THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton at Augusta, Georgia.

Their Interview with the Colored People.

Gen. Tillson's Explanation of the Cemetery Affair.

The Charges and Specifications Against Gen. Whittlesey.

The Loyal Georgian of Augusta informs us that a Committee of colored people waited on Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, on Tuesday last, and requested a general hearing. Accordingly, on Sunday, a meeting was called in the colored church, when Gen. Steedman made the following remarks:

Gen. Fullerton and myself have been sent to inspect the condition of the Freedmen's Bureau; to inquire how far it has done its duty; to see if its officers have done their duty and have protected you, when you needed assistance.

You have been told that we have come to wipe out the Bureau, but we have no discretion. We were sent by the General Government, and must obey its orders. We are soldiers and must do as we are ordered. I have been a soldier, have faced bullets, and have on my person scars, which I received in battle. I have led colored troops. At one time I had command of 4,000. I shall inquire after all officers who have been appointed in the Bureau.

I want you to choose five men who have been slaves. I want no packing. I want them to make speeches 10 or 15 minutes long, and then I wish to inquire how the officers have done their duty.

Messrs. William White, Samuel Drayton, C. W. Frazier, Moses Gardiner and Robert Kent were elected spokesmen.

REMARKS OF MR. WHITE.

Speaking of the effects of emancipation, Mr. White said:

The masters were mad, of course. They had lost the value of their slaves, and the colored people would exult, because they were free. White men did wrong, and in many instances colored men no doubt did wrong. The instructions from the Bureau to the colored people were, under no circumstances to take the law into their own hands; if they were wrongly treated to come to the Bureau and they would get justice. The instructions from the Bureau were good, and it did more for the colored people than any others could do. They went to work, and if they were turned off without pay, the Bureau secured their pay to them.

They are now at work, not so much because the believe their masters intend to pay them, as because they believe the Bureau will see that they get their pay. Our people will work, if they can be sure that they will get their pay when the work is done.

The Medical Department of the Bureau has done much good and is still necessary. Hundreds have been cared for, and hundreds of lives have been saved. The Orphan Asylum connected with the Hospital has done, and is doing much good. I have known ministers to take little children, three or four years old to the Bureau, and turn them over to the officers, saying, "that now they were free, they had no use for them."

When the Bureau was first established in this city, we took charge of the Hospital, and raised among our people more than twelve hundred dollars.

REMARKS OF MR. DRAYTON.

There are among us good white men, but a large majority are bad. If we go to good men to assist us, they say, we know you are wronged, they said this in Slavery times, but they dared not help us, dared not stand up for us. The difficulties will arise mostly between ignorant blacks and ignorant whites, but as the educated whites dare not assist us we need the Bureau.

Q. (By Gen. Steedman)—Do you know, of your knowledge, that the civil courts do not do justice by the colored people?

A. As I have before said, I have never been before the courts in my life, but I frequently hear colored men say that the courts do not give them justice.

Q. Can you mention any case?

A. A man named Coombs was arrested, and is now confined in the jail, for loud speaking, &c., on the streets—a thing that was never done to a white man.

Q. I want to know why you think the courts will not give justice to your people? A. As an individual I have never been before the courts but I do not think the whites will give us justice; it is too soon; they have too long held us in Slavery, and they do not yet know how to treat us as freemen; but if the Bureau remains, and the courts do not give us justice, we know where to go to get it.

Q. By Gen. Fullerton—Why don't your people support their hospitals and asylums? A. Because they are too poor, because they get small wages, and because they frequently work six months and are then turned off without pay.

Able-bodied women who are at work for $2 and $3 per month, and men are frequently turned off without pay after working several months, simply because they go away Saturday night, and do not return quite as early Monday morning as the employer thinks they ought.

SPEECH OF MR. FRAZIER.

There are good men in our midst, but they are in the minority. Those who will trample on the colored people are in the majority, and if the Bureau was not here colored men would be turned off without pay upon any pretext. I have known them to work two and four months and then be turned off, because they had gone away Saturday night and come back Monday morning a little too late. Colored men do not have their rights in this city. If they go to the depot when the cars come in, they are driven off the platform, although they expect friends to come in the cars. White men are not treated thus. A poor country negro came into the city, and, being thirsty, went to the pump to get a drink. A policeman struck him on the head with his club and knocked him down.

MR. GARDINER'S SPEECH.

