, the bill of indictment for treason found by the grand jury of his court against Jefferson Davis. It is said Chief Justice Chase will preside at the trial, which is expected to take place in June.

A GOVERNMENT SALE of seventeen thousand spades and seven-thousand shovels is advertised to take place at Washington to-day. It was supposed these useful implements would all be bought by the Radical members of Congress, who would need them to bury decapitated office-holders this summer. Stevens was expected to take at least five hundred. His "last ditch" will be long, wide and deep.

Jefferson Davis is said to have received the news of his indictment calmly. His main defence will be the preroga tive of every citizen to support the official action of his State. The health of Davis is failing rapidly. It is stated that the incessant tramping and changing of the guards around his cell has prevented him having more than two hours of unbroken sleep at any one time during the past year.

THE CRY that the grain crop of the Northwest will prove a failure has been set up, and is industriously kept up. The proof does not seem to be conclusive, though doubtless it is entirely true that the prospect is not at all promising. It would be no injustice to holders of grain to suggest that they have been instrumental in raising the cry-at any rate they are profiting large by it.

THE act which has passed both Houses of Congress to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces provides that the new five cent piece shall be composed of copper and nickel, not exceeding twentyfive per cent of nickel. This coin is to be a legal tender to the amount of one dollar, and redeemed when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars. The law prohibits the issue of fractional notes less than ten cents after the passage of this act.

THE Jewish Messenger says: The annual session of the board of delegates will commence on Sunday, May 20th at the city of New York. The executive committee have issued a circular notifying the congregations of the time and place, and we anticipate an unusually full representation. The questions to be considered at the coming session will be of importance to Israel. It is of the first consequence that there be a fair representation of the talent and influence of the Jews in the United States.

THE body of Sterling King, who has been in jail at Louisville for some time, on a charge of horse stealing, and who made a confession that was published all over the country, claiming to be an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, arrived in Cincinnati on the 10th, on the Louisville steamer, he having died on the passage. His death was really a suicide by starvation. For forty days he had taken the merest morsel of food, and during the last ten days refused to eat more than an ounce of food per day. Previous to his death he acknowledged that his story of his connection with the assassination was false.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which we need hardly inform our readers is a Republican journal of the highest character, says of Stevens' late speech in the House, that it was " made up wholly of most unworthy appeals to passion and prejudice, and without the faintest attempt to answer a single argument that had been advanced." This is the great man who represents the "garden of Pennsylvania" in the Congress of the United States-a man who, when the grandest questions that have been discussed since the Constitution was formed argument but contents himself with what a journal of his own political faith properly characterizes as "most unworthy appeals to passion and prejudice." Is that the kind of man who ought to represent a county like Lan-

IN SCOTLAND a man has been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for trying to gain admittance to a Masonic Lodge, not being a member of the order. It is not many years since Thad. Stevens wanted to imprison men in Pennsylvania for being members of the Masonic Order. He was as bitter against sent them to the place described in his speech last Thursday. Are there any members of the Order among his supporters now? If so, we would advise them to acquaint themselves with his conduct thirty years ago. They might thence determine whether it is quite safe to follow him now.

The New Bevolution.

When the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, after a session of five months, announced the plan upor which they had agreed, the nation was startled & So completely revolutionary and so anomalous was the scheme put forward, that many staunch Republicans were amazed and alarmed. Not s few prominent Republican newspapers denounced it as a whole. The object tions urged were radical and 'of such a character as to lead all well-informed men to believe that it could never receive the support of even a majority of either branch of Congress. The New York Times, a Republican newspaper second in influence to none in the country, spoke of it in the following language of most emphatic and wholesale

condemnation: As a plan of pacification and reconstruc-tion, the whole thing is worse than a bur-lesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very seri-ous drama. Its proper designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the ex-clusion of the South from Congress, by im-posing conditions to which the Southern scople will never submit." This being the people will never submit." This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction, now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forces impossible

onstruction forever impossible That the Times uttered the truth and expressed the honest convictions of every right thinking man in its own party we must believe. How Congress could persist in forcing through such a measure is something that would excite vonder did we not know the character of the men who constitute the majority of that body and the motives by which hey are governed. In the House they are led by Thaddeus Stevens. Years ago in a political contest in this State he revealed the code of morality by which he has always been governed, when he advised the honest men of the political organization with which he then acted "throw conscience to the Devil and stand up for their party." Upon that maxim he has consistently acted all his ife. An itinerant Vankee, he came to Pennsylvania to better his fortunes. Embarking in politics he carried into public life the morality of the vagrant peddler, who will scruple at no mean trick to dispose of his wares at an exorbitant profit. Disregarding every moral obligation, and repudiating every social tie, he lived the life of a man isolated from those about him. Sating his passions where he could, spurning all the humanising associations of domestic life, setting at open defiance the deepest seated prejudices of race and color, recognizing no obligations to the community in which he lived, to the State which furnished him a home,

or to the country at large, he cherished in his perverted mind and wicked heart a single sentiment which in course of time came to control all other emotions of his nature. He hated the South. What special cause he had for animosity against the entire white race of that section we know not. We can only account for his bitter, unbending and unreasoning predjudice, by supposing that the innate malignity of the unwonted intensity by a very close intimacy with unworthy specimens of the negro race. Sure it is that unreasoning, unrelenting hate of the South was the controling principle of his whole political life, the one infamous quality which gave him public notoriety .-Whatever he may once have been, Thadleus Stevens has long since been rendered incapable of feeling or even of comprehending the emotion of patriotor called his own, no friends in the lived, and a foreigner in the State he made his home, he has shown himself o be utterly incapable of comprehend-

