

SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Articles, with the above and similar captions, have been going the rounds of the Copperhead papers throughout the country. It may be only whistling to keep their courage up, but it is more likely that the natural sluggishness of their old foggy ideas has prevented them from discerning, what long ago has been patent to every one not blinded by partisan zeal or fossilized by the soporific influences of Copperhead conservatism.

It is the activity of robust, exuberant life and not the throes of dissolution, that characterizes the Republican party at the present moment. It is the natural diversity, of living, active, thinking, progressive minds, independently investigating great questions of civil policy, with the same high aim, and not the discordant jarring of antagonistic principles. No doubt all this seems strangely ominous to the dim vision of Copperheadism, but the intelligence of the country has realized that we are the progressive party of a progressive age in a progressive country.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

No. 2.

Inequality of Taxation. In order that we may be better appreciate the significance of the figures, which follow, it may be well to state that the law, as it now stands and is enforced, requires of each district to keep open its schools four months in each year or forfeit the State appropriation. Under these requirements, we find in Jefferson county, that a tax of 13 mills to the dollar is required to keep open the schools four months at an average rate of \$20 per month to teachers in Knox district, while its richer neighbor, Corcoran, is enabled to obtain 6 months school at an average teacher's salary of \$25, with a tax of only five mills to the dollar.

In Indiana county, Canoe district obtains four months school at \$16 per month for teachers, with a taxation of 13 mills to the dollar, while Saltzburgh district with 31 mills, obtains the same length of term and pays her teachers \$18 per month. Here again we find the same advantages gained by the richer district at less than one fourth the rate of taxation of the poorer.

In Lancaster county, East Hempfield has six months school at \$25, with a 13 mill tax, while West Lampeter has eight months at \$30 with a 1.5 mill tax. Here we find the poorer district would be obliged to bear 12 times as high a rate of taxation in order to gain the same educational advantages as its richer neighbor.

In Centre county, Taylor district has four months school at \$20, with a 12 mill tax, while Farmer's mills district obtains six months at \$28.53 with a two mill tax or about one-twelfth again.

In Bucks county, New Britain has five months at \$25, with a 12 mill tax, while Northampton has five months at \$26, with a 2 two mill tax or less than a twelfth.

In Luzerne county, Dennison has five months at \$17, with 13 mills, while New Columbia has seven months at \$18.86 with 1.5 mills or less than one-twelfth.

In Lebanon county, Heidelberg has five months at \$20, with a 12 mill tax, while Cornwall has six and one-half months at \$23, with a mill or one-eighth the rate of tax of the poorer district.

In Potter county, Sweden district has four months at \$18, with a 13 mill tax, while Coudersport has eight and one-half months at \$26, with a 2.5 mill tax, or one-thirtieth the rate of Sweden.

In Northampton Co., Moore district has four and two-third months at \$20 with a 20 mill tax, while Bethlehem Borough has nine months at \$33.84 with a 1 mill tax, or gets the same advantages at one-fifty-fourth part the rate of taxation of the poorer district.

The average rates of taxation in different counties, by comparison, show a like inequality. Thus Bucks county with an average taxation of 1.12 mills has an average salary of \$25.29, while Luzerne county, with a tax of 2.15 mills and a teacher's salary of \$22.39, has 5.76 months school, while Clearfield county has 4.29 months, with a salary of \$24.48 and a tax of 9.27 mills, or at about five times the rate of taxation required in Luzerne to obtain the same advantages.

\$25.50 per month, and obtains 7.34 months school at a tax of .66 mills.

Jefferson county has 4.7 months school at \$20.96 salary, with a tax of 9.6 mills. Here we find that Jefferson county, to enable her to pay the same wages to teachers, and to have the same length of school term would be compelled to levy a tax about twenty-six times as heavy as Montgomery. The average rate of taxation throughout the State is 3.27 mills. Yet leaving out the disparity in length of school term, we see the poor district of Moore in Northampton county, enduring a tax of 20 mills, or over six times the average of the State while the rich district of Oley in Berks, pays but 1 of a mill or less than one fourth the average of the State.