Moses Gardiner said: It is the universal opinion of our people that the Bureau should remain. All we want is justice, and we want nothing more. People say our people will not work. They will work if they have a fair chance. Two-thirds of the people have received no pay for the work they have done since they became free. They do not now receive as good pay as white men. Mechanics who are as good workmen as white men get 50 cents or $1 less per day than these same white men. I am a mechanic and know.

Q. By Gen. Fullerton.—I have been told by a gentleman in this city that the colored people do not have a kind feeling for their children. A. It is not true. They do have the same feeling for their children that white folks have.

Q. By Gen. Steedman.—What class of citizens are your best friends? A. Rich white gentlemen; our former masters. The low white are our worst enemies. They are night-watchmen and take advantage of our people. Good white men are in the minority. They do not control.

Q. By Gen. Steedman—Who control in your city elections? A. Dublin (where the Irish citizens live) control.

SPEECH OF MR. KENT.

Robert T. Kent said: You said you wanted these to speak to you who had been slaves. I was neither a slave nor free. Until emancipation came, I knew but little of the sufferings of the colored people. Since then I have been much through the country and have seen much suffering. I do not think the Bureau is doing its duty. Men and women are being shot and whipped and turned off without pay. I think the middle class can do our people most harm. I think the Freedmen's Bureau ought to remain to see what position the middle class will take.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHNSON.

Gen. Steedman asked if any one had tested the Civil Courts to know whether or not they were disposed to do justice.

Henry Johnson came forward and said: I know that the Recorder's Court over which Judge Gibson presides does not give colored men justice. A black man and a white man were brought before the court one day when I was there for the same offense. The colored man was fined $6 50, and the white man was let go.

CLOSING REMARKS OF GEN. STEEDMAN.

We have listened to all that you have said. We came to inspect the Freedmen's Bureau, to see if officers were running plantations with Government rations. The Government gave you freedom, and it will protect you in its enjoyment. Good men will be good men anywhere, whether they be Northern men or Southern men, and they will give you protection and practical freedom. All you have a right to ask or expect is justice. (Response from all parts of the church, "That is all we ask.") There is a difference between the North and the South, but the people will protect you.

If you had received your freedom 30 years ago, it would not have done you much good, because the prejudice against your people was so great; but now, when this prejudice is passing away, your freedom will do you some good.

I thank you for the respect you have shown to us.

FURTHER REMARKS OF MR. WHITE.

The Rev. William J. White rose and asked the privilege of making a few remarks. Privilege being given, he made a few eloquent remarks, saying: It is cutting to have men tell you that we care nothing for our children. If you will go to our schools and see our children, you will learn for yourselves whether or not we care for them.

SPEECH OF GEN. TILLSON.

When the interview had ended, Gen. Tillson arose and said that he had been severely censured for his course in regard to the cemetery affair, that men at the North whom he had assisted to office, were denouncing him, but that Gen. Howard and the President thought he did right. He said that on account of this denunciation his hands had been weakened, and that he wanted to explain this matter to the audience, composed, as it was, of the most intelligent colored men and women of Augusta. He then proceeded to give his version of the "cemetery affair." He said that he had been charged with closing his office when the citizens of Augusta honored the memory of the Confederate dead, but that it was not true, and he could prove it. He said the Mayor went to Gen. Brannan, and told him that he understood that it was proposed to decorate the graves of the Federal dead in the city cemetery, and that he feared it would make trouble; that Gen. Brannan sent for him, and said he was afraid it would stir up bad blood; that the Mayor came to him, and said that if the graves of Union soldiers were decorated now he feared that there would be trouble; that the citizens would look upon it as an insult; that he told the Mayor that he did not think it was intended as an insult, but that he would advise that it should be put off, and he thought he could prevent it.

He said that he had tried to cultivate friendly feelings between the two races; that he had tried to preserve peace, and are you, said he, for peace or war? (Replies from all parts of the church: "Peace! peace!") I want you to say whether or not I did right to keep you from trouble.

The audience not exactly understanding this appeal, Gen. Tillson asked again (says *The Loyal Georgian*): "All who are in favor of my course on that occasion hold up their hands." A few did so, and when all who were opposed were asked to hold up their hands, but a few voted; but, nevertheless, twice as many voted against "My Policy" as for it, and many of those who voted for it said that they did not understand the vote. Since the adjournment of this meeting we are informed that there has been considerable excitement among the colored citizens of this city and they almost unanimously oppose "My Policy." The meeting adjourned amid excitement. If men wish to be sustained they must do right.

