BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1865. TOADYISM .- DEMOCRATIC SYCO

The Democratic party, worse than the tory party of England, seems determined to set itself sternly against every progressive movement or idea, without regard to its nature, whether it be intellectual, moral, physical or political, its bitter opposition is that party was demonstrated by ignoring absolute facts and the stern logic of events in its most absurd form by the obstinate re fusal to pass the Constitutional amendmen in those States, which it controlled. It is being demonstrated now by the most disgusting toadyism toward the leading rebels, whether pardoned or unpardoned. They poured out their lamentations in the most lugubrious of jeremiades while the war was and receive small pensions, of such offices as were not considered desirable by their Southern lords, for doing their dirty work. Now that they once more have an opportunity of displaying their abject servility, they have set about it with an energy worthy a better cause, and seem anxious to make up for the lost time. They have not yet, and likely never will, perceive that their miserable fawning, engendered the proud overbearing spirit in the South, that carried it into repellion, but set themselves to do their old works over without regard to consequences, and that with a blindness and determined ignoring of facts and experiences that puts to blush the more sensible of the rebels themselves. They worship slavery and all its concomitants as of old; its chief advocate Jeff. Davis has long ago been canonized, while in the late rebel chieftain Lee they see all the attributes that go to make up the ideal gentleman and immaculate christian soldier. They parade his new oath of allegiance as if they had forgotten his late perjury and publish ceremonies of his late installation of President of Washington college with a minuteness that must of itself put to blush the pardoned traitor if he has a spark of manhood left in his bosom. Incapable of an original idea, they either hunt up the mouldy record of the dead past and endeavor to resurrect some doctrine long since consigned to oblivion, an attempt with feeble efforts to bolster up and carry along in the march of the grand and progressive present the effete carcass of a defunct party. Their efforts now to resurrect the organization of what was once a proud and honora ble party, but which by the treason of its leaders and the defection of its honest men has been left a disgusting mass of all that is vile and despicable, are by no means flattering in their prospects. The repentant rebels who have been pardoned by the Presi dent, are far in advance of these would be parasites. They have learned many things in the school of adversity of which they never dreamed in the days of their unhum bled pride. And while their once servile worshippers, too blind to see, too stupid to learn and too stubborn to yield to the pro gressive spirit of the age, are once more ply ing their disgusting adulation as of old, they accept the changed condition in which they find themselves to work like men, to not only repair the damage they have done but to make up for past delinquencies by devoting all their energies to the development of the resources of the country so long paralyzed by a blind policy. This is most strikingly indicated in the letter of Reagan to that by the neglect of its opportunities, the ical suicide and is now dead beyond redemp-

THE RUSSELL-ADAMS CORRE SPONDENCE.

Quite a number of sensation journals pro fess to see a speck of war in the correspon dence between our Minister at the court of St. James, and Earl Russell. To such as feel any nervousness at the prospect of another war we would say, there is not the slightest cause of fear. A war with England at present is about as improbable as anything in the range of possibility can be. In the first place our own people are as little desirous of war as is consistent with our national honor. Our position and strength, as just demonstrated in the rebellion, are such as to secure us our rights and the respect of all civilized nations. England knows this as well as we do, and though she may bluster and endeavor to evade or delay she will not risk a war for all the just demands that we may make upon her, and none but just ones will be made. England also knows too well the amount of danger she would sustain in case of a war with us. The example of the destruction of our own commerce by a few privateers is too striking a warning to England of what she would be likely to experience in a similar case. Besides our patronage is too valuable to English manufactures to permit it to be lost for the sake of a few paltry millions, and a principle, which, if carried out, would virtually result to England's own detriment in any future war. Her extraordinary fright at the Fenian demonstrations evinces the insecurity she feels even now. But the destruction of our own commerce is no criterion of the extent of the injury that would accrue to England in a similar case. We had many indirect advantages which went far toward balancing our losses. In proportion as our commerce was injured and our communica tion cut off, importations were checked and our home manufactures were built up. The capital taken from commercial interest was turned to the development of our internal resources. This would be utterly impossible to England. Her interests are abroad, her commerce is at once her wealth and strength. A war with us would at once deprive her of her best customer and destroy her commerce, while it would still further hold up and strengthen our manufacturing and mining interests and internal commerce that the United States would cease forever to be a customer of British manufacturers.

and instead become their most formidable

rival in foreign countries. These facts are

as obvious to British Statesmen as to ours.

gard, that a war with us would be the end of British commercial supremacy, and the speediest way of reducing Britain to the status of a second rate power. With such a view of the case, we feel justified in assur ing our readers that of all things possible war with England at the present moment is the least probable.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL LAWS.