These are but a few of the hundreds and even thousands of instances of the gross inequality and injustice borne by the people under the present most unjust system of taxation. Surely no one will pretend that such results as these were intended to be produced, by the framers of our school laws.

THE SUNDAY PRESS.

Sunday papers have been tolerated, if not encouraged, in their violation of the Sabbath, until from timidity they have advanced to aggressiveness. The Philadelphia Press has essayed to lead their host in the assault upon religious observances and institutions, and defiance of the law of the land as well as the moral and religious sense of the People. Its editor shows his duplicity and inconsistency in a style that would be amusing if the subject were not one too serious for levity. Take the following from his defence: "Our reverend critics should understand that in a period, when, into a single hour, are frequently compressed the events of years, and when the evolutions and inventions of man are so numerous and rapid as to baffle imagination and defy parallel, the people on Sunday morning are just as anxious to know what transpired on Saturday as those on Monday are to learn what took place on Sunday. This is a thinking and reading age, and ours is a thinking and a reading country. Is God better served by spreading before his creatures good doctrines, or by allowing them to peruse whatever they can seize upon to fill their leisure Sabbath hours?"

The same plea, of a desire, might be made an excuse for every violation, of not only Sabbath and Sabbath laws, but also, of all other laws, and in accordance with this spirit we find in the same number an article of a full column in advocacy of running the city street cars for the accommodation of Sunday pleasure parties, quickly verifying the truth that "facilis descensus Avernus." But the editor speaks of spreading before his readers good doctrines during their leisure hours of the Sabbath, the paper from which this extract is made, contains 8 pages or 84 columns of printed matter, what are the good doctrines embodied in these 8 pages. About 16 columns are devoted to secular news embracing court proceedings, police reports, commercial and financial news, &c., two columns are given to church news and statistics, with but little of a religious character about them, 8 columns to exclusively business advertisements, 3 to amusements, operas, circuses, theatres, &c., 3 to tales and poetry, 6 to theatrical and dramatic criticisms, 4 to miscellaneous but not religious matter, 1 to the advocacy of Sunday railroad travel and Sunday amusements, and the remaining 44 columns are devoted to the Sunday question and an argument in favor of the abrogation of, not only, the Sabbath day, but also, of the moral law and the Decalogue.

One of these articles concludes thus: "In the present state each man is entitled to judge for himself how much, or what part of the day he will employ, and in what avocations, whether useful physical labor, in social visiting, attention to the sick and afflicted, in meetings for religious improvement, or in mental culture, literary or scientific; knowing that in the doing of all right things he is worshipping God."

We never had a very high opinion of the moral integrity of "The Press." Its tardiness in politics was absolutely disgusting and now its practical infidelity in religion, and open advocacy of the abrogation of all moral restraints make its very pages loathsome. He who introduces it into his family must have a strong faith in his own restraining influence, or small regard for the morals of his children.

OUR PUBLIC MEN.

"WE COMPLAIN that Pennsylvania does not occupy the position in the family of States to which she is entitled. Her wealth, the extent of her territory, her geographic position, and her wonderful resources entitle her to a rank, in fact, rather than in name, as the 'Keystone' of the great arch of the republic. But she does not stand thus. In Congress she occupies the position of a third or fourth-rate commonwealth, and is listened to only by courtesy, when others of far less magnitude in all that should constitute greatness, command attention. It is so in national conventions; it is so everywhere; and like a blind giant, possessing all the elements of strength and power, she is half the time powerless."