A Card from Gen. Tillson.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: An article in your paper of the 13th inst., headed "The Raid upon the Bureau," commenting on the report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, states: "It was equally inevitable that Gen. Tillson should be praised. That officer has won his title to approbation by abolishing the Freedmen's Courts in Georgia, conciliating the planters, prohibiting the colored women in Augusta to strew flowers on the graves of Union soldiers, and suppressing *The Loyal Georgian*, a journal published by the freedmen." As an act of justice I ask that you publish the following:

First. Freedmen's Courts were established in this State by my personal efforts, and have not been abolished, but are still in operation.

Second. I did not prohibit the colored women of Augusta from strewing flowers on the graves of the Union soldiers, but merely advised them to accept a very kind and conciliatory proposition from the Mayor of this city to postpone the ceremony one week, when he would open the gates of the Cemetery, place the police force at their disposal, and do everything in his power to aid them.

Third. I have not suppressed *The Loyal Georgian*, that paper being issued as usual. I simply prevented the editor from publishing a threatening letter which he had addressed me, and which, if published, would have led to violence.

I have in my possession copies of *The Loyal Georgian* of the 9th and 16th inst. The first contains insulting remarks about myself, and the latter contains an article calling upon the colored people of this city to come forward with their $1, $5 and $10 as a present to the editor, which are not found in the later copies of the same issues of that paper. The false and malicious attacks made upon myself in *The Loyal Georgian* were occasioned by the fact that the editor had been officially reported to me as engaged in obtaining money from the colored people under false pretenses, and that, in the legitimate performance of my duty, I was compelled to interfere and protect them against him, thereby cutting off a large portion of his income.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAVIS TILLSON,
Brevet Major-Gen. Comdg. and Asst.-Comr.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Office Ass. Asst. Commissioner, State of Georgia, Augusta, Ga., June 16, 1866.

The Whittlesey Court Martial—The Charges Specifications and Answers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 19, 1866.

The following are the charges and specifications preferred against Brevet Brig.-Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Colonel 46th Regiment United States Colored Troops:

CHARGE FIRST.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification First.—In this that he, Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. Whittlesey, Colonel 46th Regiment, U. S. C. T., Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen and Abandoned Lands of the State of North Carolina, while employed and acting as such Assistant Commissioner at Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, did become pecuniarily interested as an equal producer in the cultivation of a plantation situated in Pitt County, North Carolina, with one Horace James of Massachusetts and one Winthrop Tappan of Maine, upon which said plantation were used and employed a large number of freedmen, to wit: about 140 then being under his, the said Whittlesey's, charge, and in his code as Assistant Commissioner aforesaid, he, the said Whittlesey, thereby becoming interested for his own private profit and emolument in the labor of the said freedmen employed on said plantation, in derogation of his official duty as such Commissioner.

All this at Raleigh, North Carolina, on or about the 1st day of January, 1866.

Specification Second.—In this that the Brevet Brig. Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Colonel of 46th Regiment United States colored troops, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and abandoned Lands of the State of North Carolina while employed and acting as such Assistant Commissioner at Raleigh, North Carolina, and as such bound to secure and protect the welfare, health, limbs and lives of the Freedmen of the said State; and to cause to be punished offenders against the same upon his having received a report from his subordinate, Capt. Frank A. Seely, Superintendent of the said Bureau of the Eastern District of North Carolina, that a certain Freedman, whose name is not known, but who was employed on a plantation worked by one Horace James and others in Pitt county, North Carolina, and in the cultivation of which he, the said Whittlesey, was personally interested, had, without just cause or provocation, been shot at with a loaded gun by one David Boyden, a clerk employed by said James, to the great hazard of his life, and that he, the said Freedman, was missing and probably had been killed by said shooting did, notwithstanding such information, utterly fail and neglect to use any endeavor or direct any effort for the investigation of the correctness of said report, or for holding the said David Boyden answerable for the said shooting and probably killing of said Freedman, but did cause the said report to be returned to the said Capt. Frank A. Seeley, Superintendant as aforesaid, with an official indorsement thereon in words and figures following to wit:

"RALEIGH, N. C., March 28, 1866.

"Respectfully returned, as the affair seems to have occurred at night, and as the body of the negro has not been discovered, and it does not appear certain that the shot took effect, no further action in the case seems to be called for. By order of Col. WHITTLESEY.

"Assist. Com. BRECHER, Adj. Gen."

