Mr. Cessna's course, for the last four years.

has won for him a host of friends, both a home and abroad. When the war broke out, he placed himself, at once, upon the side of the Government. His first great aim, as a Democrat, was to bring the Democratic party. up to the support of the war. To this end he labored constantly and earnestly. He was every where received as a War Democrat, and while the least conceivable hope appeared in favor of committing the Democratic party to the support of the Administration Mr. Cessna endeavored to shape its course to that end, but when the Democracy declared that the war was a failure, and in favor o Peace, he saw no other honorable course let him, but to identify himself with the party that was determined to vindicate the law and suppress treason. From the day that he first announced himself in favor of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln, he has been received and acknowledged as one of the leaders of our own party everywhere. During the canvass which followed, he labored night and day, to bring about a triumph.

At the late State Convention he was chose

its Chairman, and the policy fore-shadowed in his speech, on taking the chair, was taken as the keynote for the platform of principles on which our ticket was to go before the masses. The same Convention, by a unanimous vote, selected him as the Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, a position not of his own seeking, which was conferred upon him for his well known energy and zeal for the cause of his country. The canvass was a short and decisive one, so short, in fact that many of our friends thought it beyond the range of possibility to arouse the people to such an extent, as to guarantee us a complete victory. The country had just passed through a terrible ordeal of war, and settled down to enjoy the quiet of peace, while the army which had been so formidable in bringing Union victories, by both bayonet and ballot had gone back to the plough, the loom, and the anvil, and no one was prepared to say what formidable obstacles the canvass would develope. Doubt and uncertainty loomed up on every hand. Our antagonists were buoy ant with hope. They told us that we could no longer "vote the army," as they were pleased to term it, nor could we excite the At this juncture Mr. Cessna took the helm. He labored earnestly, never for a moment deviating or swerving from his purpose to he will receive the nomination for Governor in the attitude of a fawn in the tigers's jun at the hands of the Union State Convention, and if he does, we have no hesitation in saying that he will be elected by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for that

The contest which took place in this coun ty was very much to be deplored, but under the circumstances, it could not have been avoided, unless one or the other of the candidates had withdrawn his name, which we sup pose, neither felt like doing, and the only plan that has been practiced here, to settle the claims of candidates, has been by submitting them to a County Convention, and the highly esteemed and frequently honored, and had he received the sanction of a majority of the convention, no people would have made more strenuous efforts to advance him to the Gubernatorial chair than the Union citizens of Bedford county.

office in this State.

STEVENS' SPEECH.

On our first page will be found the speech of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, on reconstruction, delivered in the House of Representatives Dec. 18. 1865. We publish it not as Republican doctrine (for he, himself says that party) but as an exposition of the views of throw aside the leading strings of party and her political prostitution will be complete think and speak boldly and honestly upon the great questions of the day. However much politicians deprecatehis boldness, all give and the courage to announce them. Stevens has never been a favorite with wire working politicians, for the reason, that, they were unable to lead and too timid to follow him except at a long way behind.

A MISSISSIPPI paper is complaining that a great number of farms are running to waste dred and ninety feet, and that they must fore than one half of them are overrun at this rate, soon be destroyed. with broom sedge grass' "and there is no prospect of improvement unless the freedto the freedmen, and the latter will have seems to be determined on. some inducement to go to work.

THE ASSESSOR of Internal Revenue for Britain in aid of the Freedmen of America. the third district of Georgia reports that This is something in keeping with a people after assiduous efforts he has been able to who love to be regarded as being the leaders find in his district of over twenty populous in civilization and works of humanity. counties, but one man who could take the test oath necessary to an appointment as an assistant assessor. As a consequence, the Illinois, is duly accredited, by the Directors Assessor thinks it will be necessary to modi- of the National Lincoln Monument Associafy the law, or the assessment of taxes cannot tion, to make collections for that object in

