

TRUTH FROM THE RECORD OF 1864.

Shoddy against the Private Soldier.

CLYMER FOR THE SOLDIER.

The disunion press is full of lies in regard to the action of the Democratic Senators in 1864, before the Senate was organized. After its organization, viz.: on the 30th of March, 1864, Senator Hopkins offered the following resolution: (See Record, page 536)

Resolved, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the United States in coin or its equivalent.

Upon this resolution Senator Clymer, now the Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke as follows: (See Record, p. 538.)

SENATOR CLYMER'S SPEECH.

I did not know, sir, that the Senator from Washington (Mr. Hopkins) was about to offer a resolution of this kind: had I been aware of the fact, I might have been able to form a more correct judgment as to his intentions in so doing.

JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIER.

I presume he designed to perform an act of simple justice to those who, on the tented field, are struggling for the maintenance of this Government. He himself avows his intention to place this meritorious class of our fellow-citizens, so far as relates to their pay, upon a footing with those sleek, well paid, well fed, truly loyal, and most discreet gentlemen who in this trial, are idling sunny hours in the courts of Europe as our foreign ministers, while the soldier is enduring the pains, the trials and the dangers of a campaign. Contemplate the picture; the one class clothed in purple and paid in gold, the other clad in homespun and paid in greenbacks! The one surrounded by all the luxury which gold can buy, the other in their individual persons and in their families enduring all the want and misery which paper money ever entails! An unprejudiced observer, sir, would not, it seems to me, be likely to attribute any sinister or improper motive to one who attempts to equalize in some degree the condition of these two classes. Surely, sir, the disparity between one hundred and sixty dollars a year—the wages of the soldier—paid in greenbacks—and the salaries of our foreign ministers, ranging from seven to twenty thousand a year, paid in gold, is of such magnitude that it should not be "disloyal" to attempt to equalize it.

TALK AND NO WORK.

To me, sir, it is strange, passing strange, that those who profess so much love for the soldier, who are eternally parading themselves as the "soldiers' friends," who would make the soldier believe that every one outside the pale of their political communion is his enemy, whose whole stock in trade is to yell that they are "loyal," and to boast that they love the soldier better than wife or child, should here to-day resist a proposition so fair and just. By your deeds you shall be tried. Honeyed words of flattery cost nothing. To sustain this resolution and the enactment of its purpose into a law, might impose some slight additional taxation upon your "loyal" gentlemen, and that would cost something. You cannot afford that, Oh! no! False praise, laudation without stint; that you can give; it is in your line; but when the soldier asks for the means wherewith to supply his wife and little ones with the bare necessities of life—which, owing to the vicious system of finance inaugurated by Republican rulers, have been raised to fabulous prices—you turn your backs upon him and brand as "disloyal" every man who dares to advocate his claims. That is a species of disloyalty of which I, for one, am neither ashamed nor afraid. If it be "disloyal" to stand by, guard, protect and defend the poor and humble against the rich and powerful; to be in favor of the soldier rather than of the shoddy contractor, then I am disloyal. It is a kind of disloyalty of which you, gentlemen on the Republican side, will never be accused by those who know you. Where the spoils are, there will your hearts be also.

USURPATION IN THE SENATE.

Possibly, sir, the Senator from Washington offered the resolution with an additional motive—that was, to relieve himself, and those who act with him politically, from the base and unfounded charge that we were opposed to an increase of the pay of the soldier. When this Senate was unorganized, as we then believed and as you subsequently admitted by proceeding to elect a Speaker, a resolution was offered on the opposite side of this chamber, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a bill increasing the pay of the soldiers. We then voted against it as under similar circumstances we would to-day. We told you then that by no vote of ours would we ever recognize your high-handed act of usurpation. We told you we would vote against any and every resolution, even should you offer one asserting the divinity of God himself. We stood up for a principle, and we triumphed. You offered the resolution, as you offered others, for the purpose of making clap-trap capital against us among the soldiers and others. You paraded our vote throughout the State as a high crime and a sin, when you knew in your hearts that every representation you made, as to our position, was simply false. But the resolution of the Senator from Washington has unearthed you. It has stirred up a fear-

ful commotion amongst the ranks of the faithful. You gnash your teeth in impotent rage, and are swollen up with undischarged bile. You rave, and fume, and sweat—all to no purpose, gentlemen.—We intend to expose your duplicity, and we have done it. Hence those tears. I advise you to cover your intentions in some more skillful way, or I shall again draw aside the flimsy veil which shields you from open contempt.