By reason of which action and indorsement so returned as aforesaid, the matter of the said shooting failed to be properly investigated, and the said David Boyden failed to be held to answer for the same, and such injury as may have been inflicted upon said freedman remained unredressed and unpunished.

All this at Raleigh, North Carolina, on or about the 28th day of March, 1866.

CHARGE SECOND.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification.—In this, that he, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Colonel 46th Regiment United States Colored Troops, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, of the State of North Carolina, being, on or about the 23d day of April, 1866, at Raleigh, North Carolina, called upon by Major-Gen. James B. Steedman and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. S. Fullerton, United States Volunteers, a Committee of Inquiry appointed by order of the President of the United States, "to inspect and report upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina, &c., and interrogated by said Committee as follows:

"Do you know any person in this military service now on duty with the Freedmen's Bureau in this Department who is, or has been since entering upon the duties of his office, engaged or interested, either directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of any lands in the Department?" did then and there answer "no," whereas, in truth and in fact, he, the said Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner, as aforesaid, was, at said time, and for several months previously had been himself personally pecuniarily interested in the business of working and cultivating a plantation requiring and employing the labor of Freedmen, in connection with one Horace James, of Massachusetts, and one Winthrop Tappan, of Maine, situated in Pitt County, North Carolina; he, the said Whittlesey, thus knowingly prevaricating and making a false statement to the said Committee.

All this at Raleigh, North Carolina, on or about the 23d day of April, 1866.

By order,
JOHN H. WATROUS, Captain 163d U. S. C. Inf.,
Judge Advocate.

Witnesses—
Maj.-Gen. JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Brev.-Gen. J. S. FULLERTON.
HORACE JAMES Massachusetts.
WINTHROP TAPPAN, Maine.

To the first charge and specification, Gen. Whittlesey proposes to show his conduct is not prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in that he had a perfect right to invest his money in United States bonds, railroad stock, in bank interest, or in farming, and that the disposing of his surplus funds and wealth in no way interfered with the performance of his official duties. With regard to the affair in Pitt County, every investigation had been made, and reports, papers, etc., were in the hands of Gen. Ruger, Military Commandant, who was awaiting unemployed officers to form a court to try Boyden. Gen. W., as these papers will show, had given and was then giving every attention to the occurrence.

To the second charge and specification, witnesses will be produced to change their whole tenor, and prevarication will sit slightly on the other side. This case cannot be tried until Gens. Steedman and Fullerton have been suspensed and are present. Whether they will be allowed to finish their tour through the South or not I cannot tell. There are material witnesses for the prosecution on the other cases, which are Major G. J. Wickersham, A. A. A. G.; Major J. C. Mann, A. Q. M.; Brevet Capt. F. A. Seeley, A. Q. M.; Capt. E. O. Glavis, Chaplain U. S. Vols.; Capt. Isaac Rosenerantz, A. Q. M. The Court, it is expected, will organize to-morrow, with Gen. Ruger as President, and on Friday the 21st proceed to try Major Mann, whose charges, as do they all, bear a similar resemblance to those of Gen. Whittlesey.

As soon as this Court has finished with the Bureau officers, a Military Commission is to be organized to try the civilians noticed in the famous report of the two Inspectors.

I paid my respects to Gov. Holden to-day, and in the course of our conversation he cited me the facts in connection with Gens. Steedman and Fullerton's report, that where he had been quoted as stating "the Freedmen's Bureau could be dispensed with," they should have added his further remarks closing the sentence, "as soon as the Civil Rights bill was in force and provision had been made for the destitute negro." In the reference made to him as opposed to negro voting, it was a casual remark embodied in an incident narrating the docility of the negro, illustrating the fact with "there I'm opposed to necroes voting, because, like my man there, he eagerly solicits my opinions upon all his matters; he's been with me years, and that's what they would do all over the South, not having sufficient education to move with independence of thought; and yet it is better for them and us that they are as trusting as they are."

The Convention are still working upon their Constitution. Nothing especially new is developed, it being chiefly a matter of local interest.

The Triple Homicide in York County, Pennsylvania.

From a Special Correspondent.

LEWISBERRY, York Co., Pa., June 18, 1866.

A most flagrant murder was committed in Warrington Township, this County, on last evening. The victims of this horrible tragedy are Mr. George Squibb, an aged and highly respected citizen, his wife and little granddaughter. These three persons constituted the entire family. Mr. Squibb is still living, but is sinking rapidly, and cannot survive many hours. He has 14 wounds inflicted about the head and face, three of which are within the compass of the temple. Thirteen of these wounds penetrated the brain, and seemed to have been made with a sharp instrument similar to a morticing chisel.

