

States. The proof of this is so abundant that hardly any one who reads the testimony herewith submitted will call it in question. It is seen in the anxiety which was manifested on the part of General Cameron, as brought to light in the statement of Mr. Penman, to ascertain whether he could or could not secure the vote of Mr. Nelson, a Democratic member from Wayne. It is seen, moreover, in the repeated interviews which General Cameron held with Dr. Boyer, as stated by Messrs. Brobst and Patterson, in order to secure the vote of Dr. Boyer. True, we are told by Mr. Patterson that General Cameron said to him, in their accidental interview at the post office, that he was not a candidate; but he also testifies that General Cameron told him on the following morning that he would be thankful to him for anything he could do for him. Accordingly Mr. Patterson immediately commenced his efforts, and continued them till the latest hour, to secure for General Cameron the vote of Dr. Boyer.

Such is a brief outline of facts and circumstances which were brought to light in the course of the investigation. Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the testimony before them justifies the following conclusion: That unlawful means were employed to secure the election of Simon Cameron to the Senate of the United States, in last January.

Your committee offer the following resolution: Resolved, That they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. S. WAKEFIELD, Chairman. D. KALNE. T. J. BARGER. C. L. PERSHING.

Acquittal of Judge Constable.

The recent arrest of Judge CHARLES H. CONSTABLE, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, by the military authorities was the most high-handed and flagrant abuse of power with which this administration has insulted the people who committed to them the care of their liberties. It only needed that the case should come before a court of law for it to stand revealed as such an outrage. More fortunate than many, Judge CONSTABLE has had a speedy trial, before Judge TREAT, of the Illinois United States District Court, has been triumphantly acquitted and discharged from arrest.

The men who took Judge CONSTABLE into custody did not belong to Illinois, but to Indiana. They had no authority for their acts but the authority of military power. They knew nothing of the facts, and admit now that they knew nothing of them, on which they made the arrest. The Court was seized upon a threat of force. The Judge was seized upon the bench, conveyed by soldiers to another state, restrained of his liberty for weeks, and now upon a trial before a superior court it appears that there was not the slightest ground for his arrest—that he had not violated any law of the United States.

Those who caused his arrest have violated laws, and not merely laws, but the Constitution which is the supreme law, and the personal rights and liberties which it is the object of all laws and all governments to preserve to the citizen. The outrage lacked no flagrancy which the manner of its commission could give. Judge CONSTABLE the innocent has been tried. When will these, the guilty ones, be tried?—There need be no impatience among the people. "One can afford to wait for that which is inevitable."—World.

The New York Press on the Charleston Expedition.

The opinions of New York journalists on the "reconnoissance" at Charleston are curious. The *N. Y. Herald* lays the whole blame of the repulse upon the President, and says it has "reason to believe that in entering into this unequal contest, not a single officer of our squadron entertained a hope of success, but that the enterprise, against the positive information obtained on the spot by our officers, was peremptorily ordered by our supreme military authorities at Washington." The *N. Y. Tribune* is laconic. It plainly terms the affair a failure, and its Charleston correspondent makes out a hopeless case for the iron-clads. As he was on Dupont's flagship, perhaps he speaks by authority. The *New York Journal of Commerce* believe "Charleston if taken at all, must be taken by a coast landing and a judicious use of spades and shovels. We must try digging our way in." The *N. Y. Times*, in view of the awful concentric fire which rained upon our fleet, thinks "we have greater reason to rejoice over the escape than to grieve over the failure." It draws comfort, however, from the fact that though "it may be settled that Charleston cannot be taken at present, the importance of taking it will be vastly diminished by effectually cutting off all communication of the outer world with it." The *N. Y. World* calls it a bad failure. The *N. Y. Post* has a little more "eminent authority" to give profound opinions from. The *Commercial and Express* are not loquacious.

INCENDIARISM.—Early in the evening of Saturday last the barn of Mr. Preserved Hinds, on the Apalachin Creek, was set on fire, but being discovered before the fire had made much progress, it was easily extinguished; after which Mr. Hinds turned out two cows that were in the stable, and retired, not supposing that the miscreants would have sufficient boldness to return and renew the attempt. But, later in the night they did return; and after driving the cows back into the stable, again set the barn on fire, and it was burned to the ground with all its contents. —*Owego Gazette*.