It is the Philadelphia Daily News that says that. Now, without stopping to inquire whether this is the naked truth, or an unwelcome exaggeration, the result of a morbid imagination, we may remark that a Commonwealth is not, and cannot be known in the national councils by its masses. It must be known and judged by its representative men. If Pennsylvania allows herself to be represented by her weaker men rather than by her stronger, or selecting her stronger men, she wisely rotates them into private life, just when they have acquired that experience and discipline which is essential to enable them to exert their powers influentially in public stations, she has really nothing to blame but her own stupidity. In all circles, public and private, where business is to be transacted, brains and experience count strongly. It depends little where the man who possesses these qualities was born or lives—he will have that consideration accorded to him that shows himself entitled. A complaint is made that Massachusetts and South Carolina have had more say in Congress than their proportion of the population would indicate they ought to have had, the answer is that those States have commonly sent their best men to Washington, and have had the wit to keep them there.

gentlemen has been there for so many years that he has become an expert in parliamentary tactics and all the arts of legislation. His constituents appreciate his powers and services, and keep him there. But a strong opposition is manifested elsewhere in the State, among special classes, to get rid of him, if possible, because of his marked pre-eminence. The croakers would drive all the brains in Congress in Pennsylvania into retirement, and then mourn all the louder that she was stripped of her due share of influence.

Pennsylvania is not deficient in men of large abilities for any kind of service. The misfortune is that this sort do not as often get into public employments as the general welfare requires. Of late years Philadelphia while exceptions must be allowed in her favor, has been so remiss in promoting her ablest men that she ought to maintain silence no matter what disparagement the Commonwealth may rest under.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

EQUALIZING SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The men who fought and won the battles of the Government, and thus maintained it in power, have not been treated altogether fairly so far as bounties are concerned. The men who first enlisted feel that injustice has been done them, in the matter that, while they served long and faithfully without extra pay, others who went into the army after the hard fighting and marching were done, secured fortunes. In a plain common sense view, the injustice is highly offensive, and the friends of the soldier, in, as well as out of Congress, are determined that there shall be at least an equalization of bounties, that the men who were willing to meet the first furious attack of treason, shall be recompensed and paid equally with those who enlisted when the battle was more than half fought and won. The bill of Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, which is now before the House, proposes to equalize the bounties to soldiers, by providing for a uniform bounty of \$100 per year, computing for the whole period of service, and counting of the whole term of enlistment. This measure is approved as one which will do full justice to all our fighting men, and we trust that it will become a law as speedily as possible.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS IS DEAD.

The telegraph brings the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS of Maryland. He was born in Annapolis in 1817, graduated at Hampden Sydney College was elected a Representative in Congress from Baltimore in the 34th, 35th and 36th Congresses, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1863 he was elected to the 38th Congress, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He failed to obtain the nomination for a seat in the present Congress. He was the author of a paper most remarkable for vigor and fearlessness, whatever may be said of its other qualities.

Mr. DAVIS possessed various and exact culture, and in the department of literature, was the author of several attractive volumes. He was a man of rare genius; decidedly the ablest man in Maryland. He possessed a finished and graceful delivery, the effect of which was damaged in large rooms by lack of proper tone of voice. He was a radical thinker, and a man of great moral courage. He dared to differ from the most powerful. By his intrepidity he imparted an impulse to the cause of Freedom in Maryland, which must hand down his name with increasing lustre to posterity.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statement of number of volunteers called from each State. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. The Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, has furnished a statement of the number of volunteers called for by the President at various periods. The first call was for 75,000; the second, in July, 1864, for 500,000; and the third, in December, for 300,000, namely:

Table with 3 columns: State, Aggregate, reduced to the three States, and year's standard. Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Dist. Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas, and Total.

This information was called for to facilitate the business of the special committee on the war debt of the loyal States, to whom it has been referred.

DEATH OF A NOTED DIVINE. The Lutheran Church of the United States mourns the death of Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., L. L. D., which event transpired in Baltimore, on Friday last.