The year 1865 was more than ordinaily crowded with great events. The year ipon which we have just entered bids fair to equal or even surpass it in the importance antiquity to the present day, there has exis the world would endure six thousand years, and that at the end of that period the present dispensation would cease and the Sabbatical rest or Millenlum begin. This opinon was held by the earliest commentators upon prophecy and was taught by many eminent christians of early times, such as Justin Martyr, Irenaeus, Tertullian and others. The commonly received chronology of the Scriptures, being no part of the inspired record, is generally agreed among commentators to be defective; it makes the six thousand years extend about one hundred

and thirty-three years in the future. Emi-

nent chronologists differ in their calculations,

making the six thousand years end at vari-

ous periods from the close, of 1865 up to

1998 or 2000; some of the most distinguish-

ed making it end with 1865. Again there is a period, more frequently alluded to than any other in prophetic and sixty years of Daniel, at the expiration of which the power of the man of sin is to be destroyed and the millenial period to begin. The chief difficulty, respecting this period, is to find its commencement, and this has generally been placed by protestant ommentators in the year 606 A. D. when the Papacy was established by the decree of Phocas, and about which time also Mohammedanism arose. One or both of these is regarded as that power pointed out in scripure, which is to run a bloody and tyrranic al course of twelve hundred and sixty years and then terminate in a sudden and terrible overthrow. Many able commentators agree upon this period and Faber, whose schem and calculations are the most elaborate and complete embracing and harmonizing the prophecies of Daniel and John, solving more difficulties, answering more objections and throwing more light upon Revelation tance of an appropriation has endured nearly than any other, makes the twelve hundred six times as high a rate of taxation. and throwing more light upon Revelation and sixty years end with 1865.

On the supposition that Poperv is the vstem indicated there are certainly some striking concurrences taking place, not the least among which is the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The Universe, a paper of the Roman Catholic Church, published in Philadelphia thus groups together the dangers which seem to be gathering

round the head of the Pan'al church : "Our illustrious Holy Father, the most gracious of all the Popes, is now beset by new dangers. The Emperor of Catholic France is deserting him; Victor Emanuel is incessantly plotting for his ruin in every direction; hordes of armed brigands, incited to pillage and invasion by Ltale and control of the property of the control of the con pleased to term it, nor could we excite the passions of the people with patriotic appeals. And many of us thought there might be too much truth in the latter statement; but we were the statement in the latter statement in the latter statement. The process of dead. Pimodan is no more. Mgr. Meroden never hesitated to place confidence in the man of splendid capacities in military mat men who had met the enemy face to face. of health. And the Papal soldiers, though brave and true as soldiers can be, are out-matched in numbers, ten to one, by the plundering troops of the surrounding eneconquer the last remnant of treason at home, and he wound up his successful labors on the 2d Tuesday of October last, with one of the most brilliant victories that could be desired by any party. We may earnestly hope that

WELL DONE. On Thursday last Mr. Donovan of Phila delphia read a bill in the State Senate to allow passenger railway cars to run on all days of the week. The Speaker referred it to the committee on Vice and Immorality. Mr. Donovan requested that it should be re ferred to the Railroad Committee, but the Speaker said it would be referred to the Committee he had named, because it had reference to the morality of the community We are heartily glad to see a man in the result of the Convention is always accepted as Speaker's chair who has the moral courage final. Col. Jordan has many claims upon to deal with things as they deserve, and our people, by whom he has always been who dares to set his face sternly against any attempt to obtain from our State Legislature any further license for Sabbath desecration. If we had a few more men of the same stamp, as officers and magistrates, in toward remedying the present deplorable laxity of public morals. All hail we say, to tion of the fisheries. Those streams were the Speaker of the Senate. May there be many to imitate his example.

NEW JERSEY, for the first time in man he is speaking for himself and not for the years, has loyal and true men in the control of her Legislature. Both branches are one of the leading minds in Congress. In Union Republican. When Gov. Ward is these days of toadyism, it is refreshing to inaugurated, the political purification of a find a public man who has the courage to State which so long shamed her sisters by

A PROPOSITION is before Congress to con Copperheads may revile him, and weak kneed vert Arlington Heights into a soldiers home. It is already the last resting place him credit for independent and original views of thousands of dead loyal heroes, and should always be reserved as a resort for the brave and a home for the defenders of the country

It is claimed that the celebrated American Falls of St. Anthony are rapidly undergoing a change; that during the past two years, they have receded about three hun-

THE NEW York Herald, speaking of the men can be induced to go to work." Let Fenian Convention now in session in that the white men who own this land go to work cit, says that there appears to be plenty of and the whole difficulty will be obvia d, loud talk, eloquent debate and splendid and if they will not do that, let them sell it speeches, but little of a practical character