Monroze Democrat.



A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Tuesday, April 21st, 1863.

THE UNION AS IT WAS; Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony. THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS; Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

Several soldiers' letters and communications are crowded out this week.

From Harrisburg.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday last at 12 m. As usual, during the last three or four days of the session, there was some confusion incident to the mass of business postponed to the last.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of Charles R. Coburn, of Bradford county, as Superintendent of Common Schools, and F. B. Pennington, of Wayne, and J. H. Briggs and J. Bomberger, of Dauphin, as Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum. A "bumcombe" message from Gov. Curtin, announcing that an important position had been tendered him by the President of the United States, and his determination to retire at the conclusion of his term of office. Speaker Lawrence delivered his valedictory, when on motion of Mr. Mott, the Senate proceeded to the election of Speaker, as follows: John P. Penney had 19 votes;—Hester Clymer had 13 votes. Mr. Penney returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in a brief address, after which the Senate adjourned, without day.

In the House, the Senate amendment to the bill incorporating the Scranton Bank, (organizing it under the free banking law,) was concurred in and the bill passed finally.

The Senate amendment to the House bill, for the payment of the State Militia, called into service to repel invasion, (providing only fifteen days pay, together with subsistence, and that if the United States paid the money within six months it shall be accepted in lieu,) was taken up and passed. This bill gives to each of our militiamen only \$6.50 and subsistence, for their services last fall. This was justly denounced by Democratic members as a "niggardly" pittance for the brave defenders of our State.

A handsome gold-headed cane was presented to Speaker Cessna by the officers of the House, who responded briefly in a farewell address. The "star-spangled banner" was then sung by the members, and the House adjourned, without day. We will publish a resume of the acts passed, at a future day.

Fire!

An alarm of fire again startled our villagers on Wednesday evening last. The fire was discovered to be in one of the stalls of Hatch's stables, in the rear of his hotel. The fire was speedily extinguished without material injury to the barn; but a horse latched in the burning stall, belonging to Mr. Jesso Hines, was very badly burned. We know of but one clue to the origin of this fire, and that is the execrable habit of taking a lighted cigar or pipe into a barn.

"The Age."

This spirited Democratic daily, lately established in Philadelphia, promises to be a complete success. Its editorials have the ring of true metal—candid, truthful, able and independent. The proprietors, Messrs. Glossbrenner, Welsh and Grund, are well known throughout the state as life-long Democrats, true as Old Hickory to the Jeffersonian faith, and substantial business men. The *Age* is very neatly printed, published in the morning, and has thus far been very regular in its mails. In the present juncture of affairs, this paper seems to be exactly the one needed at the commercial metropolis of our state, and we cheerfully commend it to the patronage of our friends.

A Prompt Insurance Company.

It always gives us pleasure to announce facts relating to the prompt and generous conduct of either individuals or corporations. The North America Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, have made a noble response to the severe loss of Sayre Brothers, in this village. They were insured in said company to the amount of \$2,500. In less than ten days the amount was fully paid, without any discounts or abatements whatever, although the company was entitled to 60 days, without interest, for payment. It must be gratifying to all persons who are insured in such a company, to know that if

they meet with a severe loss, their policies will be promptly paid; and we feel it to be due said company and to the community at large to commend to the public a company thus promptly meeting its liabilities. Billings Stroud, Esq., of Montrose, is agent for said company, and is always on hand, not only in taking risks, but in case of loss, to assist in liquidating said claims. We are insured in this company, and believe it to be entirely reliable.

The Berks County Arrest.

The arrest of certain citizens of Berks county on the charge of being "Knights of the Golden Circle," has created some excitement in this region. It is amusing to read the flaming head letters in the Press, and then read the column and a half of fine type, including the evidence before Commissioner Hanzlett. After all the display of caps and daggers, there is nothing in the facts—nothing proven.—All the accused but one are let off on their own recognizances, and that one is released on bail.

The prosecution was instituted, and the arrests were made, on the evidence of a hired spy of the administration, who concealed himself under some hay, or straw, in the barn in which the accused, with others met! How far the evidence of such a man can be relied upon, we leave the reader to judge.

The truth of the matter, most probably is, that the people of Berks county, believing the conscription act to be unconstitutional, hold meetings for the purpose of devising means to test it in the courts of law. This they have the undoubted right to do.