PAY OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

But, sir, what will be the effect of the resolution should Congress enact a law in accordance with its spirit? Will it not be precisely what you gentlemen forced us to vote against, when you attempted usurpation? The soldier will be paid in coin or its equivalent; that is to say, his wages will be increased by the difference between gold and greenbacks. If gold at the end of any month is sixty per cent. above greenbacks, the common soldier will receive twenty dollars and eighty cents, instead of thirteen dollars, for his month's services. If you were honest in your proposition to increase his pay, how can you object? When he entered the service, his pay was thirteen dollars per month in gold, for then gold was not above par. The resolution simply proposes to keep our plighted faith with the most meritorious of all our public servants; with him who defends our homes and firesides. Tell me, gentlemen, were you honest or dishonest in your proposition? You shall not evade an answer by calling me disloyal. The word has no terrors for me. Three years ago you paid the foreign minister and the private soldier in gold. Why, to-day, do you continue to pay him who is basking and reveling in the smiles of royalty, and refuse it to him who, amid the roar of cannon and the storm of bullets, is battling in your defence? Answer me if you dare. We will not be deterred from making the inquiry by threats or denunciations. We on this side of the chamber claim for ourselves as much interest in and devotion to the Government founded upon the Constitution as you claim to possess. We do not impugn your motives—you shall not ours. We are not to be cajoled or intimidated here or elsewhere. We are your peers and equals here and every place. We know our rights and will maintain them. We will stand by the Constitution and Union of these States, and we tell, ay, we charge it upon you, that you are the only men who would destroy both.

Charges are constantly made against us of a want of fidelity to the Government, of sympathy with treason, and of aiding the rebellion. We defy you to make them good. This matter had better be understood and settled here and now. It is true, we are not the slaves of any administration. You shall not set the blacks free and enslave white men.—We know of no Government which is not based upon the Constitution and we will neither obey nor be "loyal" to any other. Is my language sufficiently precise? Is it clear? I do not wish to be misunderstood. I am not "loyal" to any administration; I am ever so true government, founded upon and acting in accordance with the Constitution, of which it is the mere creature and exponent. More than this, you nor any living man can demand of any one, to do so is to make yourselves masters and those of whom you make the demand slaves. We wish you to fully understand that you shall never exercise any such power over us. The history of the past should teach you that the race to which we belong may possibly be exterminated, but never enslaved.

—Senator Clymer and every other Democrat voted for this resolution, and the Disunion Senators voted to kill it by amending it, and having a majority, effected its amendment, and thus defeated the original proposition.

The Democratic Platform.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve: 1. That the States, whose people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and that no representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and Laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted. 2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose. 3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, (including the amendment prohibiting slavery) and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property. 4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors. 5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote. 6. That the holy enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message and freedmen's bureau message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country. 7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our arms and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection. 8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bonuses of four soldiers and sailors.

Democratic Victory at Hartford.

The result of the Hartford City election to-day was a full vote, and the election of the entire city ticket by the Democrats totally changed the political character of the city government. The Democrats elect Charles R. Chapman Mayor, over Allyn S. Stellman, the present Mayor, by 233 majority, and Henry H. Fitch Collector, by 200 over H. T. Sperry, the present collector. They also elect the City Clerk by 200 majority, the Auditor and City Marshal and have a majority in the city council.

—The conservative Republicans—rather the only Republicans within that so called organization—intend to hold a State Convention at Pittsburg in July, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR: HIESTER CLYMER, OF BERKS COUNTY.

The negro citizenship bill passed the House, over the veto, by a vote of 122 to 41. The result was greeted with much joy by the amalgamators, and a crowd of negro women rushed into the Hall of the House to present bouquets and other nice things to their brethren who voted for the bill. A grand hand-shaking and general mixing up of the black-and-white element of the party took place.

Questions for Gen. Geary.

There are two questions which the people desire Gen. Geary to answer without delay, and which we shall continue to ask until we get explicit replies to them.

1. Is he in favor of negro suffrage? 2. Does he support the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson? Let there be no quibbling or dodging. Give us plain and unmistakable answers. If the General imagines that he can get through the six months campaign before us without meeting fairly and squarely these two important questions, he will find himself sadly mistaken.—[Ex.]

Geary has answered; he accepted the nomination of a party that voted in Congress and State Legislature for negro suffrage and against the President. Besides this, he authorized a friend to say to the Convention that he fully agreed with Thad Stevens. As Stevens is a full-blooded amalgamationist, and bitter enemy of President Johnson, it is settled that Geary's answers are: to the first question, yes; to the second, no.