COLLECTIONS are being made in Great

WM. GRENNELL, Esq., of Springfield. Pennsulvania, deserged and lie

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

NUMBER 111. Inequality of Appropriations. Before making any comparison of the apof its bearing upon our immediate future as propriations we would refterate the fact that a nation. But if the predictions, of the the various school districts are required to nost eminent students of prophecy, for keep open their schools for the full term of nundreds of years past, are to be relied on, four this ths, in order to obtain their portion there is a probability that it may be big of the State appropriation. It follows therewith events of the highest importance to fore that where a tax has been laid sufficient all men and nations. From the remotest to keep open the schools six or eight months, the amount must be reduced to the proportion ted a deep seated belief or tradition, that required for four months, in order to show the actual inequality existing. Thus Clear-field county, faised by taxation \$19080.15 and obtained 4.29 months school, at the same rate the amount required to keep open her of the appropriation would have been \$17,-790,35, this amount she was obliged to raise to obtain an appropriation of \$1765.10 or not quite one-tenth of the amount of the tax, The rate of taxation absolutely necessary for this purpose was 5.01 mills. Delaware county raised by taxation \$38,413,68 and had 9.15 months school, at the same rate, the amount required to keep open her schools four months and obtain her appropriation would have appropriation of \$2678.44, or nearly onesixth of the amount required to be raised by taxation, and only requiring a rate of taxation of .57 mills. Here we see the rich and densely populated county of Delaware is ena-bled to obtain nearly twice as large an approeriptures, known as the twelve hundred priation from the State, in proportion to the amount required to be raised by taxation, as the poorer and more sparsely settled county of Clearfield and this with less than oneeighth the rate of taxation.

Fulton county raised by taxation \$7,929.55. and kept her schools open four months and obtained an appropriation of \$788.58 or less than one tenth of the amount required to be raised by taxation. This required a rate of taxation of 2.02 mills.

Montgomery county with a tax of \$62,193-46 had 7.34 months school, at the same rate four months, would, have required \$33,892. 89, enabling her to obtain an appropriation of \$6534.94 or nearly one fifth of the required tax, while her rate of taxation was only .30

Here again we find the richer county of Montgomery obtaining twice as large a proportionate appropriation as the poorer county of Fulton. Though Fulton to obtain her pit-

Forest county raised by taxation \$1609.08 o secure four months and obtain an appropriation of \$81.12 or about one twentieth of he amount of its tax. To obtain this amount

equired a rate of taxation of 3.5 mills. Bucks county raised by taxation \$62,936 33 and had 8.28 months school. At the same rate four months would have required \$30, 404.98 or almost one-fifth of the amount she raised by taxation. To obtain this amoun only required a tax rate of .54 mills. Here we find the richer county obtaining about four times as large a proportionate appropriation as the poorer, though necessarily enduring but one-sixth as high a rate of taxation. These are but a few instances out of many hat may be found by reference to the report of 1864, but they are sufficient to demonstrate the fact that the present method of appropriating the public found, set aside for school ourposes, is as grossly unequal and unjust as he present method of taxation, and that it is like manner discriminates against the poore and in favor of the richer counties. Some of

Fisheries of Pennsylvania.

One of the most respectable assemblages of citizens of Pennsylvania, that has been convened in the State capital for many years was that of the delegates to the Fish convention which met in the House of Representatives yesterday. Six hundred dele- journed. gates presented credentials as representatives of different localities. It was composed of earnest and energetic men, met together for the advancement of an object involving questions of almost vital importance to the masses of the people. At all times, the question of cheap food is worthy the attention of the business man and the legislator; and any movement calculated to secure this economy in the price of the necssaries of life, is deserving the support of influential men of all parties.