Very probably they believe the war, especially as conducted by the present impetuous and infamous Administration, can never save, but must, if persisted in, forever destroy the Union, and believe that enough of our citizens have already been slaughtered for nothing—worse than nothing. If this be their belief, we must say it is a very rational belief. We entertain it ourselves.

Even the Abolitionists who are for the war believe this. If they did not believe that the war is disunion, they would not be favorable to it. Disunion has been their motto. "No Union with slaveholders!" "The Constitution of the United States is a league with Death and a covenant with Hell!" These have ever been their war-cries, and would they favor a way to save the Union?

While the old line Abolitionists, with great consistency, go for the war on disunion ground, their co-workers favor it as a source of plunder and power, and will continue to favor it so long as greenbacks are worth ten cents on the dollar. The Administration believe, as we do, that this war is rendering the restoration of the Union impossible, and they know that the people must "see it in this light."

Hence their desire to intimidate and keep down the people, lest they rise and put a stop to the war and the plundering of the public by the friends of the war.—Hence their pimp was set to watch the men of Berks county and cause their arrest. But, on examination, it turns out a fizzle, and the Administration is if possible, more ridiculous now than before.—Leader.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Moses Swift, indicted for stealing. The defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to one year and three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of court.

Com. vs. Seba Bowell, indicted for larceny.—Aaron Elliot, prosecutor. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, and pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Com. vs. George Welch, indicted for larceny; Geo. S. Young, prosecutor. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and six months, and pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Com. vs. John Setser, indicted for arson. John Lott, prosecutor. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. James Haley, indicted for arson; J. P. Miller, prosecutor. Guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of four years and pay a fine of \$500, and costs.

David Roberts vs. John Young and W. M. Brundage. Jury unable to agree. Wm. Travis vs. Orimal Brown. Verdict for defendant.

Wyoming Conference.

At the late session of the Conference, held at Susquehanna Depot, the following appointments for the Wyoming district were made:

H. Browncombe, Presiding Elder.—Montrose, A. H. Schoonmaker.—Brooklyn, A. C. Sperry.—Le Raysville, E. W. Breckinridge.—Auburn, (vacancy)—Springville, D. Worrall, G. Westfall.—Tunkhannock, L. Peck.—Skinner's Eddy, A. Brooks.—Mehopany, F. Illman.—Nicholson, J. Labar.—Wyalusing, (vacant)—Little Meadows, J. D. Warren.—Rome, A. F. Harding.—Orwell, G. R. Hair.—Litchfield, P. G. Bridgeman.—Windham, J. L. Legg.—In the other districts, Mr. Van Valkenburg goes to Berkshire, Tioga co.; Mr. Baker to Union; Mr. Bartlett to New Milford, Mr. Peck to Carbondale.

The War of 1812.—The Federalists declare opposition to a war not treason.

The great historian, S. G. Goodrich, who was a son of one of the members of the Hartford Convention, in his work entitled "Recollections of a Life-time," has the following account of the last war with Great Britain:

"About mid-summer in 1812, the news came that Congress, with the sanction of the President, had declared war against Great Britain. Sagacious men had foreseen this event, but it came upon the mass of the people at the North like a thunder-bolt. The doctrine was also announced, that when war was declared opposition must cease; a doctrine which is more fit for the slaves of despotism than a free people. It assumed as a principle that opposition was treason. Now, two-thirds of the inhabitants throughout New England were politically opposed to the administration of Madison. They were still Federalists, and were for the good old way in politics and religion. They had a special dread of Democracy, which had originated with Jefferson. They did not believe the war necessary, and opposition to the war was not only their right, but with their convictions, was their duty.—To have submitted to the doctrine that opposition was treason, would have made them unworthy the name of freemen."

