## Bancaster Jutellinencer.

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

The printing presses shall be free to every person'who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. Thefree commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every eitizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-ments resulting the official conduct of offi-ments rune in public expactites, or where the invalue ruth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

### FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTEB OLYMER, of Berks Co.

Mass Convention. The Democratic State Central Com mittee have resolved to call a Mass Convention of the friends of Johnson and Clymer in the Eastern and Middle counties of Pennsylvania, to be held in

the city of Reading, on Wednesday, the 18th of July next. It is the design of the Committee to open the State campaign in Old Berks, the citadel of Democracy, and the home of Hiester Clymer, our distinguished candidate for Governor, by a monster demonstration, which will give a forward impetus to the cause of the Union and Constitutional Liberty throughout the State. The Democratic County Committee and Democratic City Club have been appointed to act in conjunction with the State Committee in making arrangements for the Convention, and have al ready initiated the necessary preparations. Excursion tickets will be issued by the several Railroad Companies at reduced fares, to accommodate the masses who may desire to attend; and a number of eminent speakers from abroad

will deliver addresses. This ought to be, and we think it will be, the largest political meeting ever held in Pennsylvania. The Democracy of Berks will turn out in great force; and large delegations may be expected from twenty or thirty other counties. The facilities for reaching Reading by railroad are very great-so great, in deed, that from such distant points. as Chambersburg, Huntingdon, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, &c., delegations may go to Reading in the forenoon and return to the point from which they started in the evening. The populous counties that lie around Berks-such as Lancaster, Chester, Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Bucks and Philadelphia-well pour out their tens of thousands, We hope every conservative voter in Lancaster county who can possibly arrange to leave home on that day, will be present at this great meet-

# The Kind of Organization We Need.

The Democracy should organize clubs immediately in every election district in the State. The object of these clubs should be organization. There is no special necessity for much speech making just yet. That will be done in due time and done with effect. When the appeal comes to be made to the people of Pennsylvania on the great issues now agitating the nation, we have no doubt as to the response which will come sweling up from the great popular heart. The stump will be more potent than it has ever been before. The Radicals cannot defend their policy, and it will be repudiated with scorn and loathing. We shall have the masses with us in sentiment.

But enthusiasm alone never yet accomplished great results. We need organization, close, perfect working or-

copperhead" journal, but a most loyal and devoted adherent of the so-called Union party," we presume it will not be suspected of a disposition to do injustice to the freedmen, or to the Yansees who have settled temporarily along lent. the sea-coast of the Southern States If, however, a Democratic writer had given such an account as the Times gives of the improvidence and lazines of the freedmen, and the avariciousnes and want of conscience of the Northern 'philanthropists" who have gone South professedly to aid but really to plunder the negroes, the Radical journals would

As THE NEW YORK TIMES is not a

beat him with many stripes and cover him over with uncomplimentary ex pletives.

The Times' "own correspondent" is now traveling in South Carolina. Writing from Beaufort, he says of the ples and their organization. freedmen on the fine Islands in that vicinity, that although they have had possession of the plantations of their late masters almost since the beginning of the war, and have been working them in their own way ever since, "the majority are no better off now than when they commenced." "Their improvident character," he says, "led them to spend as fast as they earned. and the result is that they have been obliged to begin anew every year." The poor fellows, probably induced to do so by the false representations of some down-easter who had a nice speculation in view, entered upon a business enterprise which the Times' correspon dent describes as follows :

claim them.

machinery their voice is stifled.

is final.

ustain it boldly.

penefactor.

oy Gen. Meade:

The Fenian Bubble.

dent describes as follows: Among other foolish ventures they raised \$20,000, by subscriptions ranging from \$15 to \$100 each, and bought a steamboat, giv-ing a mortgage on the vessel to secure the payment of another \$10,000. The idea of owning steamboat stock was seductive to the minds of these simple people, so they formed an organization, which they styled the "Star Spangled Banner Association," and made the purchase. The boat is now and made the purchase. The boat is nov beached on St. John's Island, and the \$10, 000 mortgage will soon be foreclosed. The will, therefore, lose what to them is a larg unt of money. The writer says, "Beaufort is nearly

Yankeeized, one-half of the present residents hailing from Massachusetts and other New England States." Before the war it was a seaside resort of much celebrity, and was noted for the wealth and intelligence of its inhabitants. It has been transformed into the perfect type of a lazy negro town, and "is now noted for its immense number of donkey carts, ponies, small negroes and pretty (?) Yankee schoolmarms.' In further description of the present

appearance of the town, of the habits of the negroes, and of the character and practices of the New England " philanhropists" who have been operating there, the Times' correspondent says:

The first thing that attracts attention of The first thing that attracts attention on approaching the what is the large number of children, as well as full grown darkey adults. I infer, from what I have seen, that one-third of the colored population spend their time on the docks continually. Some of the boys and girls exhibited evidence of exhealing the names of consignaof the boys and girls exhibited evidence of schooling by spelling the names of consign-ees on the express and freight packages. They were all auxious to carry baggage and do small jobs, charging exorbitantly therefor, but did not evince any desire togo to work permanently. There is no doubt that the freedmen here are somewhat de-moralized. They have had among them, during the war, a large number of philan-thropic speculators, who, while they made money out of them, instilled foolish ideas of antagonism toward their old masters. They call the native whites "rebels," and speak call the native whites "rebels," and spea of them as their "enemies," and use all the

of them as their "enemies," and use all the pet phrases common with their money-ma-king white friends from the North. No one will pretend to deny the fact that there are honest philanthropists in the South laboring for the benefit of the freedmen; but from what I have seen and heard, I am Measuring the vigor of the foe and th magnitude of the issue, is it not plainly his duty to use with unsparing hand every means that the Constitution and always half inclined to put a man down as laws have cast upon him? a rascal who is engaged in aiding them. It ganization, close, perfect working or-ganization. There is much other work to be done besides making and listening to speeches. In the New England States and in New York the Denub laws, and now we hold that civil necesplenty of money. The truth of the matter is that the freedmen have been plunderec-by land sharks from the North, disguised as friends, who are now leaving them to the tender merciesofthe master they have taugh them to hate. The female school-teachers went down here by benevious escolutions sity enjoins the vigo sent down here by benevolent associations are about the only true philanthropist that I find, and they are often used by out that life. The foe is a danger iders as mediators between them and the money of the blacks. It may seem strange to some that the blacks are now so po when they have in many instances worked hard and faithfully during the past few years, but it is easily accounted for when it is known that their friends have grown rich. Instead of economy, they have been taught to be extravagant, for it only needed an extendiation of the declone ascounding Johnson and Stevens. They must sup-port the President's policy, they must support those who support it and oppose those who oppose it. Determined, an example in order to develop astounding wasteful abilities. Their tastes for bright colors, sweatments, jewelry, buggy-riding, and "fast things" generally, have proved a perfect mine to the false men in whom hey trusted.