ing his duty to his country. Such is the man who, with his bitter curses and his sardonic grin, acts as whipper-in to the crew of Radical disunionists who presume to call themselves the Congress of the United States. When our national legislature has fallen so low that such a man as Thaddeus Stevens can lead it, no good can be expected to come out of it. It is not strange that no provision of the Constitution is any longer regarded as sacred, that the public good is habitually made subservient to base party purposes, and that the Rump Congress now in session are willing to risk the best interests of the nation to secure the spoils of office. They have learned holitical morality rom the Representative of Lancaster. They have deliberately thrown conscience to the devil and resolved to stand by their

narty. The passage through the House of the plan proposed by the Committee shows that the present Congress is ready to peril all the best interests of the nation for selfish and partisan purposes. Many of these men believe they will be sus tained by the people. They expect the masses to follow blindly where such men as Stevens lead. Will they do so We cannot for a moment imagine they will. We believe there is wisdom and virtue enough left among the people to save the Republic from the impending ruin which is now imminently threaten ing. The masses can no longer pleadignorance. They must see and know what will be the inevitable result of theinfamous revolutionary schemes of Stevens and his followers; and they must set the seal of condemnation upon them if they would save their country. This new revolution, boldly began by the Radical disunionists, must be checked and crushed out by the votes of the people. or bayonets with yet be needed to quell it.

The Weekly Age. We cannot too often or too strongly urge the imperative necessity for a widespread circulation of Democratic newspapers during the pending campaign. It is the first duty of every Democrat to extend the circulation of his county paper, but if he can afford to do so, he should also subscribe for some other know no paper which is more worthy of support, or better worth the price demanded than the Weekly Philadelphia Agc. It is published at a low rate for the Campaign. It and other Democratic papers should be put into the hands of every man who will read them. Clubs should be formed and money raised for are under consideration, answers no this purpose. More can be accomplished to secure the triumph of correct principles by this agency then by any other. Let Democratssee that it is not neglected.

THE LEDGER'S New York correspondent says it does not seem that the great "Head Centre" Stephens, who arrived in that city last week, can do much, after all, to heal the rupture in the Fenian ranks. The malady looks as if it was beyond cure. The investigation of ()'Mahony's accounts, which is now going on under Mr. Stephens' eye, discloses a very bad state of affairs. Of all the money contributed, only \$500 remain. The rest seems to have been them as he is against the Rebels, and if swallowed up in salaries and extravahe could have done it he would have gances of which outsiders never dreamed. The Intelligencer long ago warned all its Irish readers not to fool away their money by sending it to O'Mahony. We now warn them against sending it to Stephens.

Santa Anna's business in this country is said to have no official signifi-

Why We Expect to Win. Principles, not men," has always been a favorite motto with the Democratic party. While it has been careful

ances. The Harrison, the Taylor, and the Lincoln campaigns were illustrations of the policy of our opponents. Coon skins, log cabins and hard cider carried the hero of North Bend into the Presidential chair. Old Rough and Ready rode "old whitey" into Washington amid the cry of "a little more grape, Captain Bragg." Lincoln was lighted to the White House by "Wide Awake lamps." Except by means of such meretricious contrivances the opponents of the Democratic party have neversucceeded in carrying any general election, or any important State election outside of the shadow of Yankee land. In the present contest for Governor of Pennsylvania the radical disunionists hope to be able to run Geary through on his military reputation. We shall have a dazzling parade of blue trowsers and brass buttons. Under the cover of a loud outery and an immense deal of parading and hollow pretence, they hope to be able to gull many simple people and to blind the honest masses of Pennsylvania to the vital importance of the great political issues of the day. Were Geary really a great soldier, and not the poorest kind of a paper General without any military record worth parading, there might be some excuse for this kind of thing. Had he high civil qualifications combined with even his poor military record, the attempt to increase his vote by meretricious claptrap would be more pardonable. As it s it is but a deliberate attempt to gull the masses and to blind them to the real designs of the dangerous men in whose hands Geary is but a willing and supple tool. Simon Cameron, Thad. Stevens, John W. Forney, and the corrupt crew

should be elected Governor. In this contest, as in all that have preceded it, the Democratic party takes ts stand on principle. It resorts to no lisguises and despises and repudiates all subterfuge and clap-trap. Its platform announces its political belief in terms so plain that no man can be deceived. It meets the great issues of the day fairly, openly and in a spirit that must commend its position to every right-thinking man in the Commonwealth. It has placed upon this platform a man of high intelligence, one who has given abundant evidence of his fitness to fill with honor the high position to which the people of Pennsylvania will surely elevate him.

know that they will be able to mould

nia the Democracy expect to win. They are confident that Hiester Clymer will be elected Governor by a large majority. To effect this purpose they intend to leave no honorable means unemployed. They will expose the empty clap-trap contrivances of their opponents, and show up the real objects which lie hidcold-blooded Yankee was kindled to den. They will tear away the flimsy veil of a false military reputation in which General Geary would fain hide his real insignificance. They will show him to be but the mere tool and cat's paw of such infamous men as Simon Cameron and Thaddeus Stevens. They will prove to the people of Pennsylvania that the real contest is between the Radical Disunionists of Congress and the true Union men of the nation, between Andrew Johnson's wise policy and every American citizen. He had no of Thaddeus Stevens. They will not wife, no children whom he recognized attempt to gull the soldiers by lying acceptation of that word. Ostracised brave men that Geary is but the base restore the Union was a failure and a cheat, unless the negro be made the political and the social equal of the white man. This will be the labor of upon it confident of success. They rely upon the intelligence the virtue and

> sylvania in this great struggle. Hon. Hiester Clymer.

George V. Lawrence, member of Congress from the Washington (Pa.) district, whose attempt and failure to convict Hon. Hiester Clymer of the use of certain reproachful and insulting language towards President Johnson was noticed in these columns last week has been "brought out" by the sharp criticism of the Pittsburg Post. He complains that he has been misrepresented If this is true, he can lay the blame on his own party friends, for what we published as having been said by him, and upon which the Post commented, was copied from the Philadelphia Press' report of proceedings in the House.