How can we help being astonished on perusing the above extract, at beholding the very party men who once so violently opposed a doctrine which they pronounced to be more fit for the slaves of despotism than a free people, enforcing, by threats of imprisonment, and the gallows, that very doctrine upon a free people; charging the crime of treason upon all who do not support a war, which they think as unnecessary as the party in power thought the last war with Great Britain to be.—The Federalists "would have been unworthy the name of freemen, had they submitted to the doctrine that opposition to a war is treason"—and yet they now call every man a traitor who exercises the right of a freeman to speak against the war into which the Republican or Federal party has so needlessly, as they believe, plunged our former happy country. Do they intend to compel the Democrats to submit to be the slaves that they scorned to be themselves? Three long years, while Madison was fighting against our British foes, these Federalists opposed him, and aided by speech and the press, the enemy with which he was bravely contending. He conquered Great Britain not only without their aid, but against all their malice and their sneers, and not a man in all the United States was molested, by his authority, in the exercise of all the rights of freemen. And what did these Federalists then claim as the rights of a free people? Mr. Goodrich says, oh how the Connecticut *Mirror*, in the hands of Theodore Dwight, did cast its arrows right and left at the war and its poor authors. And whenever the forces of Madison were defeated by the British, the Federalists, whenever they met the Democrats, would put finger to nose, and cry, "we told you so! Poor Jim Madison!—Poor Granby Dearborn!"—and many a Democratic ear tingled with the jibe.

The Boston *Gazette* said, "Is there a patriot in America, who conceives it his duty to shed his blood for Madison, for Jefferson, and that host of ruffians in Congress who have set their faces against us for years? Not one." Rev. Mr. Gardiner, of Boston, said in his pulpit: "Let no considerations, my brethren, deter you at all from deprecating the present war. As Mr. Madison has begun the war, let Mr. Madison carry it on!"

These are what they called being worthy the name of freemen, to say nothing at present of the "blue lights," and the "Hartford Convention." But Mr. Madison and the Democratic party conquered our British foes, and compelled them ever thereafter to respect our rights, and these same old Federalists and their descendants have enjoyed their freedom for the last fifty years, at the expense of the blood and treasure of the very people they are now so wickedly persecuting.

The Boston *Gazette* said, "Any man who lends money to the government will be called infamous, and will forfeit all claims of common courtesy among all true friends of the country." They proscribed all who gave aid to a Democratic President then, and proscribed all Democrats who will not aid their federal or black republican President now. Then, all true friends of the country, opposed the war; now, all who oppose the war are enemies of the country. Mr. Goodrich says, "the Federalists were opposed to the administration of Madison." The administration of Lincoln is now the "government," and to be disloyal to the government of the United States is to be a traitor. With shameless audacity they claim that Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet are the government, while James Madison, and his cabinet were the administrators of the government. Lincoln is a monarch to whom the Democrats are now commanded on pain of death to yield unconditional loyalty. Madison was nothing but a Democratic President whom the Federalists might abuse at their pleasure. "Both were inaugurated in the Capital of our nation—both were seated in the Presidential chair—both waged a war. The edicts of one were laughed to scorn—the edicts of the other to be obeyed or suffer penalties. One is the authority of a Democrat, which can be defied, the other the authority of an autocrat, requiring the submission of slaves. Such is the distinction between a Democratic and a Black Republican government. For further illustrations read the history of the war with Mexico under James K. Polk. Now, hasten ye black republican, old federal despots, and gather up all the histories of the United States, and burn them in the fire before you go much farther in your career of crime, or, like Haman who was hung on the same gallows he had prepared for Mordecai, you will be hung on the same gallows you have prepared for the Democrats."

They have thus guarded the paradise purchased for us by the blood of our fathers, and now that the enemy has stolen in, and attempted to destroy it, let them flash before their faces the flaming sword of truth, and hiss into their ears the burning principles of our free government until they shall flee from their presence as "Rome was saved by the enckling of geese," may our American Republic be saved by the hissing of serpents. And as Moses raised a brazen serpent upon a pole, that the Hebrews might look upon it and be healed of the bite of real serpents in the wilderness, so let a brazen copperhead be coiled around our liberty-poles, as a symbol that the principles of Democracy are a cure for the poison of federalism, the real serpent or enemy of the liberties of mankind. The serpent of Moses was also a type of the salvation of our world from the evils of sin. So let a serpent hereafter be the type of the salvation of our country from the evils of federalism and puritanism—those "twain relics of barbarism"—those ancient enemies of freedom of opinion and freedom of conscience, and so let history record it.