The American says Dr. Kurtz was most favorably known to the citizens of Baltimore and indeed of the entire State, and as an able theologian, a devout Christian, and possessing many excellent traits of character. By virtue of his talents he received the degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Literature and Laws from the College of the English Lutheran Church, of which denomination he was for about forty years an efficient pastor. Dr. Kurtz was connected for many years with the Lutheran publications, and occupied the editorial chair with vigor and faithfulness. He was also the author of a number of works, the titles of some of which: "Why are you a Lutheran?" "Baptism," and a "Prayer book, &c." Many of his editorials in the "Lutheran Observer" evinced a high degree of theology and its concomitant subjects. He has gone to his rest full of honors, having lived to the advanced age of 71 years. As a zealous and useful Christian, a learned man and a good citizen, Dr. Kurtz will long be remembered in this community. The funeral of the deceased took place on the afternoon of New

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1866. THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Now in New York engaged upon their report, will not be ready, so they inform the Secretary of the Treasury, to submit their report to him for two weeks yet. The Secretary will have it under advisement for at least two weeks. It will not be submitted to Congress, therefore, before the first of February. It will be a most voluminous document, covering several hundred pages. The Committee on Ways and Means are very anxious to have this report.

A RELOGIST WANTED. The committee appointed to secure a proper person to pronounce the eulogy on the life and character of the late President Lincoln have thus far been unable to secure any one. Both Stanton and Holt have declined. Neither of them have assigned any reason therefor, further than they have not time to attend to it.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE. Applications are being filed upon the Secretary of War and General Grant from volunteer soldiers, asking to be discharged the soldier alleging that they see no further use for their services and they are anxious to retire to civil pursuits. It is the settled policy of the department to abridge the military force, and to secure as rapidly as possible and to as small a compass as the exigencies of the war will permit.

THE WAR DEBT. One of the first things to be done in Congress next week is to take up the question of assumption of the local State war debt. There is reported a large number of Congressmen in favor of such a course.

LATE INDIAN OUTRAGES. A copy of a letter from Gen. Pope to General Sully, dated at Sioux City, December 9th, 1865, received by Commissioner Cooley of the Indian Bureau, states that a trader at Fort Snelling reported a large number of Indians along Missouri river, who are very friendly to the whites. The chiefs of these parties were highly displeased with outrages committed by Indians at Kayer Pope and are returning all stolen goods and horses that can be recovered to General Sully. They intend to deliver up the Indians who shot the white traders.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION. Senator Lane of Kansas, it is understood will make a speech soon after the re-assembly of Congress, strongly endorsing the President's reconstruction policy. Senator Wade of Ohio, is entitled to the floor on the subject, and will make an equal before the law under cover of which most of the speeches on restoration are made.

THE WHITE HOUSE. The visitors at the White House on business with the President were granted early interviews to day the crowd dispersing before two o'clock. A number of Senators called on the President, but most of those present were not admitted to parades, and asking employment.

A CAVALRY LEADER IN TROUBLE. This evening's Republican says that it has been in the hands of the proper authorities a statement signed by over thirty officers under the command of a Major General who has distinguished himself as a cavalry officer under Sheridan, to the effect that at a public meeting in Texas, a judge Hancock, an ex-Brigadier, made a treasonable speech and that the Major General aforesaid who was drunk allowed and endorsed all that Hancock said. The removal of this General is earnestly demanded.

LAND GRANT TO MISSOURI. Under the swamp land grant of 1860, swamp selections in the former Jackson, now Centre land district, covering 471,727 acres, has been granted to the State of Missouri, for which a patent from the United States has just been prepared, with a view to its transmission to the Governor of that State.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT. Orders for mustering out the 18th, 143d and 46th Illinois Infantry, and 210th and 17th Illinois Cavalry, 1st battery of Kentucky Artillery, and 2d Wisconsin Cavalry have just been issued.

SCOTCH WHEAT FOR DISTRIBUTION. Nine different varieties of wheat were to day received at the Bureau of Agriculture, from Glasgow, Scotland, for distribution; also two varieties of rye grain seed.