The opening of the Susquehanna river to the free passage of fish, by the alteration of the dams now obstructing that stream and its tributaries, has for years past been felt our State, to enforce the Sabbath laws we rations which now own dams in those have, and prosecute offenders instead of streams, were allowed the right to erect winking at their offences, it would go far such works it was never for a moment supposed that the result would be the destrucregarded as public highways. When their use was conceded to corporations, it was not contemplated that from such use, by other parties, their products, which are really the gift of God, would be impaired and hope lessly ruined. But such has been the case Extensive and valuable fisheries, at one time employing many people, which created large revenues and afforded cheap food for the laborer, have been abandoned, because the dams thus erected in these streams prevented the passage of fish to those waters. Science and mechanism have since demonstrated the fact that dams can be erected so as to afford the passage of fish. It has also been established that dams can be altered ing along streams in Pennsylvania, which

THE Governor of Minnesota, in his last the law of white and black men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1866. Washington, Jan. 9, 1866.
The movement for the organization of a new party, of which certain newspapers have been prophesying, was made in the fotise to-day by Mr. D. W. Voorhees, of indiana, who introduced a resolution indersing the President's policy, and making one of his old-fashioned speeches against it.

John A. Bingham replied with telling freet One service and one or who described in the free of the control of the

John A. Bingham replied with telling effect. One sentence evoked uncontrollable applianse both on the floor and in the gallery; that in which he said that if the collision should come between the Unionists and the President which the gentleman seemed to anticipate, and the President should be left with no supporters save such men as met with Mr. Voorhees at Chicago to prenounce the war a failure, then all he had to say was, God help the President and save the Repubthe war a failure, then all he had to say was, God help the President and save the Republic. Nearly the full Union strength votthe Senate adjourned. ed to refere the resolution to the Reconstruction Committee.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE Is having prepared a statement showing the quantity and price of every article pur-chased by the subsistence Department, from the begining to the end of the rebellion.

AMENDMENTS OF REVENUE LAWS. Collector Granniss, of Cleveland, is among the custom officers now here in consultation with the Commissioner of Customs, relative to the proposed amendments to the Revenue Law for the prevention of smuggling on the Northern frontier. The collectors held another consultation with Mr. Sar-

SURGEON GENERAL WOODS. Brevet Brigadier General R. C. Woods, late Assistant Surgeon General at Louisville Kentucky, has been assigned to duty at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.

FREEDMAN'S SCHOOLS. A report received at the Freedmen's Bureau to-day shows that in Missouri there are in operation nineteen colored schools, with twenty-three teachers and thirteen hundred and forty-nine scholars. In Arkansas there are thirteen schools, with seventeen teachers and fourteen hundred and sevents agent scholars. seventy-eight scholars.

REVENUE DECISION. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that canal boats duly enrolled and licensed on which tonnage has been paid, are not liable to the Internal Revenue tax. REBEL INCENDIARIES.

THE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE. To-day, were seven hundred and twenty-To-day, were seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The receipts, from July 1st up till date are one hundred and eighty-seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. The Commissioner is confident that the receipts will reach three hundred millions for the fiscal year. The distileries are beginning to be heard from.

RECONSTRUCTION SPEECHES Twenty-nine names are now on the Speaker's list for speeches on reconstruction in Committee of the Whole, and three or four are added for every one that has yet come off. Col. Deming, of Connecticut, has the floor for to-morrow. He will take strong ground in favor of Congressional power in the premises, and will heartily unite with the President in demanding irreversible guarantee for the freedmen.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1866. SENATE.

The result of the late vote in Washington the results of this inequality and injustice will on the suffrage question was presented. A resolution was adopted calling on the Presiissued forbidding the exportation of arms across the Mexican frontier, and asking whether the order was not a violation of neutrality with Mexico. Another was also estigate the claims for compensation of lov al slave owners, whose slaves had joined the Union army, had not been appointed. Ad-

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced, and referred, for the disposition of Government lands in the Southern States as homesteads; to amend the act to establish a railway be-tween Washington and New York; to ascer-tain and adjust claims for injury to, or de-struction of, property; by the military, dur-ing the rebellion; to grant additional boun-ties to soldiers who enlisted in the early part of the way. A resolution was educated calling the war. A resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to kidnapping of the child of an American lady, by Maximillian, in the city of Mexico. Another was also adopted instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report on the propriety of League Island as the site for a navy-yard. resolution declaring that the national press shall not be withdrawn from the lateits tributaries, has for years past been felt as one of stern necessity. When the corporations which now own dams in those streams, were allowed the right to erect such works it was never for a moment sup-The bill denouncing polygamy, dethat, like its twin-sister, slavery it should be swept from the Territories, and pledging the power of the Government for that purpose was passed. Adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 9 1866.