Shoulder-Strapped Radicals in Council. A Civil Necessity. Office holders, and those dependent We looked for some news of the Solupon their smiles, appear to be much

diers' Convention (so called, as Bill Arp would most truthfully say) by telegraph embarrassed to ascertain which side honor requires them to take in the conrom Pittsburg on Thursday afternoon. Not a syllable concering it came over test between Radicalism and the Presi the wires. We scrutinized vesterday Strange that they should misundernorning's Philadelphia Press and In stand the practical workings of the uirer, but, though the Convention admaxim "to the victors belong the spoils." ourned the evening previous, not a Since 1861, the Republicans have had a word in regard to it appeared in any just claim to the enjoyment of office, and Philadelphia morning newspaper. I most valiantly have they asserted their was not until the Pittsburg papers right. The records show that twice as reached us yesterday afternoon that we many appointments were made in the earned anything about this new radical civil service under Mr. Lincoln as had odge. been made by all of his predecessors.

The Commercial has a list of the del Of this Democrats had no right to comegates and a meagre report of the proplain, and for five years they have eedings. One whole congressional dispatiently "stood out in the cold," and trict in the State, the 12th, was without despite the subtle acts of a despotic for a single representation. The crowd of have gallantly maintained their princishoulder-strapped officials present was large, however, and the list of delegates Suppose there is difficulty in deciding shows that nearly every man was a which wing of the Republicans is the field officer. Private soldiers, the true party that triumphed in 1861 and 1864 boys in blue, those who did the most of it still does not affect the Democracy. the fighting, seem to have been almost and can in no manner entitle them to entirely ignored in the selection of del claim the spoils of office, nor do they egates. We take it that the true rea son for such partiality is to be found in If the President would assume to dic the fact that the rank and file are no tate to Congress whom they should se-lect to fill the offices at their disposal, with the radicals. They do not believe that they fought five long years to he would justly merit and would un doubtedly receive the severest rebuke have the war end without restoring the and yct he has precisely the same right to do this that Congress has to dictate to him the recipients of his official fa-Union. Neither are they willing to nave its restoration postponed until the dious doctrines of negro suffrage and vors. Upon this subject the Radicals have themselves settled the question. Who does not remember that within a negro equality are forced upon the peoole. We make up the following report brief two years the Radical shibboleth of the proceedings from the Pittsburg was, "the President is the Government. commercial : Oppose the President and you oppose

The convention was called together by Major-General John F. Hartranft, who read the Government. All men are traitor the Government. All men are traitors who do not support the President." Such were the daily utterances of the shoddy loyalists. Mr. Lincoln himself sanctioned the doctrine, and their whole party acted upon it. The unlawful seizure and imprisonment of thousands of Dermark hurs indelibly improved Major-General James S. Negley, of Alle-heavy county, was then unanimously choser owners. Chairman

emporary Chairman. Captain Henry Connor, of Philadelphia and Captain George W. Fenn, of Harrisburg

ere chosen temporary Secretaries. Colonel Collis, of Philadelphia, then offer of Democrats have indelibly impressed

upon our minds this doctrine in all its length and breadth. If, then, Lincoln as President was the Government, se Johnson as President is the Government, so ment, and we commend to their lips

Colonel Collis, of Philadelphia, then offer-ed the following resolution: Resolved, Thut the delegates to this Con-vention hereby pledge themselves to con-form to the action of the Convention. Gen. Owen, of Philadelphia, stated that the resolution was unnecessary, as every soldier was a gentleman and a man of hon-or the chalice so rudely pressed to ours. The offices are in the gift of the Ex-ecutive. If he believes his policy will

restore the Union and give prosperity to the whole people, and if he believes he can strengthen his cause through the Dr. Kitchin read a minute of the proceed Dr. Kitchin read a minute of the proceed-ings of the Berks County delegation, in which a vote had been taken on the ques-tion of sustaining the action of the Con-vention, and the vote stood seven yeas to seven nays. If this was an index of the feeling of the Convention, some such res-olution as that offered was necessary. Capt. E. H. Ranch, of Reading, stated that he was one of the Berks county del-egation who voted in the necative, and offices at his disposal, he should at once and determinedly use the means the Constitution and laws have given him.

A large portion of the Republicans are with the President, but through the controlling influence of their party party They

that he was one of the berks could y det-egation who voted in the negative, and believed that he was right in doing so, and was proceeding with an explanation, when he was called to order by a number of delegates. The chairman then declared the discussion out of order. are induced to be silent by the false as surance that all will yet be well; that the differences will yet be healed. They forget that Andrew Johnson proclaim-ed from the steps of the Presidential mansion, that these men "arc traitors." A committee of one from each Congress

sional District was appointed to inspect the credentials of Delegates. The hour for fraternization has passed the breach is irreparable, the separation Note .- Only three names appear in

this list without the prefix of Lieut. Capt., Col. or Gen., and so it was in everything else.

is final. Upon the question of reconstruction the Democracy in solid phalanx are sup-porting the policy of the President. They seek none of the offices. They have no just claim to them. They re-ard the context canon of principle. One

The report from the Committee or Cre-dentials having been made, Gen. Owen moved that the report of the Committee be accepted, and that the dele-gates whose names had been read, be ad-mitted to seats. Gen. Harry White, of Indiana county, moved as an avenentment that the delegates gard the contest as one of principle. One of greater importance was never sub-mitted to the American people. Its defeat will forever sink the last hope of

our free institutions. Its triumph will moved as an amendment that the delegate whose seats have been contested, be als admitted to seats in the Convention. The nake a glorious future possible for ou noble country. In a close contest, the influence of the amendment was accepted by Gen. Owen and the motion, as amended, was adopted office-holders may turn the scale. In a leadly struggle with "traitors," can it Lieut, Oliver moved that a committee Lieut. Oliver moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. Gen. Joseph W. Fisher, of Lancaster county. stated that the gentleman was trying to steal his thunder. He had offered a resolu-tion to a similar effect before the Committee on Credentials had been appointed, and be that the President will permit his office-holders to range themselves under the banner of treason and throw into the breach against him the influence and position they hold at his pleasure? suspended it at the request of the Conven

After a stormy discussion, the matter wa

Add over for the present. General Collis then moved that a commit-tee on permanent organization be appointed. Major Shenk moved as an amendment Under the sway of the Radicals, "military necessity" was held to justify any violation of the Constitution and that the temporary chairman appoint a

for him from all those who acknowledge the debt of gratitude due from the country

to its asviors. Tenth—That soldiers of Pennsylvania Tecognize no warmer or truer friend than Govarnor Andrew Gregg Curtin. His name is our watchword; this fame our hope, and his merit our glory. The unswarving love of the soldier's friend will be recipro-cated by their unfaltering devotion. Eleventh—That we appeal hopefully to Congress for speedy decision on the ques-tion of equalization of bounties to soldiers. Twel/th—That believing treason is a arime, and that traitors should be punished, we demand that the leading traitors should be convicted and executed as an example to traitors for all time to come. Thirteenth—That this convention is able to express its santiments upon the whole matter of the issues and candidates in a few words, which may answer for our hanner inscriptions the coming campaign. God grant Geary victory ! Fourteenth—That the legislation whereby Congress attempted to detend and protect our allies, the loyal men of the South against the deadly harted of the common enemies, to make good for a race freedom proffered as the price of aid and awarded as the due of loyalty, deserves our unqualified approval. Figureh-That we require Congress so to to its saviors. Tenth—That soldiers of Pennsylvania

approval. Fifteenth—That we require Congress so to legislate as to protect American industry by