The following is Mr. Lawrence's letter to the editor of the Post:

House of Representatives. Washington, D. C., May 10, 1866. James P. Barr.

Dear Sir:—In your paper of yesterday
you make a most ungenerous assault on
me—for what I was represented as saying;
but what I did not say. I send you a true
copy of what I did say—and you can find
nothing in it unkind to the President.
I have always had a high personal
regard for Hon. H. Clymer, and did not
think I was wrong in referring to his leadershin of his party, or to his record, politi-JAMES P. BARR.

think I was wrong in referring to his lead-ership of his party, or to his record, politi-cally. You will see I called him a personal friend and an honest man. Was this tradu-cing him? I claim the right to refer to his public record—which has always been straight forward and consistent, and I am sure he could not condemn that; but I shall never condescend to say a word against him personally. So far as I am informed, no man can charge him with any dishonest no man can charge him with any dishonest act, or from avoiding the responsibility of any political act. Yours, truly, G. V. LAWRENCE. No friend of Mr. Clymer's will object to any fair reference to his public record,

for no friend of his is or need be ashamed of it. It was to Mr. Lawrence's supposed falsification of Mr. Clymer's record that objection was made. The Press' report of the proceedings of the House represented Mr. Lawrence as asserting that Mr. Clymer had denounced Andrew Johnson "as a ruffian, an incendiary, a hireling, an abolitionist,' &c., and as sending to the Clerk's desk standard Democratic Journal. We a speech of Mr. Clymer's which, on being read, was found "not to contain any of those expressions." The same report further represented Mr. Lawrence as awk wardly attempting to wriggle out of the difficulty in which he had nvolved himself, by explaining that 'the objectionable parts of the speech had been suppressed by Mr. Clymer." Mr. Lawrence denies the accuracy of his report, and claims to have referred o Mr. Clymer as "a personal friend and n honest man." He adds his testimony to that already volunteered by othe leading Republicans, that our candidate for Governor is an honest man. And does not this plundered and debt-ridden old Commonwealth of ours need just such a man for her chief magistrate as Mr. Lawrence says we have in Clymer? Who that is acquainted with the affairs of the State, does not know that the most pressing of all her needs is a bold and honest Governor, who will never avoid responsibility, but fearlessly tramnle under his feet any man or any combination of men who may seek the promotion of individual interests at the expense of the general welfare.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, you may justly be proud of your candidate when the bitterest of his political opponents bear testimony to his unflinching courage and his unswerving honesty.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger, ex-U. S. Sena-tor from North Carolina, is dead.

Mr. Chase's National Bank scheme for bribing avaricious voters to support the most profligate administration that ever to put forward its best men for public existed in the United States, successfully positions, it has never attempted to attained the purpose of its inventor. It carry elections by clap-trap contriv- promises to be equally successful in obbing the public treasury of millions and in stripping individual depositors of the fruits of long years of toil,

The failure of the Merchants' National Bank at Washington city, with not much short of a million dollars of government money in its custody, has startled the country and caused some of Mr. Chase's admirers to doubt the vaunted value of this favorite banking scheme of his. They naturally conclude that if such things can happen right under the shadow of the Treasury Department, more and at least equally disstrous and disgraceful failures may be looked for throughout the country.

There can be no doubt about the per nicious effects of depositing government money in banking institutions. The heavier the deposits, the worse the effects. A Bank that deserves the confidence of the community in whose midst it is located, will always have in its paid up capital and individual deposits all the means that it can profitably and safely wield. Whatever it gets in excess of this, will only tempt it to enter the whirling gulf of speculation, whose rocky shores are strewn with countless wrecks, and whose restless waters are vexed by unnumbered vic-

and severe struggle, rid the Government of all connection with Banks and established the Independent Treasury. This system did not admit of the use of public money for the purpose of private speculation. The surplus public funds were always in the public treasury and could only be drawn out to pay appropriations made by law. The custodians of these funds were officers of the government itself, and in the severe of infamous men who are the leaders of penal provisions of the law under which the radical disunionists in this State, they were appointed, as well as in the established character of the men themthe weak and vain creature they have selves, the public had ample guarantee set up to their own base purposes, if he against the misuse of their money. A return to the Independent Treasury

The Democratic party, after a long

system, and a complete divorce of Bank and State, or at least a severance of their relation as depositor and depository, are lemanded by the interests of the Government and of the people. The speculating, gambling spirit engendered by the issue of a redundant and irredeemable paper currency, and fostered by the deposit of millions of Government money within reach of the struggling throng of speculators, has already worked immense injury to the moral tone of the country, and if not speedily checked will exercise a disastrous influence upon its material interests. Such raging fever must in the natural order of things be followed by a racking chill. In the pending contest in Pennsylva-The startling character of this Wash-

ington Bank failure—its completeness, and the heavy loss it has entailed upon the Government-has compelled even the reckless radical majority in Congress to pause in their hot pursuit of the negro and to bestow a thought upon a question that vitally affects the interests of white men. Whether they will pause long enough to bestow more than a passing thought upon the Bank question remains to be seen and may be regarded as doubtful. Still more doubtful is it whether any remedy they may propose will be sufficiently searching and stringent to secure the Government against further loss. Nothing short of the re-establishment of the Independent Treasury will effect this. Blind to their own real, permanent interests, ism, as it should exist in the heart of the absurd and destructive designs and unmindful of the severe lesson Washington Bank, those interested in National Banks will still yearn after Government deposits, and to retain socially in the communities in which he | tool of those who assert that the war to | their support and influence the Radicals will give the public interests the go-by. It is only through a return of the Democracy to power that we can hope to see the public funds securely locked the campaign. The Democracy enter | up for public use and put beyond the reach of plundering speculators.