SENATE. Wm. J. McDonald was, by resolution, appointed chief clerk. A resolution, offered by Mr. Sumner, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent the kidnapping of freedmen and their im-portation to other countries, was adopted. No other business of importance was trans-

The special committee on the bill establishing a railway between Washington and New York was announced; Mr. Stevens is chairman. A long discussion here ensued HOUSE. chairman. A long discussion here ensued in relation to the bill passed some days ago, been established that dams can be altered so as te secure this object. Other States, by these means, have restored fisheries impaired by this influence, and the people livitance of the States of facilitate railroad communication between the States. Mr. Washburne charged Mr. Baldwin with saying that the bill was intended not as a blow at railroad monopolies, but for the purpose of releiving the Illinois Central Railroad from certain obligations. ing along streams in Pennsylvania, which once abounded with fish, but which have been gradually drawn hence to other waters to spawn and multiply, not only ask for a restoration of blessings bestowed by God, as a free offering to all.—Harrisburg requested to return the bill to the House. A resolution was adopted instructing the Mili-ABOUT \$14,000 have already been disbursed in paying the army up to December 31. All officers and men who served to that date will be at once paid in full.

The lobbies of Congress are now bilious with borers having in band any quantity of railroad projects. Congress is not the only legislative body threatened by this influence.

The Governor of Minnesota in his leaf tary Committee to inquire into the practicability of converting the Arlington estate into a home for wounded and disabled soldiers, with the view of establishing an invalid corps to manufacture army and navy stores. Mr. Voorhees' resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the practicability of converting the Arlington estate into a home for wounded and disabled soldiers, with the view of establishing an invalid corps to manufacture army and navy stores. Mr. Voorhees' resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the practicability of converting the Arlington estate into a home for wounded and disabled soldiers, with the view of establishing an invalid corps to manufacture army and navy stores. Mr. Voorhees' resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the practicability of converting the Arlington estate into a home for wounded and disabled soldiers, with the view of establishing an invalid corps to manufacture army and navy stores. Mr. Voorhees' resolution endors in the Military Committee to inquire into the practicability of converting the Arlington estate into a home for wounded and disabled soldiers, with the view of establishing an invalid corps to manufacture army and navy stores. Mr. Voorhees' resolution endors in the Military Committee to inquire into the practicability of converting the Arlington estate into a home for wounded and disabled soldiers, with the view of establishing an invalid corps to manufacture army and navy stores. Mr. Voorhees' resolution endors in the literature of the president in the properties of the properties of the properties of

construction.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1866.

artillery, ten of cavalry, and sixty of infantry. Of the new regiments, one of artillery two of cavalry, and ten of infantry shall be colored persons. The cavalry and artillery two of cavalry, and ten of infantry shall be colored persons. The cavalry and artillery are to be organized as at present, and all the infantry regiments are to be organized on the basis of ten companies each. Part of these last are to be composed of men who have been disabled in battle, and will be officered by officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps. Several departments are reorganized, and the signal department is made a part of the regular organization. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up and amended, and then sent back to the committee. A resolution declaring that provision-

The bill for the support of the navy was introduced. The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the system of income taxes. Resolutions were offered expressing the confidence of the House in the President, and calling for information why Jeff. Davis and others are held in confinement. A bill was introduced to punish counterfei ing with death. A long debate ensued on the bill granting the right of suffrage to colored persons in the District of Columbia, after which the House adjourned. HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1866.

SENATE. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint assistant assessors of internal revenue was passed. Resolutions were introduced respecting the three-months extra pay of officers of volunteers when mustered out of service. Mr. Trumbull introduced his bills (from the Judiciary Committee) to enlarge the powers of the freedmen's bureau and to protect the inhabitants of the United States in their civil rights. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, delivered a speech apon reconstruction, after which the Senate

James D. Farrow and John D. Kennedy presented their credentials as members elect rom South Carolina. They were referred to a special committee. A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information in regard to the An attempt was made, a few days ago, by amount of money appropriated and expended for the Philadelphia navy yard, and the An attempt was made, a few days ago, by the reconstructed rebels, in Farquier county, to burn down the residence of Mrs. Nixon, widow of Paymaster Dixon, of our Army, who was recently shot, and killed, in the streets of Alexandria, by a returned rebel officer. An anonymous note was sent to Mrs. Dixson, warning her that if she presisted in remaining in the county, her house would be burned over her head, and she and her childien are now in Washington exiles from their home. for of Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, delivered a speech against extending the right of suffrage to colored persons in the District of Columbia. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, made a speech in favor of extending such right, after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1866.