legislate as to protect American industry by a high protective tariff. Col. Bayne, of Allegheny, offered a reso-lution, as follows: *Resolved*, That the loyal majority in Con-gress deserves our gratitude; that radical vices require radical remedies; and that the nation should take no step backward in her march to the grand destiny that surely awaits the unfaltering and persistent adhe-rence to the cause of equal freedom. Cuptain Fuller, of Fayette, moved to amend by approving of the amendments proposed by the Senate, and said he hoped the resolution against Johnson would be

ssed. Major Shenk, of Lancaster, asked who felt any pride in the Pennsylvania Senators at Washington? He was in favor of stand-ing by the popular branch of Congress, and asked where were Johnson's monuments of

saked where were sonhson's monuments or justice. Never mind how many monu-ments of mercy he might make, let us stand by Congress and make treason odious. Compared with the words of Andrew Johnon, those of Judas sink into insignificance. Gen. Fisher said that the members of the esolution committee were all radical, and

resolution committee were all radical, and he would just as leave indorse Cowan as Johnson. The resolution presented by them he thought sufficiently radical. A delegate from Berks, who is secretary of a Democratic Club in Reading, arose to speak, when Gen. Collis asked him if he intended to conform to the proceedings of the Convention, or vote for Clymer. After some equivocation he said for "Clymer." Gen. Collis said the presence of such a dele-gate was an insult to himself and his comrate was an insult to himself and his com-

Captain C. Turner, of Philadelphia moved that two one-legged soldiers be ap-pointed to escort him out, and offered to be one of the two, as his indignation was inense. The Copperhead delegate quietly retired

On motion of Captain Fuller, the resolu-tion was voted down, and Colonel Bayne's passed by an almost unanimous vote, amid immense applause.

mense applause. Resolutions to send the proceedings to Congress, and the President and Generals Grant and Geary, and Governor Curtin, meas percedent vere passed. Captain Fenn offered a resolution which

was passed, protesting against the release of Jefferson Davis from execution. General Fisher was authorized to appoint State Central Committee, General Ôwen

Thus ended this immense convention. Our readers will be able to make their own comments on the action of this pretended Soldiers' Convention. The resolutions are more radical than the set adopted at the Republican State Con-

vention. They endorse the entire action of the entire radicals in Congress, opposed a restoration of the Union and declared in favor of negro suffrage. The true soldiers of Pennsylvania will repudiate this convention and its acts. They will not vote the ticket of a body which only endorses Geary because he is the tool and supporter of Thad. Stevens.

The President's Equanimity Tested. They tell a story about the President a severe test upon his good humor, ch will do to relate. The "Right which will do to relate. Way" is a small seven-by-nine sheet misnamed, and devoted primarily to the abuse of Andrew Johnson, and secondarily to the advocacy of the SumPolitical.

NEW YORK .- On Tuesday next the tate Senate, in pursuance of a proclamation issued by Governor Fenton, will commence an extra session, which is expected to last for several days. The expected to list for several days. The special and, probably, sole business is the consideration of the charges prefer-red against George W. Smith, Judge of Oneida county. But the Canal Board meets on the same day, bringing the Senators and State officers together, and it is the the constructive will

it is thought that the opportunity will be improved to fix up the Radical slate for the coming elections, arranging names for members of Congress, State officers, and so on. Rumor and gossin in Albany are already rife with the names of self-sacrificing Radicals who are ready to run as Representatives, or to stand for other public positions. A lively canvass is looked for.

NEW JERSEY .- The Grand Jury Mercer County, previous to their ad-journment at Trenton, Wednesday, presented bills of indictment for bribery and corruption against Garret S. Van Wagoner, of Passaic, and Charles M. Rue, of Hudson, members of As-sembly, and Barclay Haines, of Bur-lington, and Daniel Holsman, of Ber-gen, lobby members. The bills pre-gented are against two Democrats and sented are against two Democrats and two Radicals, which looks like an "ar-rangement," since it is known that thirteen indictments were found, which, by personal inffuence and outside pres ure, were reduced to four. It is un lerstood that of the original indict ments nine were against Radicals, and only four against Democrats. The only four against Democrats. The Radical papers were quite sure that Mr... Scovel would be indicted, but he was not; and it is stated that notorious lobby men, who are known to have from one thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars last session, were allowed to go scot free. As it is, the least vul-nerable are believed to be on the list, and it is surmised that the flual action of the Grand Jury will amount to nothing. Political matters, generally are comparative quiet. General Rosseau of Kentucky, will address the citizens of Paterson next week. MISSOURI.—What is called the Conser-

vative Union Party, in Missouri, is making a gallant fight everywhere in the State against the Disunion Radicals. The support of Andrew Johnson's poli-cy of restoration is the prominent prin-ciple of the party. They are holding mass meetings in all the counties of Southern Missouri. Gen. Frank P. Blair, Col. Allen P. Richardson, James S. Polling, Lames O. Broadheed and B. Bollins, James O. Broadhead and other prominent speakers are stumping the State. In compliance with the wishes of many citizens the "Conservative Union Convention," appointed to be held in St. Louis. June 6, has been been postponed to July 3. MARYLAND.—The "Unconditional" Union Party of Maryland, meaning the

party opposed to the restoration of the Union upon any conditions whatever, held a convention in the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, on Wednesday. The resolutions adopted refuse to listen to any propositions to repeal or modify the Registry law, by means of which the Radicals now disfranchise a large number of the legal voters of the State; they "cordially endorse the reconstruc-tion policy of Congress " they think tion policy of Congress;" they think that the question of negro-suffrage is not an issue in Maryland; and they pledged the party to the maintenance of the present "reconstructed" consti-tution of Maryland. The convention concluded its labors by appointing a State Committee to direct the affairs of the party in the coming campaign. On the same day (Wednesday) an enthusi-astic Johnson meeting was held at Hagerstown, which was addressed by Montgomery Blair and others. At least five thousand persons were present.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD'S supplementary charge to his itinerant Grand Jury was no more decent in its tone than was to be expected from a man of his antece dents. He congratulated his complais ant jurors upon having escaped with life from "assaults" that originated in some imaginary brain. "The wicked flee when none pursueth," saith Holy Writ, and it may be that some of the Judge's disciples were afflicted with unfounded fears for their safety. We have said be-fore, and we reiterate it, and every respectable citizen of Richmond will veri-fy it, that none of these men in Richmond were ever "assaulted" or even Norfolk, and Mr. Underwood prostitutes his position to give credit to an infa-mous slander upon our people when he thus speaks from the bench. The press of this city were abused in unmeasured terms, and it is evident

Letter from Secretary McCollough. The Secretary of the Treasury has

sent to the House the following reply to a resolution of inquiry :