Mortality Among the Freedmen.

the patriotism of the people of Penn-When Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi announced in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee that there were little more than one-half as many freedmen in that State as there had been slaves, the whole country was startled, and many newspapers expressed their incredulity. Yet, alarming as this statement may seem, there is good reason for believing it not to be exaggerated. While there is no way at present of es timating the exact extent of the mortality among the negroes of the South, it is well known that they died in immensenumbers. Northern newspapers have been filled with accounts of the manner in which they perished wholesale in the crowded camps where they were collected as our armies advanced South. The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau confirm the reports of the wonderful extent of the mortality among the blacks. With the sudden breaking up of the old system they were thrown apon the world without the means of subsistence or any way of obtaining it. Vast multitudes died for want of proper supplies of food. Diseases spread among them with amazing rapidity, and they were swept away in multitudes Nothing else was to be expected under the circumstances. It was the legitinate result and first fruit of sudden emancipation.

The figures of the Provost Marshal General show how destructive disease was among the enlisted blacks. It was vastly disproportionate to that of the whites, though the latter were to a much greater degree exposed to the rigors of active campaigning and marches. The report tells us that while only 2 997 colored soldiers were killed or died of wounds received in battle, the enormously large number of 26,301 were swept away by disease.

The proportion of deaths in action or from wounds, among them was only a little over one per cent, of the number enlisted, while nearly fifteen per cent. died of disease. In his analysis the Provost Marshal General says among the war, of whom accordingly nearly one out of every seven died of disease. The general proportion among white troops is one to fifteen. It may be assumed that where one colored soldier died of disease, at least five others were seriously sick, so that a very large proportion of the colored troops must have There need be little surprise, then, at mittee, that there were now in Mississippi very little over one-half as many reedmen as there formerly were slaves. If the mortality from disease was so great among the sound and originally healthy black males, who were well fed and well cared for in the army, it must have been literally terrible among the vomen, the children, the aged and the infirm. Such are the first fruits which the negro has reaped from emancipation, and bitter enough they have been. .

Collector Smythe, of New York, has filed his securities with the Government and entered on his duties.

Chase's Banks Bursting. Rogro Valor as Shown by the Figures: The ears of the country have been stunned by the loud pæans which have been sung in praise of negro valor.-The sounding hexameters of blind old Homer, in which he portrayed the gi- the 29th of May, he has addressed a letgantic struggles of his godlike heroes, have been rivalled by the loyal league poets, who in strains of fitting melody have heralded to future fame the won derful valor of our black myrmidons.— True it is that no Cæsar, common as that name is in negro nomenclature, has yet been found capable of rivaling the great commentator in the ability to describe the various battles and sieges in which negro troops have distinguished themselves. But who that has been in the habit of reading loval newspapers does not know that the veteran legions which bore the standard of Rome from the confines of India to where the Atlantic laves the western shores of Britain, were infinitely inferior to the negro cohorts who fought, bled and died under Beast Butler. Before the prowess of these swarthy warriors all records of military renown furnished by the past pale away into insignificance. Even the generous and glorious rivalry that made invincible the hosts of our palefaced Northmen must yield the palm to the magnificent heroism of these children of the Sun. Never, if loyal newspapers, loyal orators and loyal-league poets are to be believed, did the world vitness such prodigies of valor as were displayed by the favored race. Have we not all heard how eagerly they / courted death in the race for freedom, honor and historic renown? Before the charges which they made upon the rebels, that of the six hundred at Balaklava sinks

> legged black cavalry rode "Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of Hell."

into insignificance, and Tennyson's

sounding lyre would fail to describe the

steady coolness with which our bow-

Witness Fort Pillow, where, though massacred in cold blood by thousands. they kept their places under logs and in the thick brush wood until another fire than that of the rebels smoked them out. Witness Olustee, where they stood up to be mowed down by whole regiments, in the dark, dank fastnesses of a Florida swamp. Witness Fort Wagner, where they piled up their black bodies higher than the rebel ramparts. Witness the crater in front of Richmond, out of the huge mouth of which, as if from the burning bowels of a bursting volcano, an immense column of negro warriors was thrown heavenward until the sky was shrowded by a pall of Ethiopian darkness. Witness the hundred other battle-fields on which they are said to have excelled the white troops in valor. If the Radicals are to be believed, we are indebted to negroes for the victories won. What two million of white soldiers could notachieve, less than two hundred thousand negroes accomplished. Such is the rhodomonwhich has been constantly dinned into our ears. Is it true?-Let the figures answer. Figures, it is said, will not lie. Before their array the frostwork of fancy melts away. What say the figures in regard to the boasted valor of negro troops?

According to the report which we publish elsewhere, the death record, as it is appropriately called, the whole number of men enlisted during the war was 2.154.311. Of these about 180,000 were negroes. Nearly one hundred thousand white soldiers were killed in battle or died of wounds received, and this does not include many thousands who went home on furlough to die among friends. Of negroes less than three thousand were killed in battle and learned by the stockholders of the died of wounds. We hope we have heard the last of the slanders against white troops, with which such paper as Forney's Press and other Republican sheets have been filled. If they desired to keep up the delusion they have been fostering they should have prevented this report of Provost Marshal General Fry from being published. They have only one chance left now. If they can prove that Fry has blundered as sadly in this report as he did in making out quotas they may save the reputation of Sambo. Otherwise it is gone, and they stand before the country a set of convicted liars, who are ready to traduce and malign the white soldier in order to secure to the negro political and so-

cial equality. Hear Both Sides. It is the bounden duty of every citizen living under a Republican form of government to examine all public questions, and to vote and act as he thinks the best interests of his country demand. He is criminally negligent who refuses to act in accordance with his honest conviction of right, and before acting he is bound to inform himself in regard to the questions at issue. There is no excuse in this country for ignorance. All men may inform themselves into the populous slave territory of the if they will. In the newspapers of the day every great question is so fully discussed that no man who can read need be left in doubt as to his duty. The great trouble is that party predjudice prevents many from reading more than one side. If such people could realize the utter silliness of their conduct, they could not help being heartily ashamed In the pending political contest in this

State the Democratic party asks to be heard. If it can secure the ear of the masses it is sure of a glorious triumph The great principles which it advocates are as immutable as truth itself. Its candidate for Governor is one of the purest and most upright statesmen of his day. Will the people hear both sides in the present campaign? We believe they will. The times are such as to create a willingness to listen to argument. Believing this we regard the defeat of Geary, who is the representative of the radical disunionists in Congress, as a foregone conclusion. No right thinking man can vote for him.-All we ask is that every voter shall hear both sides.