Their Inconsistency-A Reform Needed. While the enlightened statesmen who enacted our common school laws saw the proall the same. This peculiar characteristic of priety of making the rich man assist in educating the son of his poorer neighbor, thereby promoting the welfare of the rich and poor alike by an increased intelligence. they strangely overlooked the necessity of making the richer sections of the state assist the poorer in educating their people. The same principle applies in both, but the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the latter are as much greater than those derived from the former as the state is greatin progress, because they could not as of er than a county or a county is greater than old bow the knee to Southern slave drivers a township. The advantages will be of a two-fold character, first such a system alone can give our school system the efficiency it was designed to have, in diffusing general intelligence, and second it will by proper application not only equalize taxation but les son the expense. Under our present system there are an almost innumerable number of assessors and collectors and the rates of taxation and diversity of management are the greatest possible. If the rate of taxation were equalized and the state and school tax collected together, it would be with much less expense to the school fund and the amount thereby saved would go far toward balancing the increased weight of taxation on the richer sections of the State.

> A FORMIDABLE GHOST. Wendell Phillips says: "The Republican party does not exist. There is a specter walking over the country in its shroud, but there is no such party." "Wendell is right."

Wendell may be right sometimes, but it is notorious fact that he is often wrong, and was never more so than in the present case. But the Gazette seems to view all Phillips' opinions, as it were through a camera which nvariably get things upside down, so that t is constantly making right, wrong, taking facts for myths and changing the real into the ghostlike, as in this case. Now we never did believe in ghosts, but we very well know that those who do, are very apt to mistake the real and material, for the weird and ghastly. We also know that they are apt to get badly frightened by the imaginary ghost and the result is that the believer not infrequently gets crazed or dies outright from his fright. Now our diagnosis of this case is, Wendell Phillips always has been a nonomaniae; the Gazette has certainly been frightened out of its wits, and the Demo. eratic party about out of its existence, not by the ghost of the Republican party, but the living acting, moving reality, which Democratic fear had shaped into all manner ghostlike hobgoblin forms. If any one oubts the mateaial existence of the Repubcan party, he can inquire in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Vermont, California, Maine, ke., and the Gazette might be edified by in uiring in Cumberland Valley.

PGOTSTEPS IN OUR CAREER OF PROGRESS.

Whatever differences there may have been n other questions, President Johnson and the Union party have always agreed upon the following important points: that the constitutional amendment must be ratified by the returning States and slavery thereby rever abolished: that the act of second the people of Texas. These indications must not only be repealed but declared null should suffice to open the eyes of the would- and void. That the rebel debt must be rebe leaders of a defunct party, to the fact pudiated; That they shall enact such laws as will put all their citizens upon an equality perversion of its powers, and the abuse of before the laws and secure every man, white its privileges the party has committed polit- or black in all his rights of person and property and redress for all his wrongs. And lastly, Andrew Johnson has said that as a private citizen he would advocate a gradual enfranchisement of the negroes; that he has no power to delegate such privilege to them but that Congress can control those States until they come up to these requirements.

DON'T MIX WELL.

The Democracy went to the polls with "This is the white man's Country," "President Johnson and the Democratic ticket. On the same day Johnson was saying to the colored soldiers in Washington, "This is your country as well as any body else's country." A slight difference! Can't the Democracy explain.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDI.

The last number of the Chambersburg Repository contains a letter from "Harace," its Harrisburg correspondent, who enumerates the different old and new candidates for Governor in this wise:

Naturally enough the overwhelming Union y just achieved has brought out a large of candidates for Governor. Gen. head, of Allegheny, Col. Jordan, of ictory just achie Morehead, of Allegheny, Col. Jordan, of Bedford, Gen. Geary and Hon. Jno. Covode of Westmorland, Hon. W. W. Ketchem, of Luzerne, have been known candidates for some months, and the established supremacy. of the Union party will make their friends of the Union party will make their friends increase their energies. In addition to these I hear the names of Hon. Thos. M. Howe and Hon. Jno. Penny, of Allegheny, General Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland, Mayor M'-Michael, of Philadelphia, Gen. Hartranft, and Gen. Hancock, of Montgomery, Hon. G. A. Grow, of Susquehanna, Senator Lowery, of Eric, Hon Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington, Hon. John. Cessna of Bedford and others whose names I do not now recall. The name of the chief editor of the Repository has also been pretty freely used in contory has also been pretty freely used in connection with the nomination; but as his own
columns peremptory decline him, I presume
that I am bound to obey and strike his name
from the list. Of the new names suggested
that of Mr. Cessna has the most vitality,
and it is probable that there will be a powerful concentration in his favor. He has made
a most gallant fight for the country since
the day the war was commenced, and has
never blotted his record by faltering under
any circumstances; and the consummate skill
and energy with which he won victory for
the party in the late contest, gives him a
prestige that courses to fortune with a strong tory has also been pretty freely used in conthe party in the late contest, gives him a prestige that courses to fortune with a strong tide. If a military man must be taken, Gen. Hancock would doubtless bear off the prize if he is willing to accept it; but a brevet Maj. General in the regular army would hesitate long before exchanging a life office in the line of his profession and in which he had won all his fame for the uncertain for-