A CLERGYMAN WANTS TO CARRY THE MAIL. A Virginia clergyman writes to the Post office Department, asking for a mail contract. He states that he does not know as he can take the oath of allegiance, for he has prayed in the pulpit during the war for the success of the Southern cause, but as the prayers were never answered, he is of the opinion that he is not bound by the oath, and that therefore he remains a loyal citizen.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. Are becoming unusually large during the past few days. They range from one to two millions per day, and occasionally exceed the latter amount.

THE SUPREME COURT. The last case argued in the Supreme Court to day was No. 96 irregular docket, being that of Evan Rogers against the city of Burlington. RECOGNITION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The President will send to Congress tomorrow on Monday a copy of all of the diplomatic correspondence on Mexican affairs. It is believed that it will contain a letter from Napoleon directed to Secretary Seward, asking for the recognition of Maximilian, and the latter's reply thereto.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, and was called so order by the President pro tem., Mr. Foster.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of two citizens of Boston, asking for indemnity from the British Government for the loss of a ship burned by the Alabama, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the colored citizens of Mississippi and Alabama, asking for their judicial rights before the law, which was referred to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sumner presented a protest from the colored citizens of Colorado against the recognition of that State on account of the injustice done to their race in the newly formed constitution.

Mr. Chandler presented the protest of the citizens of Michigan against the removal of the reciprocity treaty, except upon terms that will protect American commerce.

Mr. Morgan offered the memorial of the Union League Club of New York, asking that Congress give to the widow of the late President the amount of salary for the full term of the printing of one hundred thousand copies of the late message of the President with the reports of General Grant and Schurz, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull offered a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Also, a bill to guarantee freedom to the colored people in the States lately in rebellion.

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Mr. Sumner presented a resolution calling upon the President for detailed information respecting the appointment of Provisional Governors, how they were paid, and whether they took the oath of allegiance, &c., which was adopted.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1866. Mr. Sumner offered a bill providing for the revision of the statutes of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution, submitting the following article as an amendment to the Constitution: "No power shall exist in Congress to provide for the payment of any person or persons for or on any account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves in the United States, and no appropriation of money shall ever be made by law of Congress for that purpose. The article was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull introduced two bills, of which he had given previous notice, a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a bill to guarantee freedom to the colored citizens of the States lately in rebellion.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the Senate adjourned at 12.30, to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various resolutions of inquiry were passed, including one offered by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the suppression of polygamy in Utah.

On motion of Mr. Pike, of Maine, the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for drawbacks of the duties paid on material entering into the construction of American ships, in order to compete with those of foreign construction on equal terms.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the message.

After a prolonged discussion the Committee rose and adjourned till Monday.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—Hon. Eli Slicer, Secretary of the Freedmen's Bureau, received a letter from Governor Curtin, dated at Matanzas, Cuba, December 28, 1865, in which he speaks of certain letters which he (the Governor) has forwarded, and which he supposed the Secretary of the Commonwealth had certainly received. These letters Mr. Slicer has seen, but in his present letter the Governor gives the substance of his announcement in missing letters, which is of considerable importance to the people.

He says that during the first week of his experience in Cuba the heat set very hard upon him, and he became so afflicted with the disease, but that of late the climate had acted like a charm upon him. His physician has advised him to remain for some time longer, and he is therefore determined to take the full benefit of his original intention, as announced in his message, and to remain in Cuba until the middle of February, and prolong his stay until the middle or latter part of February, when he thinks he may return with safety.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE. Mr. David McConaughy, who, on Wednesday, contested the seat of C. M. Duncan, the sitting Senator from the Nineteenth District, embracing the counties of Adams and Franklin, will not rely so much upon the additional soldiers' votes that came in after Duncan had received his certificate as upon his allegation that a number of votes of deserters were received for Duncan. Indeed, it is virtually conceded that the thirty-one votes purporting to have been cast at Victoria, Texas, on last election day, are fraudulent, and Mr. McConaughy abandons them.