SENATE. Petitions were presented for the organization of the country west of Arkansas into a Territory, and the abolition of protective tariffs. A bill was presented for the amendment of the postal law declaring that after Lawrence 1867. ment of the postal law declaring that after January, 1867, all newspapers and periodicals, including those mailed from the office of publication, shall be prepaid. Dead letters, and letters endorsed with the writer's address, are to be returned free. The amount which can be sent by money orders is increased to fifty dollars, which are to be good for twelve months and may be good for twelve months and may be issued free. The bill to enlarge the power of the freedmen's bureau was taken up and discussed. The act is to continue in force until otherwise provided, and its provisions are to extend to refugees and freedmen throughout the soft.

So

A bill was placed extending the time for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses. A resolution denouncing foreign interference in our affairs was referred. A interference in our affairs was referred. A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on the District of Columbla to report upon the expediency of confiding the government of the city of Washington to a commission to be appointed by the President. Also, one calling for information regarding the acts of Provisional Governors in the South. The bill to extend suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia was debated, pending which, the House adjourned until Monday.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10. SENATE.

The speaker announced the standing committees. Mr. Lowry is chairman of the one on Federal Relatious; Mr. Connell of the Finance. Among the bills introduced was one allowing the street cars to run on Sunday in Philadelphia. A series of resolutions on the state of the country were re-

HOUSE. The standing committees were announced. The standing committees were announced.
Mr. Quay is head of the Ways and Means,
Mr. Waddell of the Judiciary, Mr. Smith
of Agriculture, and Mr. Thomas of Federal
Relations. A resolution urging Congress
to equalize the bounties of the soldiers in the
late war was introduced. A joint convention of both Houses re-elected Hon. Wm.
H. Kemble State Treasurer. His competitor was J. Monroe Krider, of Dauphin
county.

HARRISBUBG, Jan. 11. SENATE.

The bill introduced by Mr. Donovan alwing passenger cars to run in this city on Sunday was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. A debate took place on the question of adjourning until the second Tuesday in February, and a resolution to that effect passed first reading, after which the Senate adjourned until to-day.

Among the bills introduced was one instructing the Judiciary Committee to frame a bill increasing the liability of railroad companies for loss of life or injury to limbs; and one imposing a State tax upon joint stock companies organized in this State to operate in other places. Resolutions were offered instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for an amendment to the Constitution so as to approportion members of Congress according to the whole number of people; to authorize HOUSE. the whole number of people; to authorize the people to vote directly for President and Vice President, and to secure to all persons the right to testify in the courts. Other resolutions, instructing our Congressional repsesentatives to take certain action on the

SENATE.

question of reconstruction, were also read. HARRISBURG. Jan. 12.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Why he is held in confinement, and why he has not been tried—The charges are—Treason, inciting assassination, and murder of Union prisoners—He should be tried before a civil Court in Virginia—Chief Justice Chase declines for an indefinite period to hold any Court there—Altorney General Speed thinks it is not practicable to have such a trial of present—The charges against other prominent traitors. against other prominent traitors.

Washington, Jan. 10.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to a resolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charges Jefferson Davis is confined and

why he is not brought to trial.

The President encioses reports from the Secretary of war and Attorney General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message which refers to Congress the question con-nected with the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been intercepted:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 4, 1866.

Sin: In reply to the annexed Senate resolution, passed December 21, 1865, referred to me by you for report, I have the honor to state—First. That Jefferson Davis was captured by United States troops in the State of Georgia, on or about the tenth day of May, 1865, and by order of this Department has been and now is confined in Fortress Monroe, to abide such action as may be ta-

Second. That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lancoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war, by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them.

them.

Third. The President deeming it expedi-Third. The President deeming it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officer of the Government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there gives the apprehension of no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite

period to hold any court there.

The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jeffer son Davis in confinement, and why he has

not been put upon trial.