What is Treason?

Various definitions are given to treason; but the latest is that it is treason to turn an advocate of negro equality out of office, and put a soldier in. The *Harrisburg P. M.*, who published the *Telegraph*, has been dodging between Johnson and Congress, for some time, but recently, when it was understood that General Kuiper was to be the next P. M., the *Harrisburg* says: "We did not condemn his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, because we could not then believe he had deliberately made up his mind to become a traitor to those who made him what he is. But we now owe it to the good of the country—to the honor of our friends and the sacredness of the great principles, no longer to pass by with indifference or with seeming approval the acts of a man who begins to prove not only false to himself, but false to humanity, his country and his God!"

Look out for like demonstrations in other quarters in due time.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

That body adjourned *sin die* on Thursday. Hall of Blair was made Speaker *ad interim*. It is hoped that plundering will now be lessened for a season. Over \$200,000 were taken from the treasury to pay for additions and repairs to the Capitol, although one fourth that sum was the contract price. Sundry loyal thieves did not steal enough before the war closed, and the game continues.

Bottled Froth Butler made a rabid negro equality speech for the edification of that party on the 11th, after which the following was offered and defeated:

Resolved, That the clerks of the House and Senate be instructed to provide the joint committee of the legislature on the reception of General Butler with four banners bearing the following inscriptions: The Hero of Big Bethel; The Hero of Fort Fisher; The Hero of Dutch Gap Canal; The Hero of the Bottle of Petersburg.

The reminder of the Report of General Grant who compared Butler's position to which he fled, to that of being in a bottle tightly corked, was rich, but hard on the pretender.

One of the last acts of the negro-party majority, was to present and adopt to go on record, a memorial from negroes asking that the word "white" be stricken from the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to admit negroes to full political equality. This is now the Republican creed, and will be forced upon the State, unless that party be hurled from power.

An act was pending to regulate the pay of County Superintendents, but we can not learn positively that it has become a law. If it does we will publish it next week. It raises the pay to about \$1000 for this county, and as much more as the Directors may choose to vote from the county school fund.

The Members fixed their pay at \$1000.

The recent municipal election in the city of St. Louis, heretofore strongly republican, resulted in a Democratic triumph by 3,000 majority.

The End of Military Despotism.

Great events crowd upon us. We are making history now of a kind which our children will not blush to read. On Monday President Johnson gave us the glad tidings of restored Union, and proclaimed peace over the length and breadth of the land. On Tuesday the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced its decision in the great Military Commission case, and gave it on the side of liberty. There never was any question adjudicated on earth which involved more precious rights or which concerned more people than this one. Three citizens of the State of Indiana, in civil life, and far away from the theater of war, and in a district where the courts were open and exercising their functions without interruption, were tried last year by a tribunal called a Military Commission for alleged acts of "disloyalty," and were sentenced to be hung. The President commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. Thereupon the prisoners were brought, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and upon a certificate of division of opinion between the judges of that tribunal, they were remanded to custody, and their case was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was argued there by some of the most eminent counsel in the country—by Attorney General Speed, Henry Stanbery of Ohio, and B. F. Butler of New Orleans, for the United States, and by Judge Black of Pennsylvania, and by McDonald of Indiana, Mr. Garfield of Ohio, and Mr. David Dudley Field of New York, for the petitioners. Its discussion occupied many days, and evoked an amount of learning, ingenuity, and eloquence, rarely displayed, even within walls where great speakers are not uncommon. The Court, after long deliberation, decided that upon the facts set forth in the petition, the writ of *habeas corpus* should have been granted by the Circuit Court; that the Military Commission had no jurisdiction in the premises, and that the petitioners are entitled to discharge from custody.

This decision, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Chase, while it should be a matter of rejoicing for every man who values the rights which his fathers sought to secure for him in the Constitution, is especially grateful to the hearts of the Democracy. For five long years we have asserted precisely the doctrines which the Supreme Court has enfolded in its decree. We have maintained the immunity of the citizen from military arrest, and have denounced the whole system of military tribunals as grossly in violation of the supreme law. The case of the petitioners, whose freedom is given them by this decision of the Court, was no exceptional one. Hundreds of citizens less fortunate than they, in that their plea for a fair trial never got beyond the barrack room, where their lives and liberties were adjudged to be forfeited, were sent to dungeon and scaffold during the past five years, without a word of protest against the huge tyranny which condemned them, save that spoken by the Democratic party. On the contrary, the Radical journals and orators made merry over the work of despotism and denounced the champions of the Constitution as "democratic traitors," "sympathizers," and "cop-perheads," deserving of the same fate. We never doubted that a time would come in which the right would be vindicated, but how soon mortal man could not predict. It is here already, and we should keep it as a time of rejoicing. Farewell forever to spy and informer—farewell to kidnapping provost marshal, and shoulder-strapped judge. The work of blood and tyranny is at an end. The wrongs which found their pleasure in it are now criminals answerable to those laws on which they ruthlessly planted the armed heel. A better day has dawned upon us—a day of peace, of liberty, of law.