The Union candidate for District Attorney in Franklin county, whose election would have been a certainty if these votes were counted, has declined to contest in court, and has conceded his seat to Duncan, and after receiving his certificate as upon the certificate of the returns of the judges, he returns, which were postmarked Philadelphia, and duplicates of which reached the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office, Nov. 20th, 1865, have not been placed on file here as official papers, and certificates of the returns in which they were included, will not be made for the purpose of throwing doubt on the validity of the votes as "purporting to have been cast." It is said that the friends of Duncan have the most voluminous evidence in relation to these returns, embracing the affidavits of the Captain of one of the companies in which this vote purports to have been cast, together with the testimony of the judges of the election, whose names are signed to the returns, to the effect that they never signed the papers.

Col. McClure advances a very curious theory in regard to the soldiers' vote, which he does not believe is genuine. He asserts that it was concocted by the enemies of McConaughy for the purpose of throwing odium and discredit upon the effort that would be made to oust Duncan upon general allegations of fraud. In other words, while he does not defend the returns, he will not believe that Republicans were concerned in getting them up. This question will, doubtless, never be decided for the reason that there is nothing about the returns, as sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Prothonotaries of Franklin and Adams counties, to indicate who sent them, and it is a little doubtful if anybody will step forward and assume the responsibility.

The whole matter, therefore, hinges upon the alleged voting of deserters. There are only twenty-five of a majority to overcome on Duncan's certificate, and this, it is said, can be wiped out, though the testimony in this case, will amount to many pages of foolscap, and will do far more good authority, that the Committee drawn to try this case will submit to the Attorney General for his decision the question whether the act of Congress, which prohibits deserters from the army of the United States from voting, can be so construed as to include the exercise of his franchise in the election of State officers. If this is done, then the fate of Mr. McConaughy will be to a great extent dependent upon the nature of the Attorney-General's decision.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Movements of Gen Crawford—Reported Designs on Monterey—Recruiting Going on.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5. Additional accounts from Brownsville say that General Crawford has plenty of funds. His chief of staff, Col. A. P. Keed, is rapidly raising recruits in Brownsville, enlisting United States soldiers still in the United States service, and promising them discharge as soon as the necessary papers are made out and forwarded. There has been no interference with this proceeding by our authorities as yet.

Recruiting offices are opening in other parts of Texas. One of the recruiting officers informed the correspondent of the New Orleans Times that a force is to come from New York in addition to that being raised on the Rio Grande. A camp is being established near Brownsville, with sufficient supplies.

General Mejia is aware of General Crawford's movements. The Brownsville correspondent of the Times, under date of the 30th of December, says:

Gen. R. Clay Crawford has arrived at Brownsville with the appointment of General in the Mexican and Republican army, and authority to recruit on the American division for the Republican service under his command.

General Crawford established recruiting offices at Brownsville and other places in Texas, and the enlistments were already progressing rapidly.

It is reported that Gens. Law Wallace and Logan are connected with the movement, and are soon expected to arrive. Cavado, the celebrated Mexican filibuster, was expected with a large sum of money to recruit a large number of men for the

AFTER THE WAR.

The Tribune, looking over the field since the war, discourses some curious things thus: "One of our leaders is now in charge of a machine for patent pumping; another is building a railway through the oil country. One of the first soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is in the pistol business; another keeps a retail grocery store; while one of Sherman's most trusted lieutenants is a claim agent. One Major General prints a weekly journal in Baltimore. Some of our officers were drafted into Congress; others are on their way to distant Courts to represent the honor of a nation they did so much to sustain. These starred and belted gentlemen go to take the command of regiments and to become agents and partners and dealers, perhaps with the orderly who stood before their tents, or the private who held their stirrups. So with the Generals of the rebellion. The greatest of them all is now a teacher of mathematics in a university. Sherman is a daily practitioner at the express and railroad business. The ex-dreaded Beauregard will sell you a ticket from New Orleans to Jackson; and, if you want to send a couple of hams to a friend in Richmond, Joe Johnson, once commander of great armies, will carry them. The man whose work secured the capture of Orleans, edits an indifferent newspaper in Orleans, while the commander of the rebel cavalry at Corinth is his local reporter. Marshall practices law in New Orleans; Forrest is running a saw mill; Dick Taylor is now having a good time in New York; Roger A. Pryor is a daily practitioner at our courts, and so with the rest of this bold, vindictive and ambitious race of men. The Government against which they warred is now their friend and protector."