Mr. Goodrich says, "the Federalists had a special dread of Democracy, which had originated with Jefferson." That "special dread" has not left them to this day. They shudder at the sight of a Democrat. They dreaded Jefferson all his lifetime, and now he is dead, they dread to hear his doctrines ever whispered aloud.—"Freedom of speech—freedom of press and freedom of conscience," those boasted liberties, which Jefferson gave us, are words that frighten-like sting of a scorpion. They imagine they hear the hiss of a serpent, whenever they reach their ears; and so they have named the followers of Jefferson—Copperheads." These hissing sounds have been so disturbed their peace, and they have been so often stung with remorse of conscience for trampling on those sacred names, so sacred to Jefferson, so hateful to tyrants, that they resolved a few months ago to exterminate the whole copperhead race. They caught great numbers, and shut them up in dark, iron cages, surrounded by stone walls, but they swarmed so thick, filling the air all the while with those dreaded squawks, that the republicans talked strongly of having a machine put in operation, which was invented in France, and so constructed that it would take off their heads at one stroke. Gen. Burnside heard a republican in Washington say he wanted to see a thousand heads a day roll off this machine. The men in France, the most expert in its use were named Robespierre, Danton and Marat, and there is a man greatly thought of among the republicans, who seems every way qualified to handle the machine in so dexterous and skillful a manner, that a thousand heads a day would drop off without tiring him in the least; and then there is no danger of his sensibilities being shocked at the sight, the copperhead being thought to be of the same species as a viper known in the south as a rebel, and he learned to handle and torture them while in New Orleans to the admiration and applause of his friends at the north. But "a thousand heads a day," they say, after coming up, would only dispatch that tribe of reptiles in the state of New York alone at the end of a whole year. And then a thought may also have crossed their minds of the tragical fate of Robespierre, who after cutting off thousands of heads by this machine, had to lay his own head down to be chopped off by some of the very men whose names he had written down as the next to lose theirs. They have therefore concluded, it is thought, to wait until our soldiers return from the war, and in the meantime to fill their minds with such horror of that species of the serpentine race, that while their "hands are in," they will fall upon and exterminate every one which the republicans may single out to them as having hissed that awful phrase, "freedom of speech," into their ears. History says, "the copperhead never attacks except in self-defence." And take warning now, ye black republican tyrants! Self-defence of copperheads may require your extermination from the face of the earth. The progenitors of these copperheads fought with the "British Lion," and drove him from our soil; and they can encounter any other "Beast" with equal courage and success. In the language of an ancient writer, we would say to these republicans, "be ye wise as serpents," and if you are you will certainly let themselves alone.

Two-thirds of the people of New England were Federalists, and had a special dread of Jefferson. And well they might. Those who were Federalists in politics, were puritans in religion. Jefferson told the puritans they had no right to banish Roger Williams and the Quakers from their colony on account of their religion. He told the Puritans of Connecticut that it was a disgrace to humanity to send ministers to prison for preaching contrary to the "standing order." He told the whole federal party that they made laws that would disgrace the law-makers of the barbarous ages, and that to put men in jail for speaking, writing or printing anything against their administration, was an act "unworthy the name of freemen," and with sword in hand he declared those laws should be repealed or the battles for liberty should be fought over again. It was by his mighty efforts and those of Madison, that those odious laws were blotted from our statute books. He told them that every human being was entitled to freedom of opinion, and freedom to speak or print their opinions; and knowing that the Federalists were tyrants at heart, and if they ever got into power would revive their old alien and sedition laws, and put every one in prison who dared to open their mouths against them, he and Madison devised a plan to protect the people of the United States against their despotism, and obtained an amendment to the Constitution forbidding Congress to pass any law against liberty of speech and the press. Being thus headed off in the start, they set up the plea, as soon as they got the power over the people again, that they were under no obligation to obey the laws in war-time, although they solemnly swore obedience to the Constitution and laws of our country, without saying anything about peace or war. Our fathers thought a man would be bound by an oath to obey the laws, which they took so much pains to make for the protection of our liberties, but since their day the doctrine has been preached, that it is more wicked in some cases to keep the oath than to break it. So it devolves upon the people to see that these men be made to obey the laws or be punished as other law-breakers are.