SENATOR CRESWELL, of Maryland, got a hard knock from Senator Cowan on Wednesday. Mr. Creswell attempted to insinuate a charge of inconsisthe white troops the proportion of tency against the President, when Mr. deaths in action and from wounds to Cowan very pertinently replied that the deaths from disease, is about as one | the consciences of very few of the Senato two; among the colored troops as tors would be free on that score, and he one to eight. About 180,000 colored hardly thought his friend from Marymen were enlisted in the army during | land could plead guiltless. He then spoke of the resolutions admitting the right of secession, passed at the meeting in Elkton, in 1861, and which are generally supposed to be the production of Mr. Creswell. That gentleman responded that he had never offered the resolutions, but made no denial of the oft-repeated assertion that been constantly upon the sick list. he was the author of them. It appears that some kind friend of Mr. Creswell's the statement of Judge Sharkey, in his has had the resolutions printed and evidence before the reconstruction com- laid on the desks of all the Senators, evidently for the purpose of enlighten ing the present Radical associates of Mr. Creswell as to his position a few short years since. There is no doubt about his being the author of those se cession resolutions. But he is no more inconsistent than his Northern "Union" friends, who were great sticklers for State rights when that doctrine in its most radical form was required to justify or excuse their resistance to the execution of a law of Congress.

> A magnificent horse has arrived in Washington, as a present from the Mexican Gen. Carvajal to Gen. Grant.

Boy. Swinn's Political Status. Governor Swann, of Maryland, having

been advertised to be present with Frank Thomas and other Radicals at a meeting to be held in Hagerstown on ter to the editor of the Baltimore American defining his present political status. He says he gave no authority for the use of his name at the Hagerstown meeting, and he differs very widely from many of the gentlemen announced to speak on that occasion. After declaring himself in favor of "the reconstruction of the Union by admitting the revolted States to representation in Congress, provided they elect men of undoubted loyalty, prepared to take the oath required by that body," the Governor puts himself in opposition to the Stevens disunionists and their negro equality schemes in the following plain and emphatic language:

emphatic language:

I am utterly opposed to universal negro suffrage, and the extreme radicalism of certain men in Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the platform of the Union party in the interests of negro suffrage. I look upon negro suffrage and the recognition of the power in Congress to control suffrage within the States as the virtual subordination of the white race to the utilizate control and domination of the the ultimate control and domination of the the ultimate control and domination of the negro in the State of Maryland; and in view of the action of certain extreme men in Congress for three months past upon the bill to introduce universal negro suffrage into the District of Columbia against the unanimous voice of the people, the enlarged freedmen's bureau bill, the civil rights bill, and finally the reconstruction scheme of treedmen's bureau bill, the civil rights bill, and, finally, the reconstruction scheme of the Committee of Fifteen, I consider the issue upon this subject of negro suffrage will be made in the fall elections, and it will be the most important question that has ever been brought to the attention of the people of the State of Maryland.

I deny that the admission of the revolted I deny that the admission of the revolted States by loyal representatives subjects the reconstruction plan of the President to the

charge that no guarantees have been secured for the future. The States asking admisfor the future, The States asking admission have, by a constitutional amendment, granted universal freedom to the negro, and they have further guaranteed, in another form, a repudiation of the debts incurred by them in the rebellion. These guarantees I deem as securing for the present all that can be reasonably asked. In these views I believe I am sustained by the almost united voice of President Johnson's Cabinet, composing many prominent Republicing who posing many prominent Republicans who have been the friends of both Presidents Lin-

have been the friends of both Presidents, Lincoln and Johnson.

I look upon the war now being waged upon President Johnson as ungenerous, unwise, and uncalled for, and I believe that its longer continuance will greatly embarrass the national prosperity, by keeping alive a state of uncertainty and distrust in the public mind both North and South: the public mind both North and South certain to eventuate in financial trouble certain to eventuate in financial trouble, affecting the tide of immigration now flowing in upon us, the domestic commerce between the States, and exercising a most destructive and paralyzing influence generally upon all the great interests of the country. I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, Thomas Swann. Annapolis, May 10, 1866.

IT IS STATED that Gen. Fisk, who has

gone to Memphis for the purpose of investigating the facts attending the late riot, has signified his intention to have all the negro churches rebuilt in better style, and will see that the city foots the bill of damages committed by the mob. He advertises for negro carpenters, masons and laborers to do the work. When Gen. Fisk, who seems to have as much power as the autocrat of all the Russias, gets the Memphis negroes fixed up in "better style" than before the late disturbance, perhaps he had better come up North and see that cities in which Democratic printing offices have been mobbed are compelled to 'foot the bill of damages." We don't see why the Memphis negroes should fare better than Northern white men. But is Gen. Fisk the supreme ruler of the United States? Have we a President? And if we have, is not he superior to any General in the army? If such outrages as Gen. Fisk is said to have in contemplation are to continue to be committed, let us have them done in the name and by the authority of the Chief Magistrate of the country.