It will be seen by this enumeration that two distinguished citizens of Bedford county are named for this prominent position. and indicate too clearly for them to disre- I It is truly gratifying to us to know that the

leading men of our County are so highly appreciated by the State at large. And whatever the people determine to do in re gard to these very worthy and able gentle men will meet with our earnest approval and the successful one will receive our ar dent support during the canvass which is to

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

The Republican canvass which closed ew weeks ago with a brilliant victory of 25,000, has brought out many warm and just ributes to our townsman, Hon. John Ces na, for the masterly manner in which he onducted the campaign. We are free to say that no man in Pennsylvania is better onstituted for this position than Mr. Ces ena, his energy, his untiring exertions, his tact, all combine to make him a most formidable political leader. We copy the following capital tribute from the York Republi

No word of commendation is too emphati to express the obligations of the Union par-ty of Pennsylvania to this gentleman, who acted as Chairman of its State Committee during its recent canvass. Active, able, energetic, indefatigable, with equal tact and talent, he assumed a task of special difficul-ty, and accomplished a magnificent success. ty, and accomplished a magnificent success. The times were very unpropitious—the public spirit was languid—there was no perceptible ground-swell of public interest to buoy up the efforts of the organizing head in the political contest. It is comparatively easy work to carry a party through a canvass where popular feeling is aroused and willing hands tender their most active services to help on the cause. But when General Apathy or Indifference is in command, then to athy or Indifference is in command, then, to use the pet quotation of an eccentric friend hic labor, hoe opus est. No one knows the power of the vis inertiæ until he is brough power of the vis mercia until he is brought into contact with it, under such circumstan ces. Mr. Cessna encountered the lazy giant and conquered him. His hand was felt ev-ery where in the canvass. He spared nei-ther time, trouble nor labor from the work His voice and pen were unceasingly at work, and his success is such as to cover him with the laurels of a well-earned victory. We notice that he was serenaded in Philadel.

notice that he was serenaded in Philadel-phia last Saturday evening in recognition of his valuable services. He deserves a far better tribute to his honor, who never yield-ed to party what was due his country, and pursued the honorable path of patriotism defying the slanders and calumnies of coppsrheads and traitors. Again we clip from the Lewistown Ga.

To no man in Pennsylvania does the Union party owe so much for our late glorious victory over treason and its sympathi-sers, than to Hon. John Cessna, the able, talented and efficient Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. He was untiring in his efforts, both with his voice and hi He was untiring pen, throughout the campaign. In Bed-ford, his own county, the Union gain, in a great measure through his individual exertions, in quite a full vote is over 500. Mr. Cessna was formerly one of the great lights of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but like President Johnson, Edwin M. Stan-Daniel E. Dickinson, Generals Gran and Sherman, and others, when it joined with the friends of the Rebellion to break down this glorious fabric of Free Government, and rear in its stead a great Slave-holders' Confederacy, he left it. No man in the State is hated more by the Copper-No man head Democracy, on account of the heavy blows he has given that treasonable organi zation, but their malignity will not amoun to much as the fangs have been extracted from the reptile. Mr. Cessna is yet in the prime of life, and Pennsylvania is proud of him, and will honor him if his life be spared

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS. Hon, John Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Committee, has issued the following

congratulatory address to the Union men of

Another political contest has been deternined by the freeman of Pennsylvania. The Official returns have been received from sixty-two counties of the sixty-six in the State. Of these, fifty-four show gains for the Union cause over the vote in gains for the Umon cause over the vote in 1862. The agregate gains over all losses are nearly twenty five thousand. This will give to our candidates on the home vote alone majorities exceeding that given by army and home vote to our late lamented President, Abraham Lincoln. Of the seven Union Senters where tweethers of effectives of the seven these tweethers. Union Senators whose terms of office expired, we have not lost one. The home vote has gained us one from the opposition in has gained us one from the opposition in Luzerne, and the army vote will gain us another in Franklin and Adams. In the lower House we have retained all of our sixty-three members of last session. The home vote has added three to this number, and the army vote will give us one more. The Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve, and

For these results, so gratifying to the friends of our cause in Pennsylvania, and to all patriots throughout the nation, we are deeply indebted to the returned soldiers of and arms, might be made responsible the late Union army, who have taught their the whole damages of a war in which that friends and their foes that they know as well how to vote intelligently for the cause I am thankful, therefore, to Mr. Adams well now to vote intenigently for the cause of the country as they know how to fight brayely and heroically for the same cause.