TREASUBY DEFARTMENT, June 4, 1866. SIE: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 28th ult:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treas-*Besolved*. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House what amount of gold belonging to the United States has been sold by or under his authority since the first instant, and at what rates; also the name of the agent or agents through whom such sales were effected, and what rate of commission has been authorized by the Department for selling the same. In obedience to the resolution, I respectfully report that the sales of gold belonging

the Jepartment for selling the same. In observices, the resolution, I respect-fully report that the sales of gold belonging to the United States during the month of May, made by the Assistant Treasurer of New York, under the general authority given him by this Department, amounted to the sum of \$35,440,000. The party by whom the sales were made was Mr. F. M. Myers; the commission allowed to him for making the sales and for the responsibility of receiving the proceeds and depositing the same in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was one-eighth of one per cent., the usual commission for such services and the smallest commission at which sales can be made under the regula-tions of the Board of Brokers, of which Mr. Myers is a member. The rates at which the gold was sold were as follows: \$25,636,000 at 130; \$0,350,000 at 1304; \$30,000 at 130; \$2,060,000 at 131, and \$345,000 at 131}. These constituted all the sales of gold made by this department since the month of February last. In view of the criticisms of a part of the public press, and in order that the House might be put in possession of all the facts con-nected with these sales, I requested Mr. Yan Dyck, the assistant treasurer of New York, to inform me of the circumstances Van Dyck, the assistant treasurer of New York, to inform me of the circumstances under which they were made, the reasons for selling solargely, and the circumstances which had induced the mode of sale adopted by him, and the selection of this agent. The reply of Mr. Van Dyck, a copy of which is herewith submitted, is so com-plete in its statements and so estic featory. plete in its statements and so satisfactory in its explanation of his action, that it

hardly necessary for me to say anything in addition to it in reply to the resolution of the House The coin received into the Treasury had been permitted for some time past to accu-mulate, to be held for the purpose of facil-itating a return to specie payments, or to be disposed of in any emergency which might render the disposition of it necessary for the protection of the national credit or preventing such a disposition of the na-tional currency as would affect injuriously the-business of the country, and especially the interest of the laboring and producing classes. It has been my purpose, either by holding or selling, to keep the market steady until the industry of the country, diverted by the war from its legitimate channels, should be brought again into full productive activity, and thus prepare The coin received into the Treasury had

full productive activity, and thus prepare full productive activity, and thus prepare the way for a permanent resumption. My instructions, given at various times to Mr. Van Dyck, have been to make no sales except for the purpose of supplying the Treasury with currency, or for meeting the necessary demands of commerce, or preventing successful combinations either to impair the national credit or to produce serious functuation in prices. The correctserious fluctuation in prices. The correct-ness of these instructions has been vindiness of these instructions has been vindi-cated by the general steadiness of the mar-ket, the gradual advance of currency to-wards the true standard of value, and the prevention of financial troubles which so many had anticipated as the legitimate consequences of the war, and a superabun-dant circulating medium. In the exercise of the discretion conferred upon him, Mr. Van Dyck has found it necessary for many months past to make

upon him, Mr. Van Dyck has found it necessary for many months past to make but few sales, and had it not been for the demand which arose in the latter part of February, based upon upprehended politi-cal complications, and not upon commer-cial necessities, which demand it was deemed judicious to meet, and the existing and unexpected financial crisis in Europe, the gold in the Treasury would have been the gold in the Treasury would have been permitted to accumulate up to the present time

The demand in February was met by th The demand in February was met by the sale of some fifteen millions of dollars, at a premium of between 37 and 38 per cent, after which the rate gradually declined to 24) per cent, beyond which point it was not deemed advisable that it should go; and as there was little commercial demand, no sales by the government were deemed necessary until favorable financial intelli nccessary until favorable financial intelli-gence was received from Europe. Upon the receipt of this intelligence the demand became active, but it was not with-out a heavy depletion of the Treasury. On the receipt, however, of the disastrous nows by the Cuba, the demand assumed a serious character. This news reached New York late in the afternoon, but before the Stock Board had closed. It was then too late to obtain instructions from this Department.

Mr. Allen-If anything new occurs be-tween this and Monday, or if Colonel Rob-erts should change his mind, he can give bail to-day or to-morroy. Colonel Roberts-Under the circum-

Colonel Roberts—Under the circum-stances, I decline to give bail. Mr. Allen—Well, then, we shall adjourn the case to eleven o'cloc: on Monday, and if either side be not the prepared we can further adjourn. I maystate that bail is in attendance for Colonel Roberts to the amount of ten thousanddollars. The case was accordingly adjourned (iii) obtain instructions from this Department The case was accordingly adjourned till Monday at eleven o'cock, and Colonel time for Mr. Van Dyke to advise me in re-gard to the news brought over by the Cuba, and to receive my instructions, the proba-bility is that sales would have been sus-pended before so large an amount of coin had been disposed of; but, in the light of facts since developed, I concur in the opin-ion expressed by him that a suspension of sales before the demand had been freely unplied would have added to the orbit Roberts was removed to prison in charge of the Deputy Marshal. INTERVIEW WITH PRISIDENT ROBERTS AFTER THE EXAMINATION. After the examination yesterday after-noon, and it was determined by the govern-ment officials to remand President Roberts to Fort Lafayette, an order came for a stay of proceedings und be researched to the ent and resulted in a panic, which would of proceedings, and he was taken to the Astor House, where in room No. 54, he was have produced serious and extensive disas-ter. I received intelligence of the unexpected heavy sales with regret, but I have since become satisfied that the action of the As-sistant Treasurer and his agent was not only under the circumstances, courageous, but judicous. This cpinion, as I am ad-vised, is entertained by most of the soundest merchants and bankers in New York. The correctness and incorrectness of it can be comfortably situated with his wife and son A gentleman who visited him states that upon his entrance Mr. Royerts arose and upon his entrance Mr. Roserts arose and greeted him with much warmth and cor-diality. Ho was at this time unattended by any official, and appeared to be quietly enjoying the society of his fimily, but as a consequence upon celebrit of greatness, repose was of short duration. The people began to hear of his arrest and whereabouts, and they commenced pourbg in. There were Fenians, pale with excisioner, but of stout heart; there were Fenians with red faces and hot perspiration issure from overy correctness and incorrectness of it can be better detormined when the effect of the better determined when the effect of the sales, and the heavy and perhaps conse-quent shipment of coin upon the English market, and the reactive influence thereof upon our own, shall be fully ascertained. It may not be improper for me, in conclu-sion, to remark (although the fact is indi-cated in the accompanying letter) that the selection of the agents and the manner of disnosing of the gold was committed to the faces and hot perspiration issung from every pore; there were Fenians who vished to jump pore; there were Fenians who vished to jump into the gap that instant, and others who were stuid, cool and collected. All vere anxious, sympathetic and indignant at the course of the government. Mr. Robert himself was very quiet and unconcerned. He did not seem the least disconcerted, and appeared to look upon the arrest of himself and Gen. lisposing of the gold was committed to the liscretion of Mr. Van Dyck, and that but look upon the arrest of himself and Gen. Sweeny as a simple matter of persecution and spleen on the part of the government. The President stated emphatically that ho considered the authorities were overreach-ing themselves, and seemed desirous by sycophantic efforts to outdo reutrality by fawning upon England. He did not expect much less after the treatment of the boys on board the Michigan. Ho feit that gov-ernment that would permit anci outrageous treatment to men who had stood by it in the hour of perit could not be expected to.

Arrest of Colonel Roberts.

He Declines to Give Bail to Keep the Peace, and is Committed to Prison-He Rays That Nothing Will Provent Him from Doing His Duty as an Irishman-His Belease on His Own Becognizance to Appear for Trial.

[From Friday's New York Herald.]