The old lady received but three blows, which look as if they had been inflicted with a "billy" or "slung shot." The attending surgeon entertains slight hopes of her recovery. The little granddaughter was killed instantly, her skull being broken by a blow from a club. The stroke was evidently dealt by a left-handed man.

This terrible affair is enshrouded in mystery. The position of the bodies when found indicate that the murder was committed at an early hour on Sunday night, and while the family were making preparations for retiring. The old man must have been enticed from the house and murdered on the porch, where his body was found, shockingly mutilated. He evidently made a desperate struggle for his life, but was overpowered. Two persons were certainly concerned in the bloody work, and the old lady and grand-daughter were doubtless assaulted at the same time the struggle was going on outside the house.

The murder was discovered near noon to-day (Monday), by the son of a neighbor who visited the house on an errand. The neighbors immediately assembled, and found the mutilated bodies of the rest of the family. The object of the murderers was doubtless to get possession of a sum of money which Mr. Squibb had by industry and economy managed to lay up. The bureau was broken open, and a pocket-book containing some $200 taken. But he had his money secreted in different parts of the house, and consequently the greater portion of it escaped the notice of the murderers and robbers.

No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this fiendish act. Several suspicious characters were observed in the neighborhood on Sunday afternoon, and this morning passed through Rossville, in the direction of York. They were ostensibly engaged in selling the confession of Probst, whose wholesale murder, if report be true, they have successfully rivaled. Other circumstances tend to implicate one acquainted with Mr. Squibb's peculiarly circumstances, as the story and half-log-house in which he resided with its primitive and dilapidated surroundings, would not indicate any hoard of wealth.

PERSONAL.

Prescott Williams of Oxford, N. H., hanged himself last Saturday after 60 days of married life. Cause, domestic trouble.

Major-Gens. Sherman and Ord have just returned from a tour of the upper Lakes, and left for St. Louis, whence they will make a tour West as far as the Rocky Mountains.

A Massachusetts paper reports John J. Baker of Beverly as standing the best chances of being appointed State Liquor Agent.

A 76-year old gentleman in Pittsfield, Mass., recently rose at 4 o'clock, walked two miles, caught a fine string of trout, and returned to breakfast.

The Nevada State Journal says Gens. Halleck and McDowell are about to visit Carson and other points of interest in the State.

Ex-United States Senator George E. Pugh and lady of Ohio were confirmed at St. Xavier Church (Catholic) in Cincinnati recently.

S. Moyan Smith (colored) has been playing Othello with success at Gravesend, near London.

It is seldom that a "diamond wedding," or the 75th anniversary of marriage, is celebrated by any couple. This was done recently by a man and wife in Olmutz, in Moravia.

The Richmond Examiner of Tuesday reports the release of the notorious Dick Turner from Libby Prison. It is said that his hair, which was raven black, is now perfectly white.

Dr. Driggs of Detroit, who has been on trial at Cleveland, for smuggling, has been acquitted.

Prof Paul C. Sinding of Denmark, and author of a history of Old Scandinavia, is in Albany.

Gen. Don Carlos Buell is visiting in Louisville.

Nicholas Foresinger of York County, Pa., recently accepted a wager to drink ten glasses of lager beer in ten minutes. He drank the beer, and was laid out on his bier the next morning.

The Case of Col. Paulding.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of yesterday I notice the following Washington dispatch concerning the Paulding trial, in reply to which I beg a very brief space in your journal. The dispatch is as follows:

VERDICT OF THE PAULDING COURT-MARTIAL.

The court martial, who have just tried Brevet Col. Paulding, have found him guilty of disorderly conduct of orders and gross neglect of duty. It appears that he commenced depositing in the Merchants' National Bank last October, when he deposited over half a million, and he has kept about $400,000 there since that time, either to his own credit or to that of his subordinates. He never had but $100,000 paid him in that bank, which was early in January. He however, deposited within three weeks of the bank's suspension, $170,000, in addition to the $200,000 transferred the day before the bank failed.

Had this passed, as have other of the grossly exaggerated statements about this officer's conduct, without editorial notice, the friends of Col. Paulding would have refrained from any reply, leaving the reporter to reap whatever fruits would follow his misstatements; but your indorsement of the dispatch makes this note necessary, and your sense of justice, I am satisfied, will dictate its publication.