Much praise is due to the press of the Union party throughout the State for its patriotic efforts in the good work.

To the secretaries of the State Central

To the secretaries of the State Central Committee, Messrs. Hamersly and Benedict, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are under lasting obligations. Upon them devolved arduous and responsible duties. Many of arduous and responsible duties. Many of their labors are not witnessed or even known to the public. They labored assiduously by day and by night for the success of the Union cause, to which they are both most

devotedly attached.

Every member of the State Central Com mittee performed well his part and co-oper ated cheerfully and cordially with the chair man in promoting the success of the Union ticket. To the chairman of the several county committees, and the members of those committees, it is conceded that much of the credit of our triumph belongs. To all the true and faithful men of the State, who so effectually discharged their duties, and made our triumph easy as well as overwhelming, our most earnest and hearty

thanks are extended. The defeat of our opponents is thorough and disastrous. To them it was unexpected, although well merited. Having opposed, although well merited. Having opposed the war so happily and so gloriously terminated, they changed their policy, nominated officers, and assumed to be the especial friends of the soldiers. They were confident and defiant. When we were silent, they clamorously and imperiously demanded our views. When we spoke they charged that it was "puerile invective." They told their followers "that we were endeavoring their followers." that it was "puerile invective." They told their followers "that we were endeavoring to turn their flanks," and called lustily upon

lisheartened forces they proclaimed that our President had become a convert to their ur President had become a convert to the iews. They well knew the opinions hose who had elected him, and the principl of the platform upon which he stood. Ye they would gladly have induced him to abandon his friends and his principles it order that they might be restored to power

The spirit of secession and overeignty had assassinated one Pre within the last six months, and was striving to demoralize and steal another. The ex-periment failed. The effort to make it has periment failed. The effort to make it has been tsrribly rebuked by the people, and the result is the complete demoralization and overthrow of those who dared to misrepresent our Chief Magistrate in order to promote the success of their sinking cause.

The oft-repeated and well established that the firstern has action because in the control of the c

ruth of history has again been vindicated. No man, in any country, can take side: against his Government when engaged in war, whether foreign or domestic, and re tain the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens after the termination of that war And such is the unavoidable fate of parties Either the party which antagonize the Gov rnment during the war must go down of the nation must perish. Our nation is too young to die. Those who opposed our arm es on the field of battle have been defeated The party whose leaders opposed the pros cution of our war for national existence has been beaten at the ballot box. Our people have just given another of the highest proofs of the fact that "man is capable of self-government." The people at the ballot-bo have declared their adherence to the principles which were made triumphant by the skill and bravery of American officers, soldiers and seamen amid the storm of battle. Let all good Union men continue te be faithful and true to the cause of their country, and all will be well. The nation, purified by the fiery ordeal through which it has lately passed, will start upon a new era of progress. The enemies of free government will everywhere respect and fear our greatness and power, and the down trodden and oppressed of every clime will seek and find an asylum in our midst. an asylum in our midst.

JOHN CESSNA,

Chairman Union State Central Committee THE ADAMS-RUSSEL CORRESPON

DENCE. It would take up nearly the whole space It would take up nearly the whole space of the Chronicle to publish this voluminous correspondence. We shall merely glance at its marked features. Leaving aside the letters which began on the seventh of April last and ended on the twentieth of May, we come to the renewal of the correspondence beginning with Earl Russel's letter dated August thirtieth. The British Foreign Secretary describes the formidable nature of the rebellion, alludes to its machinery of civil government, its armies, fortifications. civil government, its armies, fortification the extent of territory claimed by the number of people represented by it, and justifies the proclamation of the neu-trality in view of these facts. Coming to the question as to whether a fair neutralithad been preserved, he claims that the for eign Enlistment act, which is intended in aid of the duties and rights of a neutral na tion, can only be applied when a ship i armed or fitted out, or begun to be armed or fitted out, and even that case when proo-can be obtained that the ship so armed o equipped, or begun to be armed or equipped, is intended for the service of a power at war with a friend or ally of the British Government. In the case of 'the Oreto he denie that the proof would warrant a detention. In the case of the Alabama he alleges that owners of the vessel sent her off just as

on vague suspicion.
On the subject of recognizing the rebels as belligerents, Earl RUSSEL refers to A merican precedents and claims that recogni tions by the United States of belligerent rights helmging to insurgents have been frequent; Buenos Ayres, Columbia, Mexi-co have been acknowledged by the United States to have belligerent rights against Spain; Brazil and Artigas against Portugal; Texas against Mexico. The noble Earl adds: "But in no case have these insurgent forces sprung up at once fully armed to the amount of 5,000,000 of men." He proceeds at length to discuss the complaints made by Portugal during the war of South Ameriby American vessels of war built in the Uni ted States, which had not been seized condemned in our ports, and claims that we declined a Commissi on of Adjudication, and,

the British Government was about to seize

the ship. He denies substantially that his

Government could seize an unarmed vessel

n fact, made no reparation. He then puts the following case; But as to the principle involved, let me ask you, supposing a merchant or passenger vessel belonging to the United States were to go to the coast of Madagascar, and were ther to meet a ship from Boston with cannot and muskets, and the merchant ship being then armed were to take a part against Bra-zil in the war between Brazil and Paraguay -let me ask, I say, whether your Govern ment would think themselves bound to af ford reparation to Brazil for all the capture made by that ship? Yet such is the case of the Shenandoah

Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve, and the House sixty-seven to thirty-three, thus giving us a majority of forty-three on joint ballot.

The Mendandoan.

It seems to her Majesty's government that if the liability of neutral nations were stretched thus far, this pretension, new to the law of nations, would be most burthensome, and, indeed, most dangerous.

and arms, might be made responsible for

I am thankful, therefore, to Mr. Adams for having in 1818, 1820, and 1822, shiel ded maritime powers by his conclusive argument from such alarming liabilities.

The Earl finally agrees to consent to appointment of a commission, to which will be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners, and winds up with the usual diplomatic humbug about the friendship of the two nations. Mr. Ad-AMS' reply was sent on the 18th of last month. A part of it is devoted to the precipitancy of the British Government in granting belligerent rights. Our revolution of 1774 is referred to, for the purpose of of 1774 is referred to, for the purpose of showing how long a lapse of time occurred before belligerent rights were granted. Re-ferring to the course pursued by France in that period, Mr. Adams most pungently ob-

"So far from being inclined, as your lordship supposed it might have been, to give aid to the insurrection, which since 1774 had been developing its great proportions by an recognition of it as a belligerent, the French Sovereign frankly responded to an appear made by Great Britain by interdicting hi people from all relations whatever with the Americans. In other words, the example shows that on both sides there was not the remotest conception that a recognition of in-surgents as a belligerent, immediately upon the breaking out of the insurrection could be considered as a justifiable act on the part of

a friendly power.

Mr. ADAMS suggests the case of the overthrow of the kingdom of Naples, by General GARIBALDI, and shows how pricipitate it would have been at the outset of that it was "puerile invective." They told their followers "that we were endeavoring to turn their flanks," and called lustily upon them "to pierce our centre." Some of them retired with both flanks turned and their centre pierced. The balance were made prisoners.

Last year they assured their followers that the election had been carried at the point of the bayonet; that military rule had interfered with the freedom of the election, and that our country was fast verging towards a military despotism. That shallow pretext cannot avail them now.

Supporting soldiers, they became the champions of deserters and refugees from the draft. To rally their desponding and

mit us to publish more of this voluminous correspondence. Mr. ADAMS says:

For if it be once established as a principle of the international code that a neutral Power is the sole judge of the degree to which it has been done its duty under a code of its own making, for the provention of gross and flagrant outrages, initiated in its own ports by the agents of one heligorets. own ports by the agents of one belligered in co-operation with numbers of its own su jects, and perpetrated upon the commerce of the other on the high seas; if it be comceded that the neutral, upon reclamation made for the injuries thus done by reason of the manifest inefficiency of its means of repression, which it has at all times the power to improve at will, can deliberately de cline to respond to any such appeal, fal back on the little it has attempted as as excuse, and thenceforward claim with justice to be released from the inevitable conse quence that must ensue from its inaction then it must surely follow that the onl competition between neutral Powers hereat ter will be, not which shall do the most, bu which shall do the least to fulfill its obliga-tions of interdiction of the industry and enterprise of its people in promoting the conflicts that take place between belligerents on the ocean. If this be once recognized as good law through the authority which the powerful influence of her Majesty's government can attach to it, I dare not venture to foresee how much reluctance, there may to foresee how much reluctance there may be on the part of the people whom I have the honor to represent, to accept an act upon it. Hitherto a want of eagerness on the part of the most adventurous and least scrupulous portion of them to promote enterprise on behalf of any belligerent that terprise on behalf of any belligerent that promised personal advantage cannot be charged upon them. The references made by your lordship to the cases of Spain and Portugal must have convinced you of this truth. The prospect of impunity in such enterprises is all that is needed. Further than this, I might only venture to suggest to your lordship to consider which of the nations of the world presents on every sea around the globe the most tempting prizes. around the globe the most tempting prize than myself, of its being again, as it has so often been heretofore, doomed to be afflicted by the calamities of a war.—Wash. Chron.