For it was but for a little while that the face of the sky was black, as with the preparations of the night; but suddenly the cloud was torn and rent, the violence of thunder parted it into little portions, that the sun might look forth with a watery eye, and then shine without a tear.—[Age.]

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

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

Congress has at last passed the bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for the expenses in calling out the Militia of the State in the government service. It authorizes the Secretary of War to pay Pennsylvania a sum, not exceeding \$800,000 for the purpose named. This is now a law.

A tremendous fire took place at Ashland, Pa., on Sunday night, destroying property to the amount of \$70,000.

Circular from the President.

The President has just issued the following circular to heads of departments, in reference to appointments to office:

It is eminently right and proper that the government of the United States should give earnest and substantial evidence of the just appreciation of the services of the patriotic men who, when the life of the nation was imperiled, entered the army and navy to preserve the integrity of the Union, defend the government and maintain and perpetuate, unimpaired, its free institutions.

It is therefore directed—First, That in appointment to office in the several executive departments of the general government, and the various branches of the public service connected with said departments, preference shall be given to such meritorious and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, particularly those who have been disabled by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of duty, as may possess the proper qualifications.

Second, That in all promotions in said departments, and the several branches of the public service connected therewith, such persons shall have preference, when equally eligible and qualified, over those who have not faithfully and honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Executive Mansion, April 7, 1866.

A shoddy organ, alarmed at the above, gives notice to soldiers not to ask for office, as the stay at homes intend to hold on, but that soldiers may get a chance in when shoddies die or resign!

Wait and see. —It is reported from Washington that several members of the cabinet are determined not to heed the above circular from the President. This is carrying hostility to him to an extreme. Some time since the radical Congress adopted a similar recommendation; but the fact that such appointments have not been made shows it was only a buncombe trick to keep up a deception towards soldiers.

The Philadelphia Daily News, the only professed Republican paper in the State that squarely supports President Johnson, opposes the election of Gen. Geary. Natural enough.—[Rep. paper.]

Certainly, every friend of the President will oppose Geary, as he is the nominee of the President's enemies.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Chicago Tribune, the leading Radical organ in the Northwest, is out with a labored and vehement article advocating the impeachment of President Johnson, and his removal from office. The grounds for the proposed impeachment are stated to be usurpations of power and comfort given to public enemies, that is to say, Southern rebels, and a corrupt exercise of the pardoning power. The Tribune accuses the President of "high treason," and declares that his conduct is "worse than the treason of Benedict Arnold," &c. &c.

CITY OF SCRANTON.—The boroughs of Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence and the remaining part of Providence township, have been incorporated into a city. The population is over 22,000, about a fifth of Luzerne county.

Daniel S. Dickinson,

Died in New York city on Thursday evening last, of strangulated hernia, after suffering a few days. He was a native of Connecticut, having been born at Goshen in that State on the 11th of September, 1800. His father soon afterward removed from Connecticut, and settled in the Chenango Valley, in the State of New York.

A Republican View of the Veto.

The New York Commercial (Rep.) warmly endorses the veto message of the President assigning his reasons for withholding his signature from the civil rights bill, and especially the part of it which resists centralization. It says generally:

"His reasoning is cogent, and must be satisfactory to all who respect the limitations of the constitution or federal power—who desire economy of administration, and who correctly estimate the true value of State rights. It can only be distasteful to those who have gone wild upon the negro question, and who are anxious for legislation which shall especially benefit the black man. Is there not wisdom enough in Congress to discover and adopt such measures, or will that body prefer to wrangle with the President in the hope of making political capital?—There is no real occasion of difference, certainly not a shadow of reason for hostility. Fanatics have but to ignore pet measures of doubtful expediency, and to act in strict accordance with the constitution, and they can get along with Andrew Johnson."

General Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland county was Lieut. Col. of Geary's regiment, but he repudiates the great (?) paper General and supports Clymer, Johnson and the Union.