THE National Intelligencer makes a int against one feature of the Congres sional Plan of Reconstruction, which is rather more forcible than some of the objections brought from the opposite quarter. It refers to section 3, providing that "until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection shall be excluded from the right to vote for electors for President and Vice President." This amendment proceeds on the as sumption that the electors of President and Vice President are necessarily chosen by the people, whereas such is not the case, nor has it been the uniform practice. The Intelligencer says:

The Committee forget that the elector "The Committee forget that the electors for President and Vice President can be chosen by the State Legislatures. In the early days of the Republic nearly all the States, if not all, elected Presidential electors through the Legislature. The State of South Carolina never elected Presidential electors in any other manner. The legality of the votes cast in this way from the beginning of the Government to 1800 was never questioned.

questioned.

"The Joint Committee suppose, because they see the people at the Presidential elections casting their votes for the electors of President, that this is the only way the busi-

resident, that this is the only way the busi-ess can be done.

"If the amendment were to pass in the hape in which it was reported, it would be erfectly nugatory, because the Southern tates could provide for the election of Presi-cutil clocking by the Logisticians." dential electors by the Legislatures.

THE EDITOR of the financial depart ment of the New York World takes the same view of Chase's national banking scheme that we took in our article of yesterday. He holds with us that the way to save the government from being swindled out of its cash on hand is to return to the independent treasury system, under which the public funds were kept locked up in the custody of regularly-appointed officers of the government, instead of being deposited in Banks where they could be used by gambling speculators. The World says: "The collapse of

the Merchants' National Bank at Washington is awakening the people to the evils of the whole national banking scheme. The Herakl, and other paper money journals which warmly advocated the national banking scheme, and for years praised Mr. Salmon P. Chase as the embodiment of financial genius, are now forced to take back all they wrote and advocate those measures which the World suggested while the national banking law was under discussion. The nostrums suggested by these papernoney journals as remedies to prevent the government being swindled are superfluous. The remedy is to carry nto practical execution the sub-treasury aw, as yet unrepealed in our statute books. No new laws are required. The national banking scheme is simply the pet bank system revived in an aggravated form. Nothing new can be said or suggested on this subject."

A Prophecy Fulfilled. The great New England statesmer Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate, on March 3d, 1850, made the following remarkable prediction which has been fulfilled

to the very letter: "If the infernal fanatics and Abolition "If the internal ranatics and Adolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood." blood.

"THE HON. MR. CULVER," the en-terprising Yankee Disunionist who squatted in Venango county a few years ago and soon persuaded the gullible Pennsylvanians of that district to elect reinsylvantans of that district to elect him to Congress, has played a sharp game on the Meadville College. He donated to it a piece of land and erected thereon a College building that cost \$50,000. Grateful for apparent generosity thereon a College ballouse \$55,000. Grateful for apparent generosity the institution not only gave him its influence for Congress, but also invested \$30,000 of its funds in one of his Banks. Unfortunately the "Hog. Mr. Culver" forgot to transfer the title to the College property, which now appears among his assets, whilst the thirty thousand dollar daposit may be reckaned a dead loss.

The President has paruous dier General W. R. Cox, of North Carolina, and D. H. Cooper, of Arkansas.

No new cases of cholera have occurred in New York bay since last report. The cholera has entirely disappeared from the Quarantine station at Halifax.

The District Judge at Norfolk-Charge to the Jury.

The instant rebuke administered by the foreman of the grand jury to Judge Underwood, upon the conclusion of his charge in the U. S. District Court at Norfolk, on Tuesday last, will find an echo in the breast of every human being. The grave, upright man asked to be excused from serving on the jury

to be excused from serving on the jury because he felt himself incompetent, as man of peace and good-will to all men, to handle the tools spoken of in the charge. He did not know how to use them. Thanks, brave old man, for telling the judge that you could not use such tools. Who could use them? who could consent to be made the instru-ment of an official manifesting such eager impatience for the blood of his fellow-citizens? If it has come to pass that grand juries are to be reminded from the benchthat the world condemns their slowness; that the omission of one grand jury to indict particular individuals, designated as clearly and precise-ly as if they had been named, is to be the subject of a studied apology to an-other grand jury, accompanied by the assurance that there is no longer reason assurance that there is no longer reason for omitting the sacred duty; if they are to be stimulated, by a judge going out of his way for the especial purpose, to select shining marks for judicial vengeance by exhortations that it is cowardly to punish the subordinate and comparatively insignificant, and allow the principals to escape—and and allow the principals to escape—and this to be accompanied with the gentle, tender, considerate admonition that all this is to be done with such discrimina ting elemency that no unnecessary blood shall be added to the torrente which have already soaked the soil—it is quite time for those who have the hearts as well as the form of humanity know not how to use such tools. Doubt-less the stern old man understood from he words which were addressed to him that he was listening to the commands of an executioner and not the precepts of a judge; doubtless he thought he heard the voice telling him to lift the axe of the headsman and strike off the the head of his victim; and in natural response to such an order, he declared that he knew not how to use such tools. When Jeffreys administered the Assize of Blood there were no stern old Qua-kers to rise up and confront the tiger, and to tell him they knew not the use of his tools—then the judicial history of England had been spared the darkest page of its record. May we be spared that which one bad man, unresisted,

can bring upon a whole nation.

It is a fact that the best informed lawyers hold that a district judge sitting by himself in a circuit court, is not comby himself in a circuit court, is not com-petent to try and pass sentence in capital cases. Virginia, the land of sorrows, of mourning, of desolation, must submit to be libelled by those who sit on the seat of justice; every crime may be imputed to her children at which humanity sickens; she may be taunted with the ignorance of her people and derided at the desolation of her fairest counties, and the her placet town her per rules. and that her oldest town has not ruins enough for owls to hoot over. All this enough for owis to not over. All this she must bear from judges in their solemn charges to grandjuries within her borders. But at least she will be spared the flow of blood, at the bidding of judicial monsters. They may disgrace the American name: but the laws will not suffer that they shall stain the national ermine with the hurried thirst of blood. One man has not the power, and two cannot be found, to facilitate such a purpose.—Baltimore Sun.

How Stevens Plied His Lash.