Direct vote for President. The proposition to amend the Constitution and to give the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, will certainly pass both Houses of Congress, and come before the people for ratification. The qualification demanded is that the voter must be a citizen of the United States, of twenty-one years of age, not under conviction of any infamous crime, who can read and write, and who shall have resided for one year in the State, and six months in the district where such qualified persons shall offer to vote. Making intelligence a basis on which to rest a qualification as a voter, has long been demanded in this country, and that the ignorant have in any way controlled the election, and that all possible danger of such ever being the case should be guarded against. In a land of free schools and a free press, no man unable to read is rationally entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise. By a direct vote of the people for President and Vice President, we shall get rid of the last direct influence of the dead carcass of slavery on the body politic. It will be conceding, in reality, the proper power to the governing masses—giving only to such as represent, in their own intelligence and vigor, the dignity and force of the government, the right of choosing those who are to wield its authority.

Laws of Newspapers.

The courts have settled the following points: 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to receive their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers do not express their dissent to the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible, till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. Refusing to take a paper from the office or removing it, without giving notice, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. A postmaster neglecting to inform the publishers when a paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable for the subscription price.

Strange Infatuation.

It is reported from Washington that certain Western members, representing constituents who are using corn for fuel, have expressed their determination to propose an alteration in the tariff likely to secure home industry against foreign competition. This is the kind of wisdom that would lead a man whose house was on fire to refuse to permit the use of water to save it. The free-trader stands ready with the specious and false theory of protection, and says, "We have no surplus products of the soil. Now we are not buying abroad, but do we pay with our surplus products? The answer is found in the astounding fact, that while the corn of the West is being burnt as fuel, we are importing foreign goods and wastes at the rate of \$100,000,000 per annum."

With these facts staring him in the face, the Representative in Congress who persists in opposing protection to American industry and capital, whereby a market for all we can raise would be created, is a monument of stupidity, or worse.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

Palmerstoniana.—The Nation tells two stories of Lord Palmerston never before in print. On one occasion, when a vote of censure was proposed in Parliament upon his ministry, a friend asked him what the Government intended to do. "Well," he said, "there are three distinct propositions before the House. We shall take a few words from the first, add a few from the second, and transpire a few from the third, and then we shall have a resolution of our own which will be as clear as mud." Again, at the time that the Schleswig-Holstein broglio was just beginning to bore the world in the autumn of 1863, an eminent English diplomatist went to call upon the Premier to ask for information on the subject. After hearing his request Lord Palmerston thought a while, and then answered in his short jerky manner, "Yes, quite right, to come to me. Very different, to question that of Schleswig-Holstein, and there were never but two people who really understood it—myself and— But then you see the misfortune is, that—is dead and I have forgotten it."

Size of the West.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Wisconsin sixty. Missouri is larger than all New England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland or Scotland or Portugal and equal Belgium, Scotland, and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Great Flood in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River?

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 29. We are now having a very destructive flood, carrying with it all the logs lying in the West Branch of the Susquehanna. It is estimated that from sixty to seventy million feet of saw logs, valued at nearly a million of dollars, have passed this place within the last twenty-four hours. This is the heaviest loss ever sustained by the lumbermen on this river.

Immigration.

During the month of November 20,870 immigrants arrived at New York, 13,179 being Germans. From January 1 to December 1, 1865, the number that arrived has been 188,204, of whom 72,996