The War in Mexico.—Capture of Mata-

The War in Mexico.—Capture of Matamoras by Juarez.—The Recent Imperial Decree.—The Trial of Jeff Davis Death of Hon. Walter A. Forward, &c. New York, October 27.—A special to the Herald, dated Washington, October 28, says: Senor Romeo, the Mexican Minister to the United States, is in receipt of dispatches this evening which anticipate the capture of Matamoras, and the entire occupancy of the State of Lamarelipes, by the pancy of the State of Lamarelipes, by the liberal forces under Juarez. There can be no doubt of important movements having been on foot to that end for weeks past, and of their having reached a point of reasona-ble success. These accounts are understood to have corroporation in official dispatches to have corroporation in official displaces received to day by the Government, although the actual occupation of Matamoras by the liberals has not been announced or confirmed Important disclosures, relating to the recent Imperial decree establishing the new

express company, are likely to be made within a few days, and will fully show up the animus of the late Philadelphia dispatches, declaring the Liberal cause hopeless and Maximilian's government firmly fastened on the people of Mexico. Several gentle-men are implicated who have hitherto held official and confidential relations with Mr. Lincoln's administration.

It is now positively known here that the trial of Jeff Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangements have been nearly completed. The trial will be for the crime of treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond, and before the United States Supreme Court. The counsel for the government have been selected by the Attorney General, and the friends of Mr. Davis have selected and retained counsel for him. Now that the Wirz trial is completed, it is supposed that the trial of Davis will imme-

diately follow.

It is said that the Secretary of the Navy has directed that all the available steam ve els of war shall immediately be got ready for sea. It is supposed that it is the inten-tion of the Government to be fully prepared for any eventuality in any quarter of the Official cupidity may, therefore, be quoted world.

The Naval Court Martial, with Vice Ad-Washington on the 1st of November, will have before it Lieutenant Colonel Marsten, the oldest officer with one exception in the Marine Corps, on the charge of using private purposes, and losing bounty money deposited in his hands for new recruits. The Court will also try Commodore Cra-

ven under the tenth section of the third artitheir utmost to overtake and capture or des troy any vessol which it is his duty to er counter. He is charged with neglectin counter. He is charged with neglecting this. The rebel ram Stonewall having been in the harbor of Ferrol, while he was in proximity as commander of the Niagara, and the Sacramento, another ship of war being in port at the same time to aid him. It is said the Stonewall sent him a challenge, which he declined to accept.

Mr. Duncan, State Agent for Georgia, is on his return home from New York, and has succeeded in negotiating a loan of one hundred thousand dollars, for one year, at 7 per ent, on the faith of the Provisional State

cent, on the faith of the Provisional State
Government of Georgia.

Ex-Governor Neil S. Brown, of Texas,
was pardoned to day by the President.

E. Rollins, of New Hampshire, and D.
C. Whitman, of New Jersey, were to-day
commissioned Commissioner and Assistant
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Mead has an interesting statement

The Herald has an interesting statemen relating to the new Mexican loan for thirty million dollars which was placed in this mar-ket on Monday last, and also a represen-tation the bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars. Already the demand for these bonds is very great, applications pouring in from banks and individuals in different parts of the country, as well as in the metropolis, accompanied by warm expressions of sympathy for the cause which the oan is intended to subserve

Gen. Augustine Dertueblue, the oldes son of the first Emperor of Mexico, is now n the city. He has been offered rank and in the city. emoluments by Maximilian, but has declined

Henry S. Foote Refuses to take the Oath of Allegiance.

New York, Oct. 28.

This morning in the United States Court, before Judge Mason, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney, moved the Court that Henry S. Foote, Exmember of the defunct confederate Congress, be admitted to the bar as counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The motion was granted, and Mr. Foote the Supreme Court of the United States. The motion was granted, and Mr. Foote stepped up to the clerk's desk to take the oaths. The first oath, to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, he took without wincing, but the oath of allegiance was too stiff for him. After listening attentively to its stringent requirements, Mr. Foote declared his connection with the late rebel government rendered it impossible that he should subscribe to such an oath, and left the court room. the court room.

European Christain Commission.—Europe is to have a Christain Commission. A de-cree, signed last year at the international convention at Geneva, relative to the wounded in battle, nationalizes hospitals and all connected with the care of the wounded of whatever nation, belligerent or not, and recognizes the one flag and badge for universal acceptance and protection, a red cross on a white field. This important decree is owing to the efforts of a Swiss Christian who witnessed the unalleviated horrors of Solferino.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY. Proclamation of the President, Appointing December 7th.

By the President of the United States A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmone with a great enlargement of civil harmony with a great enlargement of civil

liberty;
And Whereas, our Heavenly Father has also during the year graciously averted from us the callamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season;

And Whereas, "righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people. Now, therefore be it known that I, An Now, therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof, that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December next as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for, these deliverances and And I do further recommend that on that

occasion the whole people make confession of our national sins against His infinite good ness, and with one heart and one mind im-plore the Divine guidance in the way of Na

tional virtue and holiness.
In teseimony whereof I have hereunto set

my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States, the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the Preside WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Union Pacific Railroad—Internal Rev nue Receipts—Amendment of the Ta Law—The Reciprocity Treaty. Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Com. Washington, Oct. 26.