From Friday's New York Heraid.] About half past eleven o'clock yesterday, Colonel W. R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arrested at the headquarters of that body in Broadway, by Mr. Luther Horton, Deputy United States Marshal. The action of the Govern-ment, as disclosed in the proceedings that took place in the District Attorney's office, from which a warrant was issued for the arrest of Colonel Roberts, had in some man-ner prepared the public for this event, which will be regarded in Fenian and other circles with no small degree of Interest. The charge made on affidavit against the Colonel is that he is engaged in fitting out, contrary to the Neutrality laws of the United States, a military expedition against Canada, a territory under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, with which the United States are at peace.

States are at peace. THE ARREST. Deputy Marshal Horton, having received Deputy Marshal Horton, having received the warrant, proceeded to the Fenian head-quarters and there found Colonel Roberts. He explained to him the nature of his mis-sion, and said he must take him into cus-tody. "Then," said Colonel Roberts, "I suppose I must go with you," which he accordingly did. The Deputy Marshal states that nothing could be more gentle-manly than the conduct of Colonel Roberts. The officer and Colonel Roberts stepped into a Broadway stage and drove to Mar-shal Murray's office, in Chambers street, where, after a little delay, the Colonel was taken before Commissioner Betts for ex-amination.

EXAMINATION OF COLONEL ROBERTS BEFORE

COMMISSIONER BETTS. The fact of the Colonel's arrest was not The fact of the Colonel's arrost was not generally known in the neighborhood of the United States Buildings, and consequently there were but few persons in attendance. Mr. Ethan Allen, Acting United States District Attorney, addressing Commissioner Betts, said his honor was aware that on af-fidavit, sworn vesterday, a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Colonel Roberts, who was charged with fitting out a military expedition for the purpose of levying war against the British possessions on this con-tinent, which were under the control of the British Crown, a power with which the British Crown, a power with which the Marshal, under the warrent issued by his Honor. He (Mr. Allen) now made the proposition that he was willing to admit the Colonel to bail in ten thousand dollars to answer any charge that might be made

to answer any charge that might be made against him by the Grand Jury, and he would also require him b give bail to keep the unce for one year

would also require him b give bail to keep the peace for one year. The Commissioner said he did not know if he could order a bond of that kind. Mr. Allen—I believe it is in the discretion of the Court to do so. You could exact that as a condition of the release. The Commissioner (to Colonel Roberts) —Have you any counsel?

Colonel Roberts—No, I lon't desire any. Mr. Allen—I am informed by Colonel Roberts that he don't puppose to give bail at all.

The Commissioner-Cobnel Roberts, you Colonel Roberts. Yes, desire a trial as speedily as possible. I won't give a bond to keep the peace.

The Commissioner-The only bond now

The Commissioner—The only bond now is to appear at the meeting of the Circuit Court, to answer any clarge the Grand Jury may bring against you. Mr. Allen—He waves that privilege, and he declines to give a bond'o keep the peace. Colonel Roberts—HI I give a bond now am I liable to be arrested : The Commissioner—Yes Ex-Recorder Smith, why happened to be present, said:—He is not liable to be ar-rested except on a subsequent act.

rested except on a subsequent act. The Commissioner-Yes, on some differ-The Commissioner—Ye, on some differ-ent act. This is a continung act, providing means for a military expedition; and if Colonel Roberts provided the means for a military expedition against New Bruns-wick, the question was whother he would not be liable to re-arrest. He could not be re-arrested for the same ofence. Mr. Allen expressed hir readincest to have the trial as soon as possible, and for this purpose perhaps it would be well to remand the case to Monday, at eliven o'clock. Colonel Roberts—If I were not liable to be re-arrested I would give bail, but I will not give any bonds to teep the peace to prevent me from doing my duty as an Irishman. If the thing was different I would give bail.

States and in New York the Republicans have had an efficient organization for years which reached to every school district in those states. Every voter has been registered and marked as with them, against them, or doubtful. They could count up and ascertain very nearly what the result would be before an election occurred. Such organization as that is a most potent engine of power. That is just what the Democracy must do in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, if they would win. The time has gone by when elections can be carried without organization. We have a clear Democratic majority of votes in Pennsylvania if they are all polled. To do that, must constitute the chief work of the Democ arcy. It is to employ every honorable means to accomplish such a result that we urge the formation of clubs in every election district in the state. That should be the especial object to which the township clubs should direct their attention. The voters should all be registered marked and known. Then the potent agency of personal appeal must be super-added to that of public speaking. It will be found to be infinitely more potent in the end. There are thousands of men who would vote with us if their minds were disabused of prejudice. Such men must be furnished with proper reading matter. The circulation of such literature and the adoption of proper means for polling the vote of every man who is ready to repudiate the radical platform and the candidates who stand upon it, is the task set before the working Democrats of Pennsylva-

nia. It can be done by proper concert of action. The first step to take is to form a Democratic club in every election district. We hope our cotemporaries will take this matter up and urge forward the work until it is fully accomplished. If it is well done, success is certain beyond a peradventure. Unless it is done we shall be defeated again as we were last fall, when fifty thousand Democratic voters failed to reach the polls.

### Slavery in Massachusetts.

Moore's "Notes on the History Slavery in Massachusetts," just published by the Appletons, is an interesting and timely work. It appears from unimpeachable data, that of all the stringent slave codes which have existed in this country, that of the Commonwealth which claimed two hundred years ago, and claims now, to be a moral prodigy, was the most arbitrary, godess and cruel. But this is not all. Mr. Moore shows that the laws establishing slavery in Massachusetts were never formally repealed, and that it only ceased to exist there by reason of the dying out or removal of the negroes! It seems, therefore, that the old Puritan Commonwealth was, in point of law, a slave State until 1866, when the Constitutional amendment terminated slavery forever within the limits of the United

#### Vilifying the Soldiers.

The Republican newspapers shave been manufacturing all kinds of base lies in regard to the recent strong movements of the soldiers in favor of Clymer and Johnson. No epithet has been too harsh to be applied to the brave men who participated in the large meetings which have been held in a number of counties. That these radical sheets will lie on the slightest provocation is well known. Falsehood and vulgar vituperation is their chief stock in trade. The York meeting, which was the first of the kind held, has especially excited their ire. They have misrepresented it in every possible way. The Gazette comes to us this week with a full refutation of every charge made. It defies any man to show the name of a single individual out of the whole long list who was not a soldier, or one who did not voluntarily sign the call

The Voice of a True Soldier. No man in the army from Pennsyl-

vania fought more gallantly during the rebellion than Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown Democrat. Scorning to fawn and cringe to secure promotion he stood by his principles throughout the contest. He commanded a brigade almost from the commencement of the war, with his original rank of Colonel. He has been brevetted a Brigadier since the close of the war. The numerous honorable wounds which he bears on his body attest to his devotion to the Union and prove his undaunted bravery. Such a man has a right to speak to the soldiers of Pennsylvania. With his left hand, his right having been shat-

tered by a shell, he writes for his paper, the Doylestown Democrat: No one can longer be made the dupe of false "glitter and show," nor deceived by the hollow ery of "patriotism and loyalty." The soldiers who were once imposed upon by the sophistry of the Radicals, find their patronic tribund here. States soil. by the sophistry of the Radicals, find their pretensions stripped bare. They were taught that they were fighting for the supremacy of the Union and Constitution, and now that their tobject was accomplished, is the victory to be taken from their hands, and are they to be told that the war was only to subserve partizan schemes? Ask the wife who sent forth her husband to main-uin the nation's honor. if he went to force 