The gates of paradise were guarded by a flaming sword. The Constitution of the United States, has been guarded by the Democrats ever since it was framed.—

They have thus guarded the paradise purchased for us by the blood of our fathers, and now that the enemy has stolen in, and attempted to destroy it, let them flash before their faces the flaming sword of truth, and hiss into their ears the burning principles of our free government until they shall flee from their presence as "Rome was saved by the enckling of geese," may our American Republic be saved by the hissing of serpents. And as Moses raised a brazen serpent upon a pole, that the Hebrews might look upon it and be healed of the bite of real serpents in the wilderness, so let a brazen copperhead be coiled around our liberty-poles, as a symbol that the principles of Democracy are a cure for the poison of federalism, the real serpent or enemy of the liberties of mankind. The serpent of Moses was also a type of the salvation of our world from the evils of sin. So let a serpent hereafter be the type of the salvation of our country from the evils of federalism and puritanism—those "twain relics of barbarism"—those ancient enemies of freedom of opinion and freedom of conscience, and so let history record it.

The Intolerance of the Union League, and How to Meet It.

The Union League of this city seems to have been formed not only to promote and propagate Abolitionism, with a view to the election of an Abolition President in 1864, but to carry proscription into all the walks of life, social, religious and commercial. Socially, the Leaguers, with pharisaical complacency, and with an assumption of patriotic virtue quite astonishing to those who know them, have been known to "cut" old friends who happen to be Democrats. Religiously, they vote to expel from the churches which they attend such clergymen as do not preach Fumbo and Linn Coffed, and vote out of office such vestrymen as do not endorse the official conduct of Abraham Lincoln and his confederates in crime against the Constitution; commercially, the Leaguers have combined to depreciate securities offered by Democrats; they refuse to deal with Democrats; they discharge from their service employees who refuse to vote the Abolition ticket, and to cry hosanna to Abraham.

Even Railroad, Banking, Insurance and other corporations, in which the Leaguers have the power, exercise this spirit of intolerance against their employees, and to some extent against others. One Railroad Company, to our knowledge, has discharged station agents, conductors, engineers, and other employees avowedly because they were Democrats, and we have heard of "patriotic" bankers and brokers of this city, who have rejected first class securities simply in political regard. There can no longer be a doubt that the Union League of this city, operating through its instructed members, is laboring sedulously and systematically to introduce the exercise of its damnable intolerance and malignity into every department of society, every calling, every profession and walk of life. Every day furnishes new evidence that such is the fact; almost every Democratic instance some occurrence in proof of it. This wretched bigotry is seen and heard everywhere. It whispers its wickedness in the busy mart; it scowls on the face of the pedestrian in the street; it is found coiled like a serpent around the Bible on the sacred desk, and mingling its hisses with the prayers and ministrations of the preacher; it darts forth its forked and fiery tongue in the social circle; it even spits its venom among innocent children at their play.

Now, when it is considered that the Democrats party of Pennsylvania, if not of Philadelphia, comprises a majority of the people, this systematic attempt to crush out Democrats appears very ridiculous; yet it shows what the Abolition patriots would do, and what they are doing. They would compel every man in the land to adopt their notions of political propriety. Their policy reminds us of that pursued by their pious progenitors of Massachusetts Bay, who would not allow Baptists, Quakers, or any who rejected the Mayflower catechism, to dwell with them. Some they hung; some they whipped at the cart's tail, and others they banished for the crime of differing from them in opinion. Our Union League patriots would, if they had the power, thus treat all the Democrats in the country. Indeed, they do threaten to hang them, some of these days! The spirit now cultivating at the League House in this city, if exercised to the extent of its malignant desire, would murder every man, woman and child in the land for disagreeing with the Leaguers in political sentiment. In fact, they do most heartily endorse Lincoln's infernal plan for butchering the women and children of the South through the agency of infuriated black savages. They applauded the atrocious sentiments of that hypocritical scoundrel, "the Rev. A. N. Gilberry," when he declared that in a certain contingency, he would see every woman and child in the South perish by the hands of the negro slaves, and there can be no doubt that these pious and patriotic Leaguers would be delighted to see every man, woman and child throughout the country not agreeing with them in political sentiment, murdered in cold blood.—The safety of the Democrats consists in the cowardice and weakness of the League men—not in the spirit which prompts the comparatively petty intolerance that is being manifested in the society and business circles of this city.—*Evening Journal*.

—A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces that General Foster has been relieved, a number of troops and other supplies having succeeded in getting through the blockade and reaching him. Suffolk is still invested.