General Burnside was elected Governor of Rhode Island on the 4th inst. The vote was very light, as there was no organized opposition to him.

A fire occurred in Port au Prince, the capital of the Empire of Hayti, on the 19th ult., by which one thousand buildings were destroyed, and eight or nine thousand persons rendered houseless.

The loss by the recent great freshet in Wisconsin is estimated at \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, the damage to the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad alone being placed at \$500,000. The loss at Milwaukee is stated at \$150,000.

Is President Johnson a "Usurper?"

The N.Y. Herald in the following pithy and truthful paragraphs, shows what kind of a "usurper" President Johnson is:

The Radicals charge that President Johnson is "a usurper." Can anybody tell us what he has usurped?

President Johnson has restored the writ of habeas corpus. Does "a usurper" relinquish despotic powers in that way?

Violations of constitutional rights distinguish all usurpers. President Johnson obeys the Constitution to the letter. Is this usurpation?

Usurpation, according to the radicals, means surrendering all military power, as President Johnson has just done in his peace proclamation.

Civil War is favorable to the projects of a usurper. President Johnson has just proclaimed peace. But the radicals accuse him of usurpation.

The Civil Rights Bill would have enabled President Johnson to imprison all State judges who disagreed with him about the negro. Yet he vetoed the bill. Was that usurpation?

Supreme control of the Southern States was placed in the hands of the President by the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bill. He vetoed the bills. And yet he is called "a usurper."

Politicians are so accustomed to corruption and rapacity that when a President declines power and patronage they call him "a usurper." They do not know a patriot when they see him, but the people do.

The Constitution provides that the President shall veto all bills of which he disapproves. Is the President "a usurper" because he has vetoed two bills out of the forty-two presented to him by this Congress?

A usurper is a person who seizes power which does not legitimately belong to him. President Johnson sternly declines all such power, even when Congress urges him to take it. How then can the radicals call him "a usurper?"

Grant is "a usurper," according to the radicals, because he disbanded the greater part of the army, and declared that the war was ended. President Johnson has only restored us to a peace policy, and he is called "a usurper" so is Grant.

Congress opened the Treasury of the United States to President Johnson and authorized him to take out as much money as he liked and distribute it among his political friends. He declined to touch a penny of it. Is he a patriot or "a usurper?"

Washington was "a usurper," according to the radicals, because he obeyed the Constitution, refused to become a king, and resigned the command of the army. This is what President Johnson has done, and he is called "a usurper" for doing it.

Thousands of new offices could have been created by the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and under it the President could have filled these offices with his favorites. He refused to take this immense power and patronage. Was that the act of "a usurper?"

Aggrandizement, both personal and political, is the motive of a usurper. By his vetoes President Johnson has voluntarily deprived himself of the golden opportunities for such aggrandizement placed within his reach by Congress. If this be usurpation make the most of it.

—Senator Jim Lane, Republican of Kansas, declared in the Senate, on the 6th instant, that—"One more victory like that in Connecticut would ruin the Republican party. It was the first scratch of the hand writing on the wall."

—While a portion of the so-called Republican press are asserting that the President is in opposition to Mr. Clymer, the radical *Pittsburg Gazette* says that "Mr. Clymer has been a frequent and welcome visitor at the White House during the last six months."

—Thaddeus Stevens, in one of his recent speeches in Congress says "this is not a white man's government." It will be when Thad Stevens & Co., are laid on the shelf.

—Last year the Republicans of Connecticut elected their Governor by upward of eleven thousand majority. This year they brought out their strongest man for the same office, and elected him by only five hundred majority. The niggerpest has about run its race.

—A woman in Binghamton, N. Y., recently stole \$1,400 and hid it in her wardrobe. It was several days before the constable could find it out.

—From the shores of Nova Scotia the wires flash the unwelcome intelligence that a steamer from Liverpool, bound to New York, has been obliged to put into Halifax for medical assistance, having on board one hundred and sixty cholera cases, and forty of the passengers had perished of the epidemic during the voyage.

—The President has approved a bill which provides that any person who shall make, alter, forge, or cause the same to be done to any bond, bill or security of the United States, for the purpose of defrauding the Government, shall be adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both of said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

—A letter from Sunflower county, Miss., says a negro employed on ex General Forrest's plantation, while assaulting his (the negro's) sick wife, yesterday, was remonstrated with by Forest, when the negro drew a knife and attempted to kill him. Forrest received a wound in the hand, whereupon he seized an axe and killed the negro. He then gave himself up to the sheriff. The negroes on the plantation justify the killing.