heart, from which conflict he ne'er returned --ask her as she sits pensively in the sum-mer twilight, remembering how she sat there a few years ago, with her only son by her side, and she will tell you while tears leap from her eyes, of the impulse which moved her child. She will tell you that for the Union he fought and died, the whole Union represented by the flag with thirty-six glit-tering stars upon it, one for every State, and not eleven erased from the rich emblazonry of its folds. Will the Radicals dare, even with all their brazen effontery, go to the of its folds. Will the Radicals dare, even with all their brazen effrontery, go to the country upon the issues so plainly made up. When the soldiers fought *against* trea-son, are they to be told they fought for treason; when they fought to keep States in the Union, are they to be told they fought to drive States out? Before another year these questions are to be decided. We are also to decide between a noble and exalted Caucasian destiny, and the blighted and misorable condition of African equal-ity. We are to decide whether the withering and baleful influences of Radical-ism are to prevail over the broad and gen-erous view of Conservatism. So plainly are the issues drawn. Where shall we each stand? Party lines are not drawn so closely the issues drawn. Where shall we each stand? Party lines are not drawn so closely that once faithful adherents to a now broke and despicable cause should hesitate to march under our bauner. We are pledged

march under our banner. We are pledged to a restoration of these States to their proper functions under the Constitution, and to oppose all attempts of the men who would elevate, for party purposes, even Satan him-self to be their equal. But the signs of the three indicate premising results. times indicate promising results.

"—our power is ready; Our, lack is nothing but our leave; Macbeth Is ripe for shuking, and the powers above Put on their instruments. Receive what cheer you may; The night is long that never finds the day."

The night is long that never finds the day." Let all join in the grand army, and we will burl from the high places the men who daily disgrace them, and restore to power, now so justly merited, the party which for forty consecutive years ruled the country and elevated her to such a pitch of grandeur and renown. Then will the American Union no longer be a byword of reproach among other nations, but her position will comport with the dignity which should characterize so great a country. trusts that these liberal offers will have the effect of causing the expedition, now hope-less, to be quietly and peaceably abandoned, and he confidently expects that all those who have any respect for the authority of the United States will conform to the re-quirements of the President's Proclama-tion; and, if this is not promptly obeyed, a force will be brought to bear to compel obedience.

THE DEMOCRACY of Favette county have named Col. T. B. Searight, formerly a member of the Legislature, as their choice for the State Senate. They have also renominated Chas. E. Boyle Esq., for a seat in the House. Both for the meeting which was so great a of these gentlemen were formerly edi-success.

ommittee on permanent organiz i, con isting of one member from each Senatorial means that are vested in the Executive District The motion, as amended was under the plain terms of the organic and statute laws. The union of the States is the life of the nation. Let the lopted.

Note .- It will be seen that Lancaster ounty figured largely, not only in this law of the land be wielded to preserve matter, but after and otherwise. In this us one and must be vanquished. The disease is desperate and efficient reme-dies must be resorted to. Halt-ing measures will not answer. A clean sweep must be made. Protilt Major Schenck came to General Joe Fisher and helped him out of the scrape. Gen. Fisher renewed his motion that one elegate from each Senatorial district be appointed a committee on resolutions, to whom all resolutions shall be submitted... Considerable debate ensued, Capt. Oliver tended support of the President will not do. Works must show the faith of these gentlemen. They cannot support isisting that his motion to a similar effect hould have precedence.

Note. - The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has a report which says :

Previous to the appointment Lieut. Rey olds, of Lancaster, made a speech in favor of Gen. Fisher, who, he said, represented the home of Thaddeus Stevens. [Immense of the Executive, is vitally essential. He can afford to be bold in sustaining the right, and we believe he intends to applause.]

Query -- Who is Lieut. Reynolds Whoever he may be (he is unknown The Fenian movement has come to a in Lancaster,) his speech seems to have settled the question as to who should lisastrous close, and a few of the debe chairman of the Committee on Reso uded followers of the knaves who inlutions, and Gen. Joe. Fisher was ap tiated it are now prisoners in the hands pointed because he was a political un of the British authorities in Canada. derstrapper of Thad. Stevens. This Some of them may have to give up their was Endorsement No. 1 of the Pennives on the scaffold, whilst others may sylvania Congressional solon. get off only after long years of imprison-

The Commercial fails to give us the nent. The leaders who have done the resolutions, we presume because it retalking and pocketed the money took garded them as too bitterly radical, and good care not to cross the line. Instead we are compelled to take from the Philof going over into "the gap," they stayed adelphia Evening Bulletin which has a where they could conveniently be report from special despatches to Forpicked up by United States officials ley's Press. That report says :

It is a great pity that all the Fenians hey's 17238. That report says: On motion, the organization was entitled the "National Union of the Boys in Blue." General Fisher, from the Committee, re-unanimously adopted, amid great cheers: Whereas, We, the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania assem-bled in convention, in obedience to a call recognized andformally acted upon through-out the Commonwealth, having in remem-brance the sufferings and trials endured in the successful struggle against a grantic who went northward at the call of Roberts and Sweeny, did not imitate the discreet example of this brace of perspiring patriots and remain on United The Radical Journals are denouncing President Johnson for interfering with this Fenian raid. They do this with a brance the scherings and trais endured in the successful struggle against a gigantic rebellion, and being determined to perpet-uate the great principles established by our arms, and sanctified by the blood of our comrades, do resolve,

First-That we return to the Omnipoter Ruler of the Universe our sincere and heart-felt thanks for the crowning victory vouch-safed to our efforts against a rebellion which had for its object the destruction of our great Republic

a thousand or two of poorly organized Second-That the tender care exercised by roops, will thank the President for putting an early stop to the whole thing. They will soon perceive that he has

Second—That the tender care exercised by our Governmeut and peeple for the remains of our martyred heroes, for their widows and orphans, commands our warmest grat-itude. *Third*—That it is contrary to public pol-icy, and subversive of the great principles won by our patriotic blood to permit any men to hold offices of honor or profit under the General Government, who by word or saved their lives by preventing them from going over, and instead of joining he Radicals and crying out against him, they will hail him as their true friend and he General Government, who, by word or leed, embarrassed the Union armies, or Our government is pursuing a very ast odium on the cause for which the

Fourth-That the soldiers of Pennsylva numane policy towards the deluded men Fourth—That the soldiers of Pennsylva-nia should organize in their respective counties, to take cure that the triumph of the army may be not fruitless, and the re-sults of our first endeavors remain un-gathered by concessions of any material points in issue in our struggle to the dewho have gathered on the border, as is hown in the following bulletin issued