There are four paragraphs in the dispatch, in not one of which, I shall show, is there a single truth.

First: The findings of the Court are, as yet, unknown, and if stated *ex cathedra* by your correspondent, it is at the cost of some person's perjury, for the Court was sworn to secrecy.

Second: Col. Paulding did not commence doing business with the Merchants' National Bank on his own motion, but did so on the motion of the United States Treasurer, who gave him in October and November drafts upon that bank amounting to $350,000. Since that time there have been weeks that Col. Paulding had no funds in that bank, while his average deposits there have not been one-quarter so large as in either of the other banks in this city, where he kept accounts; and of the $140,000,000 disbursed by Col. Paulding in this District, but about $1,200,000 passed through that bank, or less than one hundredth part.

Third: What is meant by the third paragraph, that "he never had but $100,000 paid him in that bank," is not clear. If his disbursements through "that bank" are referred to, it is wholly mistaken, for the proofs on trial show that over a million dollars were paid by the bank on Col. Paulding's checks.

Fourth: So far from Col. Paulding having deposited $170,000 in addition to the amounts transferred being true, directly the contrary is shown, for it appears that he drew out of that bank $193,000 during the month of April, and that he made no deposits whatever during that month except the transfers.

The transfer of $200,000 alluded to as having been made the day before the failure of the bank, it was shown in evidence was made on the 21st of April, two weeks before the bank failed, under circumstances, it is claimed, that entirely justified the act in Col. Paulding, and that forbid the conclusion that there was in him any "guilty knowledge." A corrupt or fraudulent intention was not even alleged in the charges, nor attempted to be proven on the trial.

It is amazing how your correspondent could have grouped in so small a space so much that is false.

Col. Paulding does not propose to follow these rumors, but your potential indorsement in this case compels it.

It would not be proper for me to express any opinion upon the merits, but I will venture to say that no man who knows Col. Paulding, his private and official record, and has become acquainted with the facts in this case, will ever assume or believe him guilty of an intentional wrong or "gross neglect of duty."

Confiding in your fairness and desire to do justice, I feel confident that you will editorially call attention to these facts and figures, and give the same publicity to the truth that your correspondent's statement has received.

Very respectfully, N. P. CHIPMAN.

Washington, D. C., June 20, 1866.

Dress Reform Convention.

FIRST DAY.

The National Dress Reform Convention assembled at Weltung Hall, Syracuse, on the 20th. The attendance was not very large. In the absence of the President, Mrs. York of Dansville, Dr. MARY E. WALKER was chosen President *pro tem*, and Mr. Delos Danton, Secretary. The following officers were nominated and elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. MARY E. WALKER of Oneida.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Roberts, Pekin, N. Y.; Dr. Strowbridge, Cortlandville; Miss Knight, the Rev. S. J. May, Syracuse; Mrs. Harriet Burnet, J. D. McLennan, Port Hope, Canada; Dr. Mary H. York, Dansville; Ed. M. Richard, Kansas; Dr. L. Sayer Hasbrouck.
Executive Committee—Dr. L. S. Hasbrouck; Delos Danton, Pekin; Dr. L. S. Strowbridge, Cortlandville; Mrs. P. J. Roberts, Pekin; Dr. E. B. Harmon, Auburn, Ill.
Secretary—Delos Danton, Pekin.
Treasurer—John W. Trowbridge.

The name of the Association was changed by resolution to The National Dress Reform and Equal Rights Association. Considerable discussion ensued upon the resolutions touching upon dress reform, all who participated agreeing that a change of the style of female dress was desirable.

At the evening session of the Convention, Dr. Walker made an address in which she gave an account of her recent arrest in this city, for exercising her choice as to her style of dress. She passed from the discussion of dress to that of franchise, predicting that in less than ten years, the women of America would walk to the ballot box by the side of men, and that many of the offices would be ably filled by women. She referred to the question of the proper punishment for Jeff. Davis, and said she would put hoops, and long skirts and dress upon him, and compel him to do the woman's work of a four-story house, which punishment she considered exceeding any other that could be desired.

The proceedings upon the morning of the second day were not important.

PROTECTION FROM CHOLERA.—Dr. Hulse's new patent pad has gained much favor as a protector against cholera. At a recent meeting of the Board of Health it was approved, and a number of physicians have certified to its value as a prophylactic of cholera. It is a very simple invention, and can be worn constantly without inconvenience.