The National Intelligencer thus describes the merciless manner in which Thaddeus Stevens drove his African Car of Juggernaut over the writhing bodies of his political friends, who vainly endeavored to escape its crushing wheels: The passage of the resolution of

Reconstruction Committee in the

House of Representatives was another triumph of inexorable Thad. Stevens over the Republican members of the House. The Republicans were forced to place themselves on the record in favor of a measure eminently obnoxious to many of them, and upon which a majority of them are loath to go before the country. Earnest and anxious efforts had been made to obtain a modification of the resolutions. Several of the Republicans had frankly avowed their objections to the measures as presented by the star-chamber committee, and pleaded hard to be allowed an opportunity to strike out certain features, which they are convinced will prove sadly damaging to the Republican party among the people; but the grim old man, to whose tyrant leadership they have servilely committed them-selves, was deaf to every appeal. He had made the hed for them, and whether too long or too short, they must lie in it.
At the appointed hour the inappeasable Stevens, as chief of the star champer, demanded the previous question to cut off debate and preclude any amendment. He did not want any tinkering upon his work. He had fashioned the monster according to his own ideas. It was the bantling of his own darling Reconstruction Committee. However hideous its deformities, no man of the Republican party in the House dared, under the penalty of ostracism, to disown the misshapen offspring, or to exercise the privilege of voting upon it in accordance with his own conscience and judgment. The flat of Stevens had gone forth, and all Republicans, without distinction of race or color, whether Radical or Conservative, were mercilessly compelled to toe the mark and vote for the measure, although convinced in their own hearts that it was throwing a boomerang that will prove their own destruction. Less than fifty Republi-cans voted to sustain the previous question, but at this juncture the Democrats, almost without exception, tion. rallied to its support to assist in driving this nail in the Republican coffin; and the support of a measure that many of them had openly condemned. The

it was sustained by a vote of 84 to 79. Then followed the humiliating spectacle of the tame submission of the 79 to be whipped with the party lash into vote upon the passage of the resolutions was a strictly party vote. The 37 Democrats stood by themselves in the negative. The Republican party vote was recorded solidly in the affirmative. Not one was permitted to shirk. There was much murmuring, squirming, and even cursing, but implicit obedience was ex-acted. Not one was allowed to escape. acted. Not one was allowed to escape Men who were sent to Congress to repre sent proud, intelligent and patriotic constituencies were compelled to lay their own opinions, their own judgments, their own convictions of right and duty, and the wishes and interests of their constituents, as an humble sacrifice at the feet of the triumphant Mokanna of their party.

THE ADVANTAGES of being insured against accidents have been fully demonstrated in our midst, within a few days past. strated in our midst, within a few days past. Our readers are aware that among the parties injured at the fire, on Thursday last, were Major C. C. Davis, who had an arm severely burned, and Mr. Daniel S. Barr, who sustained an injury to one of his limbs. We have just learned that those gentlemen had recently taken out policies in the North American Transit Insurance Company. Major Payis is now entitled to receive 875 Major Davis is now entitled to receive \$25 per week, and Mr. Barr, \$5 per week, from the company, in consequence of their inability to attend to business. The policies cost, for a year, a sum equal to the amount the injured men will receive for a single week.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The company above referred to is the one of which our friend CyrusS. Haldeman, whose office is at No. 521 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is General Agent. It has agents on all the trains of the leading Railroads throughout the country, who sell insurance tickets for one day or for any number of days desired by the purchaser. Agencies are also being established in all the principal towns. The insurance extends to accidents of all kinds, and not merely to such as ordinarily occur on Railroads. Nobody ought to make a journey on a Railroad without one of these insurance tickets in his pocket; and the above item from the Telegraph shows how well it would be for every man to take out a policy, no matter whether he intends to trave or not.

The Chilian Consul at New York visited James Stephens on Sunday. A grand Fenian mass meeting will be held in New York to-night.

Gold Watches. The question "What becomes of all

The question "What becomes of all the pins?" now sinks into insignificance beside another inquiry of more serious moment, What has become of all the gold watches? This country has been famous for these glittering time-pieces. Not a well-to-do-gentleman in any part of the land but had his gold ticker; they were an indispensable portion of a young lady's daily attire; and even beardless boys were easer to possess the covered boys were eager to possess the coveted treasure, and could not wait for it until they came to man's estate. But, unthey came to man's estate. But, un-fortunately for the happy owners of these elegant articles, the eye of the greedy tax-gatherer was caught by their glitter, and they were to be made to contribute to the national revenue. Any gold watch in use, worth less han one hundred dollars, was to be charged one dollar, and when valued at over one hundred dollars was to pay be charged one dollar, and when valued at over one hundred dollars was to pay two dollars cash, per annum. At this precise moment, by a singular coincidence, a large part of the gold watches in many States disappeared from record. The sudden vanishing of so much valuable property should be a matter of public concern, and we desire to direct toward it the attention of all who are interested, in the hope of obtaining some explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. The following, from the latest official return of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, exhibits the extent of Internal Revenue, exhibits the extent of this startling loss, and may partially aid in its recovery :

GOLD WATHCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the official returns.)			
States and Worth less than Territories. \$100		Worth more th	
Maine	0	***************************************	3
New Hampshire	33		ī
Vermont	9	•••••	_
Massachusetts	38	•••••	9
Rhode Island			_
Connecticut		•••••	
New York		•••••	201
New Jersey		••••••	
Pennsylvania	1 146	•••••	156
Delaware		**************************************	
Maryland	983	••••••••••••	91
Virginia	167	•••••	37.2
Kentucky	207	•••••	36
Tennessee	162		77
Ohio		••••••	
Indiana	990	••••••	36
Illinois			100
Michigan	1	•••••	_
Michigan	1	•••••	
Wisconsin		·····	_
Iowa	····· —		
Minnesota		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Missouri	1,549	·····	320
Kansas	······ —···	••••••	
California	857		211
()regon	208		28
Nevada	······ —		-
Colorado			-
Nebraska	19	····	2
Utah	—	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
Washington	2		_
New Mexico	35		39
Montana			
Total	8 854	,	0.49