MALONE, June 9.—General Meade has ssued the following: All persons assembled at this place in connection with and in aid of the Fenian orpoints in issue in our struggle to the de-leated party, or by yielding advantages fairly won; and we propose the following platform as a basis of organization: *Fifth*—That such treatment should be ac-corded to the defeated foe as the most chiv-alric magnanimity requires; but without yielding a principle comprising the right, or, above all, deserting an ally,

connection with and in aid of the Fenian or-ganization for the purpose of invading Canada, are horeby ordered, in compliance with the President's Proclamation, to de-sist from their enterprise and disband. The men of the expeditionary force will, on application to the officer in command of the United States forces, on giving their names and residences, and satisfying him that they are unable to provide their own transportation, be provided with transpor-tation to their homes; also, all officers be-low the rank of field officers who are unable to provide their own transportation on r, above all, deserting an ally. Sixth—That such and so many guarantee

hall be demanded from the South and in snail be definited from the South and in-corporated in the national Constitution as are necessary to provent the recurrence of the rebellion; to secure justice and freedom to all men, of all classes, conditions and col-ors, and guard the national faith from vio-letion

ation. Seventh—That the rebels ought not to be above the rank of field officers will be re above the rank of field officers will be re-quired to give such bonds as may be satis-factory to the civil authorities. It being the determination of the United States Government to preserve neutrality, and the most stringent measures having been taken to prevent all accessions of men and material, the commanding general trusts that these liberal offers will have the effect of causing the expedition, now honeprecipitated into power before such guar antees have been obtained, and that accor

antees have been obtained, and that accor-dingly Congress, to which rightfully pertain all questions of reconstruction, is to be cor-dially sustained in their demand for such guarantees. Eight—That with the beginning of the war this nation took a new departure, and thenceforth her Constitution is to be read in the interest of liberty, justice and securi-ty, according to the spirit of its preamble, and the immortal Declaration of Independ-ence, under the teachings of its authors and ence, under the teachings of its authors and compatriots. Too long already has it been interpreted in the interest of slavery and

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General U. S. A.

THE REPUBLICANS of Venango county have dropped the Yankee adventurer Culver and put up S. P. Mc-Calmont for Congress. Thomas Hoge, one of Culver's victims, has been renominated for State Senator.

to provide their own transportation on giving their parole to abandon the enter-

prise and return to their homes.

[Signed.]

Campbell happened to pick up a copy of it a few months ago, which was pe-cultarly "rich" in vituperation and scandal. He took it to the White House, scandal. He took it to the White House, and, in the course of an interview with his Excellency, drew it from his pocket.

with the remark, "Now, Mr. President, I'm going to test your different mental and moral qualities. Let me see how you are as to philosophy." Campbell then read an article enti-tled "Andrew Johnson and Thomas Paine." written after the manner of Plutarch's "Comparisons," and de-signed to show that Paine was a very estimable man compared with John The President listened to it at

son. The tentively. "How do you like that?" said Campbell. "Well, it's not bad," said Andrew, good humoredly. "Now, said Campbell, "I want to test your patriotism." And heread an article showing that as between An-

lrew Johnson and Benedict Arnold here was a large balance in favor of the latter in the matter of love of couny. "How do you like that?" said Camp-

"Oh, it will do. This is a free country, you know," smilingly replied the President. 'Well, now prepare for a test of your

fidelity," said Campbell, and proceeded to read an article entitled "Judas Iscariot and Andrew Johnson," to the effect that the betrayal of his Master by the former was as nothing compared with the betrayal of his party by the latter. "What do you think of that, Mr. President ?

"Well, I guess my shoulders are broad enough to stand it," replied his Excellency, not at all moved to disoleasure. "Now, here comes the climax." said Campbell, and began to read a double-leaded editorial to the effect that the Right Way would be circulated through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau

the agency of the Freedmen's Dureau, under an order from General Howard. "How do you like *that*, Mr. Presi-dent?" inquired Campbell. The President laughed, looking his Ohio friend in the eye, and said: "Well, Ohio friend in the eye, and said: "Well, now, I don't mind the other things, but doesn't it strike you that the Howard

part is a little steep?" Campbell said it really did occur to him in that light. The President finally took the paper and made some notes how the margin of the order of General Howard—since which time it is sup-posed the Freedmen's Bureau hasn't been instrumental in circulating the "Right Way" to a very great extent.--Cor. Cin. Com.

Howell Cobb.

A correspondent of the Louisville Jour *nal* gives the following account of Howell Cobb :

supporters of ample protection by the courts to the lives and property of the

Knapp and Fowler, of the District of Columbia, have been appointed the executive committee of the National Union

that the Judge is seeking to use the influence of his office to wreak a private vengeance on those who, having no respect for him, have very naturally shown him none. He calls the Richsupplied would have added to the excite mond press licentious and treasonable, and ascribes an untold list of vices to have produced serious and extensive disas its evil teaching. If this monster of in iquity attacks the Jury they are instruct ed by this eminent court that they have the power in their hands both for defence and offence. No doubt the press will issue blank sheets to-day in terror o and offence. the flerce wrath that awaits any un-guarded and disrespectful remark. We venture to say that as the liberty of the press in Virginia existed before him, it is likely to survive him and his mem ory for many future ages. He thinks prostituted press a great calamity, and gives his condescending approval to a virtuous one. We are happy to be able to say, in return, to use the Judge's fig-

ure of speech, that we detest a prosti tuted Judge, but that a virtuous one is an object of our highest respect. Richmond is reviled as much worse than the cities on the slavecoast of Africa. She is characterized as "infa-

mous;" as having a "bad eminence" in the world, and as having debased herself beneath the heathen nations of the earth. Such vituperation from the seat of justice struck all the uninitiated with amazement and horror. If any branch of the Government of the United States should exhibit impartial justice, and refrain from everything like pre-judgment and hate, it certainly should be the Supreme Court. We have no hesitation in saying that Judge Under wood, by such a display of malice as he made yesterday, disgraced his official ermine. Neither the people nor the press of this city feel any the worse for

the denunclations so gratuitously thrown upon them. One relief to the sitting was the short got miscegenated. Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, has the honor of owning County, Onio, has the nonor of owning the turtle-doves—or, rather the crow and the white pigeon. Beverly Cearns is the name of the groom, and Polly Cearns is now the blushing bride. appeal of William B. Reed, of Philadel phia, for an immediate trial of Mr. Jef-erson Davis. If Mr. Davis was not to Cearns is now the outsaing order. Beverly was lately from the South; Polly was at her Middletown home, when the gay American of African per scent threw his dark shadow into the be tried, he wished to know it. The Constitution, said Mr. Reed, guarantees an impartial and also a speedy trial, and here had his client languished in prison for thirteen weary months. We are convinced that Mr. Davis' interests rose-intwined window of her palatial domicile, and first enthused her virgin are committed to wise and distinguished soul with the delicious, the entrancing, the ecstatic bliss of "Love's young counsel, who will exhaust\_every effort to secure justice for him. The reader is referred to the proceedings of the court, in another column, which will be found dream !' How they loved! It was a sight worthy of the gods! And they were happy! They said they were, and suit-ed! Being asked by a cynical young stranger on the cars how the fascination began Othello responded. very interesting .- Richmond Examiner.