ARRIVED. Major General Schofield is among the ar

ivals here to-day. The receipts from internal revenue to-day vere upwards of nine hundred thousand dol

Representing the interest of the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railroad, had an inter-view with the President in relation to its ac-ceptance by the Government, with flattering prospects of success.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of revenue by the Trea sury, in the three months ending on the 20th September last, amounted to one hundred and forty-six millions of dollars. AMENDED TAX.

It is underttood that several of the most influential men engaged upon the subje amended tax, are strongly inclined to substi tute a tax upon sales, for the present system of income tax, and taxes upon occupations and productions. This will leave untouched a proper system of taxation upon dividends, rents, salaries, interest upon loan of money, spirits and tobacco. Some persons, whose opinions are entitled to consideration, urge the preprint of layying a specific duty, or the propriety of levying a specific duty of excise upon cotton and petroleum, and such other of our products as hold a monopoly of the foreign markets, to such an amount a will neither abate the profits of these pro-ductions, nor lessen the foreign demand for them, at the same time refusing to draw back on those articles when exported, thus throwing the whole of the tax upon the for-

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

It is understood here that Canada will starve if the reciprocity treaty is abrogated, and the English capitalists, except those who invest in our railroads, will be so hard pressed if the present custom duties are maintained in this country, that they will have to set up their workshops on this side of the Atlantic. The fight in the Congress will be on these questions and the members will be on these questions, and the members will have the opportunity of selling out a the highest prices in British funds: sterling

Another reduction in the Army -- 30,000

men to be mustered out--Business of Chicago Postoffice.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Com.

Washington, Oct. 27. ANOTHER REDUCTION IN THE ARMY. Another wholesale reduction of the army has just been ordered. Instructions we issued to-day by the War Department, of recting the immediate muster out of fifty three regiments, numbering in the aggregate between twenty-five and thirty thousand men. There are twenty-six colored reg ments included in the list, three of the

belonging to Massachusetts and Connecticus and the rest to the regular United States colored troops. The following are the Western troops which will be discharged under this order: Ohio, 194th infantry; Illinois the 54th and the men of the 95th infant regiment who were transferred to the 47tl which still remains in service; Indiana, 13th cavalry; Missouri, 15th and 16th cavalry; Michigan, 10th cavalry; Pennsylvania, 3d heavy artillery and 3d provisional cavalry. BUSINESS OF THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

The number of letters that passed through the Chicago Postoffice during the quarter ending September 30th, as shown by the books of the General Postoffice, was 1,977, The receipts of the office from letter and newspaper postage, during the same period, were \$88,798 37; \$12,120 was paid for registered letters. The expenses of the office were \$27,486 03, and the net balance paid over to the Government after the prepay-ment of all expenses was \$68,848 02.

Fenian Movements-The Queen's Troops Deserting—Large Emigration to the States-The Saunders Kidnapping Case NEW YORK, October 26 .- The Herald' special from Toronto, says the Fenian ex-citement is increasing and great activity is manifested in military circles, and drills, organizations, enrolling volunteers, etc., are going on. Many soldiers in the regular reg going on. Many soldiers in the regular reg-iments are deserting to the States, and a large portion of the volunteers are believed to be Fenians. Many Scotchmen are join-ing the order in Montreal. A number of

the French have gone to Mexico.

The exodus from Canada to the States just now is very large. Three thousand families left Rouse's Point last year for America. American buyers spent a million dollars in this market last month. In the Saunders Kidnapping case the judge strongly urged a conviction on the jury who, unable to agree, have been locked up since Saturday, the judge declaring he will keep them confined until they give a verdict.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. -Here is the

THE MONROE DOURRING.—Here is the the whole story copied from Mr. Monroe's message, delivered Dec. 2, 1823:

With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and will not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence. independence, we have on great considera-tion and on just principles acknowledged, we would not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power is any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. toward the United States.

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent to kill, and the other a killing

Terrible Hurricane in the West Indies. Three Hundred Persons Killed.

Three Hundred Persons Killed.

New York, October 21.—Files of late West India papers turnish additional details of the terrific hurricane which swept over some Islands on the 6th of last month. In Gardaloupe it was particularly severe. Houses were lifted from the ground, torn to pieces and blown in fragments to a considerable distance, and the air was filled with the flying debris. In one town a hospital was blown down, and all its inmates were either killed or wounded. Between two hundred and three hundred persons altogether were and three hundred persons altogether were killed. The crops of the island were destroyed. Scarcely a tree was left standing, and it is believed that many vessels were stranded or sunk.