Thus we have only 7,896 gold watches eft, out of all the thousands which were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home of the wealthy Senator Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasures, even of the most inferior description. Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic governor sports, it is fair to infer, only a silver bull's-eye of the antique pattern. And Wisconsin'. Iowa? Minnesota? Kansas? and the other blanks? Alas! we have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars. worth less than one hundred dollars. Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortunate man? Will not some historical Society in that bereft commonwealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time-piece? Strange to say. Missouri heads the list and has been the least "spoiled" by the threat-ening tax gatherer.—Journal of Com-

A Cabinet Officer Visits the Great Culprit. Correspondence from Fortress Monroe states that the Secretary of the Treasury took a pleasure excursion to that renowned place on the 6th inst., and while there held an hour's chat with Jefferson Davis. The New York Herald's correspondent says:

Shortly after making himself known to General Miles, Secretary McCulloch ex-pressed a desire to visit Jeff Davis. Of pressed a desire to visit Jeff Davis. Of course such a request, coming from such a high official, could not be refused. The interview lasted over an hour. No one was present during the interview. Not coming in an official capacity the visit of the Secretary did not in the slightest degree partake of the character of an official visit, and it would be simply absurd to attach to it the least significance as hearing upon the future east significance as bearing upon the future lisposal of Mr. Davis. A simple desire to ce the man, and have a social chat with im as man to man, was, doubtless, the controlling impulse and desire of the Secre-tary. And such was the nature of the in-terview. It was nothing more than the social interchange of thought and feelings between two great minds. Many topics, it is to be presumed, were discussed, in which the shrewd, cultivated and incisive vigor of their diverse minds and views shone out with brilliant effect. A prisoner, and austicularly one presussing the large dewith brilliant effect. A prisoner, and particularly one possessing the large degree of egotism characterizing Mr. Davis, the latter, it is reasonable to conclude, could not be restrained from speaking of himself, and it was natural he should seek to divert the channel of conversation in that direction and betray in palpable eagerness to speak of his long imprisonment, his impaired health and eagerness to be tried. Mr. McCulloch listened no doubt with mingled politeness and pattence to these diversions; but all that could be wrung from him by his adroit interlocutor wrung from him by his adroit interlocutor was the simple hope and assurance that justice would be done him. Thus the conjustice would be done him. Thus the conference began, continued and ended. Whether Mr. McCulloch went away with a better
opinion of Mr. Davis than before his talk
with him is best known to himself. Whatever his impression, it is not at all probable
that it will sworve him in the least from
what in his high official character he considers his duty to him as a state prisoner. The Washington correspondent of the

Herald, writing on the 8th, adds the following on this subject:

following on this subject:

Secretary McCulloch has returned from his visit to Fortress Monroe, and states that from his interview with Jeff Davis, he is satisfied that the treatment of the ex-President of the defunct confederacy has been unnecessarily severe and strict. The dinner of Davis, which was brought in during the interview, was served upon a pine table without any cloth, and, although of good material and plenty in quantity, was not such as a great nation could afford to bestow upon a distinguished although unfortunate criminal. Secretary McCulloch will use his infitience to have a milder form of use his influence to have a milder form of reatment used in future. A telegram from the Fortress, dated

May 7, gives the following in relation to Mrs. Davis and the arrangements in progressifor her accommodation during sojourn there :

The casemates selected in the fortress for the accommodation of Mrs. Davis are rapidly being fitted up in a very comfortable though not luxurious manner. General Miles has detailed an orderly for her use in place of the services of the officer of the day, whose the services of the officer of the day, whose duties since her arrival here have considerably increased from having to escort her at stated hours to Carroll Hall, where Davis is imprisoned. Since her arrival Mrs. Davis has casually remarked the faling state of her husband's health, and entertains, it is said, serious fears should he be attacked during the coming summer by one of his perodical intermittent fever or congestive chills. His general health, however, remains good, and it is supposed to be only the long imprisonment and many ever, remains good, and it is supposed to be only the long imprisonment and many anxious fears and doubts which have weighed so heavily upon his mind as to produce the very natural change in his appearance during the past year. Of Dr. Cooper, the post surgeon, whose medical advice has had a very beneficial effect on the prisoner's health, and indeed of all the officers of the garrison, Mrs. Davis speaks in the highest terms, and has expressed herself extremely grateful for their courtesies and kind feelings towards her husband. Some of the lady friends of Mrs. Davis residing in Baltimore are making various articles as presents, which will be shortly forwarded here for her use during her sojourn in the fortress. journ in the fortress.

A Sand Storm.

A stranger might have supposed yesterday morning that Pittsburg was in the Desert of Sahara, and that the in-habitants were Bedouin Arabs. There certainly was sand enough floating about to justify the supposition. Up to about ten o'clock every person who ven-tured out of doors became at once a real estate holder. Indeed everybody might estate holder. Indeed everybody might be called a princely proprietor, for he could see nothing but his own possessions, inasmuch as he could seen aught beyond the sand in his eyes. At about half-past nine o'clock the high wind that had prevailed all the morning, suddenly increased to a gale, and the people on the streets became involved in all sorts of disastrous confusion. Hats, bonnets, crinoline and clouds of sand were floating in all directions, and the chief end of life seemed to be to get out of the draft. At about ten it commenced raining in torrents and the temperature suddenly changed from sultry heat to raw, disagreeable cold. The wind was very high, and in some places produced very high, and in some places produced some marked effects. In Allegheny, particularly, considerable damage was done. On Ohio street we noticed several small trees twisted off. On Federal street many of the awnings were torn away, the posts demolished and the stout iron frames bent and warped in all directions. Pittsburg Post all directions .- Pittsburg Post.