### What the Soldiers of Pennsylvania fought for.

Stranger on the cars now the ascination began, Othello responded: "I will a round unvarished tale deliver, Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms. What conjurations, and what mighty magic, I won his daughter with. The Philadelphia organ of the Senate's "foul whelp of sin" informs its readers that "several hundred thousand" soldiers from Pennsylvania went to the I won his daughter with.
My story being done
She gave me for my pains a world of sighs;
She swore-in faith 'twasstrange, 'twas passing strange;
Twas pitiful, 'twas wondrons pitiful;
She wished she had not heard it; yet she wished
That heaven had made her such a man.'
She loved me for the dangers I had passed;
And I loved her that she did pity them.''
Polly, too, hanging entranced upon the stirring eloquence of husband's ruby lips—soul-stirred by the rich music that South to fight for negro equality, and that the sham convention recently held in Pittsburg to assert this fact represented the sentiment of the "several hundred thousand" Pennsylvanians who took part in the war. No one expects forney to tell the truth, but does not the Senate of the United States pile infamy upon its head by paying such aslanderer to libel the Pennsylvania soldiers? The master who directs a hireling servant to commit an act of villainy is as guilty of the baseness as the scullion came gushing from his soul with all the fervo fervor which only young lovers exclaimed: "If there now to die, "Twere now to be most happy; for I fear My soul hath her content so absolute, That another comfort like to this Succeeds in unknown fate." who does the foul work ; and the Penn-sylvania volunteers who risked every-thing in defense of the Constitution will that branch of Congress. It would not be well for any senator, nor for the Sen-Succeeds in unknown fate." And away they went to their happy home. He, all the appearance of the blessed; she, "arich jewel in an Ethiop's ear."—Dayton (Ohio) Empire, June 3d. ate's clerk, forncy, to tell a Pennsyl-vania soldier to his face that he joined in the invasion of the South and killed Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

in the invasion of the South and Killed southern men for the purpose of forcing negroequality upon the country. While the war lasted, *forney*, and the Senate, too, told them they were fighting to preserve the Union.—Phil. Daily News Henry Wayne, colored, has been ar-rested and committed to jail at Rock-ville, Md., charged with having mur-dered his father in Fairfax county, Va., Rep.)

vine, ind., charger in Fairfax county, Va., last summer. The Sentinel says: The crime was lately disclosed by a boy, the grandson of the murdered man, who was present when the act was com-mitted, but was deterred from giving information by the threats of the mur-derer. The fiend cut off his father's head and burled it and the body in separate places, which were pointed out by the boy, who also identified the body by accurate descriptions of his boots The negro was arrested on the farm of Mr. A. Nallor, about midway between Rockville and George, where he had been living quietly and peaceably for some time. He will await the requisi-tion of the Governor of Virginia. THE WHITE PEOPLE of the country have not yet been deprived of the pleasure of paying to support the negroes of the District of Columbia. It is estimated that during the present month 6,000 full rations will be necessary for distribution to the freedmen of the District, including children sick in the hospital, aged and infirm, in Alexandria, Fairfax and Loudon counties, and Freedmen's village. To employees and laborers, 350; and rations to dependents, 22,000, Total, 28,850. tion of the Governor of Virginia,

discretion of Mr. Van Dyck, and that but for the unexpected sales in February and May the services of Mr. Myers, who for months had neglected his own business in looking after the public interests at the gold room, would have been a gratuity to the government. I am, with great respect, H. McCULLOUGH. Hon. Schuyler Colfux, Speaker of the House of Representatives. House of Representatives.

Miscegenated-"Black Spirits and White !'

which only young lovers feel-

On the train from Xenia to Dayton, this morning, there were several pashe hour of peril could not be expected to the hour of peril could not be expected to use any citizen well whom, with a shadow of pretext of an infringement of its laws, it could get its hold upon. The Colonel was, not at all disheartened by this treatment. He felt that it would inspire the Irish heart and if there was any blood left in the brawny frames of Irishmen this act would prompt them to come to the front. Colonel koberts further said that he con-siders as yet that he has infringed no law. sengers, but only two of them were worthy of note; and they were a newly wedded pair-a young "buck nigger," black as Hades, and a young "white-trash" lass of rosy and pinky finish, with a llly ground-work! They had one out to that calobated to us and

gone over to that celebrated town and siders as yet that he has infringed no law of the United States, and that he thinks this extra officiousness on the part of the government superflous and beneath its dig-nity. He is quite ready at any time to take all the consequences of any crime he may commit.

sommit. Mrs. Roberts said she felt sorry that the Jolonel should have been taken quite sa soon; that she would have much preferred hat he should have been at the front ; that Ireland's regeneration is a settled plan, and that the simple arrest of one or two individuals will have no effect towards topping it.

Individuals will have no effect towards stopping it. COLONEL ROBERTS RELEASED. About five o'clock P. M. the authorities in this city evidently felt they had caught a white elephant. Mr. Roberts not seeing wherein he had offended, and refusing to criminate himself by giving the desired bal, and they not seeing any over a set commitand they not seeing any overt act commit-ted by him against the neutrality laws, suffered him to go on his own promise to pear on Monday if called on.

Cholers in New York.

The New York papers report several cases of cholera as having occurred in that city last week. Edward Frazer, residing in Broome street, died of the disease on Monday. Mrs. Reed, who washed the clothes of Frazer, was seized with cholera on Wednesday afternoon and died at midnight. A German girl living in the same house was attacked with the premonitory symptoms, but she, being promptly treated, was considered out of danger. In addition to these cases the Post of Saturday,

says: The wife of Mr. Bill, living on West Twentieth street, near Eighth avenue, was attacked with symptoms of cholera on Thursday night. On Wednesday Mrs. Bill had overfatigued herself by washing, before recoving from a previous sickness, and on Friday she was attacked by the was attacked by the usual symptoms of Asiatic cholera, painless diarrhœa, cramps of the limbs, excessive prostration, and partial col-lapse. She had good medical attendlapse. She had good meetical attenu-ance, and is now reported to be out of danger. The neighborhood in which this case occurred is very filthy, and the officers of the board of health will cause disinfectants to be used in the adjacent

streets.

PARSON BROWNLOW SBYS he would not start for heaven with the Democratic party. Very true. The old whelp is too far on the direct road to hell-in fact. he is so near there that the little devils have stopped sifting brimstone to look out of the window as they see him coming down the home stretchneck and neek with Ben Butler and Thad. Stevens.

all and the second second

dered him, from being one of the richest planters in the State, comparatively poor, so that he is obliged to practice law in this city for a support. He is in partnership with Hon. James Jackson, former Representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Georgia, and at one time on the Circuit banch and at one time on the Circuit bench I have seen the General once or twice as he passes to and fro from his office which is exactly opposite the Lanier House, and except that he has let his beard and mustache grow, (both of which are considearbly gray), I see no change from what I remember him when presiding over the Treasury De-partment, temp. Buchanan. He is very popular here. He is an earnest John-son man, and one of the most active

negroes. Although not yet pardoned, he has taken the oath of allegiance, and is, I am told, one of the most conserva-tive, forbearing, and patient citizens in the State, with a kind word for every one, and the half of his last dollar for any one who really need help.

any one who really needs help. MESSRS. COWAN, of Pennsylvania; Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Browning, of Illinois; Burleigh, of Dakotah, and

Ex-General Howell Cobb, former Secretary of the Treasury, and one of the most gifted and influential public men in Georgia, resides here with his family. The emancipation of the ne groes, and the visits of Sherman and his friends to his plantations, have ren-

naving given just evidence of his devident to the Union during the great rebellion by volunteering in its defence, and serving faithfully during the war, when many like Hiester Clymer, who now claims to be equally patriotic, were rendering aid and comfort to the rebels, and he now being be-fore the people of Pennsylvania as a candi-law-soldiers, in that time of trial, pledge to him our hearty support, and ask the same

view of exciting our Irish-American population against the President, and thus drawing them over to the support of the Radical party. The attempt will fail. When the first flesh of excitement subsides, the great body of the Fenians themselves, discerning the folly of undertaking to capture and hold Canada with