JAMES BUCHANAN. - The unkindest cut of all to James Buchanan, who served the Southern traitors with a servilities passed in the history of the country, is given in the late letter of Hon. Kenneth Raynor to D. William Eider, of Washington. Raynor puts his deliberate opinion on record

I must say that I regard James Buchana as more responsible for the disasters and horrors of the last four years than any man in the nation. The people of the South had very kindly feelings for him. In fact he was more popular with the ultra men of the South, on account of his connivance at the Kansas outrage, his dogma about ha ing no power to coerce a State, &c., then he was with the Union men. A remonstrance from him, a warning, a declaration that he must maintain the authority of the Government and see that the laws were executedthis, coming from a friend, would have induced the Secessionists to pause and consider, at least; it would have aroused and given confidence to the Union element of the South. It would, in my opinion, have averted the conflict. But he stood still and

THE FREEDMEN'S "BUREAU."-A few days since, says the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette, an ancient gentlewoman of color came into an office of the Freedmen's Bureau and inquired if that was the place where they kept the freedmen's bureaus. The they kept the they kept the freedmen's bureaus. The gentlemanly clerk was momentarily nonplussed, but, instantly recovering his wonted gravity blandly replied in the affirmative. Dinah, with an air of mystery' and speaking in a confidential whisper, said: "I have come for my bureau; now give me a pretty large one, with a glass top; I have a washstand at home, but it is too small to put my fivins in."

A miller had his neighbor arrested under the charge of stealing wheat from his mill, but being unable to substantiate the charge by proof, the court adjudged that the miller should make an apology to the accused.—
"Well," says he, "I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat—I can't prove it—and sorry for it."

Talleyrand being asked for his autograph y an English nobleman, promised to send im one in a few days, and thus kept his He sent him an invitation to dinner: Will you oblige me with your conpany to dinner, on Wennesday next, at eight o clock? I have invited a number of exceedingly clever persons, and do not like to be the only fool among them.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Chairman of the North Carolina Conention announced on the 19th ult. that he ad sent to New York for a National flag to hoist over the Capitol, as, after dilligent search, he could not procure one in the vi-

The freedmen of Lynchburg, Va., have ap ealed to their former masters for aid to emi rate to Liberia, for the purpose of carrying the civilization they have received in this ountry to that benighted land."

Thirty-four of the members of the Georgia Reconstruction Convention were unable take their seats until pardoned by President

Gov. Johnston of Georgia has requested the President not to remove the U.S. Military forces from that State until it completes its

On the 20th ult., for the first time since its capture in April, 1862, New Orleans was vithout a ship-of war moored in front of it. The oyster trade at Norfolk, Va., is very

Extensive fires are raging in the woods in everal counties in Virginia A large meeting of the friends of the Balti-

nore association for the improvement of the colored people, was held in Baltimore on the 25th ult. The meeting was addressed by Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio and Mr. Braith waite of England.

The population of Nashville, Tenn., previous to the war, was 28,000; now it is over 80,000.

A reverend gentleman from Florida is in Washington urging the colinization of the negroes upon the public lands in that State. A white man married a dusky damsel in Knoxville, Tenn., lately, and was driven out of town by the indignant citizens.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The negroes of Mississippi have been hoaxed with a story that on next Christmas day the Government is to give to each of them a tract of land, and many refuse to hire to the planters for a period extending beyond that time. Gov. Pierpont of Virginia has published a card, charging the Hon. Freeman Clark of the Treasury Department, in Washington, with having caused to be published, knowing it to be false, the statement that he (Pierpont) had said, "We, the people of the South, will not submit to be taxed to pay the Union war debt." The Freedmen's bureau will continue its

allows the negroes to testify in the courts, and puts a stop to the outrages upon the blacks. The South Carolina Legislature lately elected assembled in extra session on the 25th. Alex. H. Stephens, ex-Rebel Vice-President, left Washington on the 21st ult. for Georgia.

operations in South Carolina until that State

The Richmond City Government has been organized, the objectionable members having given up their claims to office.

At a Democratic meeting in New Orleans, on the 16th, resolutions were adopted asking that the same clemency be shown Jeff. Davis as to other Southers leaders, and denouncing Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner as having raised an un-American clamor for his

The military in the district of Charleston have been ordered to surrender to the civil tribunals the adjudication of all legal matters except such as relate to property in possession of the Government, and cases in which negroes are interested. The order calling for the organization of the colored militia has been countermanded.

The depredations of the bushwhackers upon the Southern Indians is the chief obstacle to the making of favorable treaties by the Government. The tribes have lost in this way \$4,500,000 worth of cattle during the

Over 19,000 Southern loyal Indians are now subsisted by the Government.