The following letter speaks for itself:

"MR. JEROME HOPKINS—*Dear Sir:* The Executive Committee of the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum do hereby express their sincere thanks for the gratuitous instruction afforded by you to the children of that institution the past season, the value of which the ladies highly appreciate. Excuse the tardiness of this acknowledgment. It should have reached you some time ago, but various things have interferred with its transmission before, although it was never forgotten.

Respectfully yours, MARY H. LORD, Sec.

New York, June 19, 1866.

It will be recollected that these children took a prominent part in the last interesting Orpheonist Festivals.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The celebration of the third anniversary of the organization of Company F, 84th Regiment, National Guards, Capt. Alex. McLeod, will take place on Monday next, 25th inst. Line will be formed at 7½ o'clock at Broadway and Fourth-st., and the Company will take the 9 o'clock boat, foot of Whitehall-st., for Clifton Park, Staten Island.

YOUNG MEN'S HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—We are requested by the officers of this Association to state that after this date no person is authorized to receive any contributions in aid of its funds.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the House of Convocation of Trinity College, Hartford, will be held Wednesday, June 27. The annual college commencement will take place Thursday, June 28.

CROPS IN THE WABASH VALLEY.—The following note from W. G. Brown, dated Montmorency, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., June 18, so fully agrees with information from many other sources that we give it as a general exposition of the present condition of crops in all that region:

Thermometer down to 43° this morning. Corn very backward—weeds and grass very forward. The weather has been very wet. No possible chance for one-fourth of a crop of Winter wheat in this section of country. What little Spring wheat is sown looks well, and promises a large yield—is now heading out. Oats fine; meadows fair.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

BANK AT BOWDOINHAM, ME., ROBBED OF $67,000—THE CASHIER LOCKED IN THE VAULT.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, June 22, 1866.

The Village National Bank of Bowdoinham was robbed last night by a party of robbers, who followed the cashier home, gagged his family, and placed a guard over them. The robbers then took the cashier back to the bank again, and after robbing the vaults of their contents, amounting to about $67,000, they locked him into the vault and made their escape with their plunder.

They have been tracked to Topsham and it supposed are now making for Canada.

Names are spicy and suggestive in the mining districts. We read of a man who met with an accident while going from Hell Hollow to Red Dog by way of Yen Bet.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 22.

U. S. 6s, 1881, comp.		Cleve. & Pitts. 4 m.		Reading.	
5,000	110¼	10,000	75	600	108¾
500	110¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d.		400	b10. 108¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20r., '62.		2,000	95	13	2d call. 109
5,000	103	Mich. So. 2d mtg.		Michigan Central.	
U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp., '62		2,000	92	100	108
65,000	102¼	Alton & T. H. In.		Mich. South. & N. I	
U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp. '64		2,000	74	100	79
50,000	102¾	Bank Commerce.		100 2d c.	79¼
U. S. 6s, 5-20 c. '65.		30	114	Illinois Central.	
33,500	102¾	Central Nat. Bk.		100	120¼
U. S. 5s, 10-40 cou.		10	106	100	120¾
2,000	96¼	American Coal.		Cleve. & Pitts.	
Treasury 7 3-10s.		100	60	800	85
1st series.		West. Union Tel.		2,000	84¼
4,000 s.mall	102¼	400	53	Chic. & R. I.	
5,000	102¾	300 2d call.	52¾	100 b30.	30
2,000	102¾	Quicksilver.		Chic. & N. W. pref	
3d series.		100 b30.	51	200	58¾
7,000	102¾	Mariposa pref.		300	58¾
N. Carolina 6s.		100	23	Clev. & Toledo.	
2,000	84	Atlantic Mail.		600	107¼
8,000	84¼	100	124	400	107
N. Y. S. 7s, B. L.		Pennsylvania Coal		Chic. & R. I.	
2,000	102¼	50	146	100	95¾
Missouri 6s.		Boston Water P'r.		300	95¼
5,000	79	400	41	P., F. W. & Chic.	
Ohio & Miss. Cer.		N. Y. Central.		100	98¼
10,000	27	200	99	300	98¾
10,000	27¼	100	s60. 97¼	25	98¾
Hud. R. 2d s. f. b.		5	98¾	Chic. & Alton.	
1,000	101	100 2d call.	99	100	99
Ill. Cen. Bonds.		Erie.		100 2d call.	98¾
1,500	103¼	500	58¾	Mar. & Cin. 1 pref.	
Chic. & N. W. 1 m.		100 2d c.	b30. 58	300	41
2,000	85¼	400	59	3,000 2d call.	40
Pacific 7s, Guar'd by S. Missouri.		50	59¼	Mil. & St. Paul.	
2,000	80	N. Y. & N. Haven.		100	57¼
		20	110	100 2d call	58

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

Erie.		U. S. 6s, 5-20c., '62		Chic. & Rock Is.	
500	s10. 58¾	8,000	103¾	500	95¼
500	59	U. S. 6s, 5-20cp., '65.		P. F. W. & Chic	
500	c. 59¼	10,000	102¾	100	98¾
200	s15. 59¼	West Union Tel.		500	98¾
Chic. & N. W.		200	53	Alt & T. H.	
100	29¾	Reading.		100	32
		100	108¾		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

U. S. 6s, 5-20 cp., '62		West. Union Tel.		Mich. So. & N. I.	
1,000	102¾	10	53	100	79
U. S. 6s 5-20 c., '64.		300	53	Chic. & N. W.	
5,000	102¼	300	52¾	100	29¾
U. S. 6s, 5-20c. '65.		500	52¾	Chic. & N. W. pref	
1,000	102¾	Boston Water P'r		200	58¾
Treasury 7 3-10s.		200	41	100	58¾
1st series.		100	b30. 41	Cleve. & Pitts.	
1,000	102¾	200	2d call. 41	200	84¼
2d series.		N. Y. Central.		Cleve. & Toledo.	
250,000	102¾	200	98¾	200	106¾
Tennessee 6s, '90.		100	2d c. 98¾	Chic. & Rock Is'd.	
5,000	100	Erie.		500	95
N. Y. State 7s, B. L.		300	59¼	Chic. Bur. & Q.	
5,000	102¼	500	59¼	200	120¼
Ohio & Miss. Cer		Hudson River.		P., F. W. & Chic.	
10,000	27¼	100	111¼	100	98¾
Atlantic Mail.		Reading		Mar. & Cin., 1st pf	
100	125	200	108¾	600	40¼

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

West. U. Tel. ex-div		Erie.		Mariposa.	
400	53	800	s3. 59	100	11
100	s30. 52¼	200	b10. 59¾	100	b3. 11
100	s3. 52¾	1,200	59¾	Mich. S. & N. I.	
100	52¾	800	c. 59	200	79¼
Cleve. & Toledo.		2,100	s3. 59¾	100	b3. 79¼
1,400	s3. 106¾	500	59¾	Chic. & N. W.	
200	t30. 106¾	Spruce Hill.		200	29¾
Chicago & R. I.		200	b3. 4¼	Cleve. & Pitts.	
200	95¼	500	4¼	500	s3. 84¾
100	b3. 95	Quicksilver.		200	b3. 85
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.		500	59¾	400	b10. 84¾
500	98¾	100	b10. 59¾	400	84¼
200	b3. 98¾	100	b3. 59¾	200	b3. 84¼

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—4 P. M.

N. Y. Central.		Canton		Clev. & Tol.	
100	98¾	100	58¾	300	s3. 106¾
Erie.		Quicksilver.		1,100	106¼
300	s3. 59¾	100	59¾	Chicago & R. I.	
700	59¾	Mariposa preferred		100	s30. 95
1,200	s3. 59¾	300	21¾	200	95
600	59¾	100	s3. 21¾	100	s3. 94¾
1,800	59¾	West. U. Tel. ex-div		Chic. & N. W. pf.	
Clev. & Pitts.		200	52¾	700	s5. m 57¼
600	s3. 84¼	300	s3. 52	Pitts. & F. W.	
500	84¼	100	b10. 52¾	500	98¾
1,200	s3. 84¼	Chic. & N. W.		800	b3. 98¾
200	b15. 84¼	1,400	s3. 29¾	200	s3. 98¾
		200	b10. 30		

FRIDAY, June 22—P. M.

Gold closed steady at 150¼, after selling at 147¾ early in the day.

Government stocks continued firm and are favorites with investing parties. In railway mortgages and State Stocks little doing. Bank shares are held with great firmness, and are only to be had in small parcels. Railway shares are dull and the market is without operators outside the usual professional circle. The ease with which anything salable upon the list can be carried indisposes holders to sell, and a good many stocks will be kept until September for a better market should nothing occur to make a tight money market. After the call lower prices were accepted for Erie, which continues to be a leading favorite