Fourth. Besides Jefferson Davis the following persons, who acted as officers of the rebel Government, are imprisoned, to wit: Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monroe, charged among other things with treason, with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and with organizing bands of private robbers, and murderers in Canada, to burn citizen and water the complex of the complex o bers, and murderers in Canada, to burn cities and ravage the commerce and coasts of loyal States on the British frontier. D. L. Yulee, at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with inciting war and rebellion against the Government. S. K. Mallory, at Fort Lafayette, charged with treason with the control of t

To the President : Sin :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States of date the 31st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully request to be informed on what charges and for what reasons Jefferson Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon trial?

When the war was at its crisis Jefferson

Davis, the commander-in-chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military so to take them. They have been heretofore, and are yet held as prison ers of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists in the ter ceased, a state of war still exists in the territory in rebellion. Until peace shall come

in fact, and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war.

I have ever thought that trials for treason cannot be held before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then rises, where and when must the trial thereof be held?

Turned they are not ruined by the machinations of their enemies. They are the great reliance of the country to maintain the public credit and if sustained against foreign competition they will yield larger revenues than would be derived from the same products imported.

—Philadelphia Inquirer. and when must the trial thereof be held? In that clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the criming that the commendation tain the opinion that the commander in-chief of the rebel armies should be regard-ed as constructionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities, and made raids upon the northern and southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence, carried out to its logical consequence, would make all who had been connected with the rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of these armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as if doubtful, constitutionally, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal pro-ceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis or any other insurgent in the States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostili-

Some prominent rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all or nearly all of them unose paroles are not an ultimate protection for prosecutions for high treason. I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the rebellion has been suppressed.

It follows, from what I

am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they may be charged. Though active hostilities and flagrant war have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the justices of the South, is reconstructed confellannual message, recommends equality before the law of white and black men.

A memorial of colored citizens of Savannah, asking for suffrage, was presented. A bill was introcuced to increase the regular ginia are to be withdrawn from that State.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned until Monday.

A memorial of colored citizens of Savannah, asking for suffrage, was presented. A bill was introcuced to increase the regular ginia are to be withdrawn from that State.

A resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to prepare a revision.

The Senate was not in session, having adjourned until Monday.

One of the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the justices of ways and Means to prepare a revision of Ways and Means to prepare a revision.

of the revenue laws of the State, so as to hostilities ceased. When the courts are tax all property, was offered and postponed. A resolution instructing the elerks of the House to retain all bills passed until the return of the Governor, eleited considerable discussion, and was adopted. The most important map of the State was ordered to be procured and placed in the House. A number of bills were introduced, and the House adjourned until Monday next.

hostilities ceased. When the courts are open, and all laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the Government, when thus peace shall have come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military not have been tried and convicted for offenders and the laws of war, should be transferred to the custody of the civil authorities. not have been tried and convicted for offen-ces against the laws of war, should be trans-ferred to the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts to be tried for such

alleged against them.

I think it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals, and at all proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugura who were mainly instrumental in inaugura-ting and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. I should regard it as a direful calamity, if many whom the sword has spared, the law should spare also; but I would deem it a more direful calamity still if the Executive, in performing his constitu-tional duty of bringing these persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the

Constitution or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

JAMES SPEED,

Attorney General.

Revenue From Manufactures.

The actual revenue received from the taxes laid on manufactures is much greater than is generally believed. If the public will look carefully even at this single point, there will be little disposition to permit for eigners to do our manufacturing for us, howeigners to do our manufacturing for us, how-ever temptingly they may parade the ad-vantages resulting from silencing the iron works on the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, in order to send in better iron from Liverpool

and Glasgow.

In the year ending June 30th, 1864, tax Monroc, to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

Second. That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of

Sheet and plate Castings Stoves and hellow ware

276,192 paying 295,664 164,921 paying 242,513 201,279 paying 279,932 172,585 paying 242,736 82,325 paying 123,489 129,639 paying 291,173 Nails, spikes, &c 1,015,932 1,474,907 This is exclusive of miscellaneous manu factures of iron and of marine engines, which

paid three per cent:-Marine engines
Miscelleneous manufactures
63,035,390 paying 1,891,962
Steel, and manufactures
12,151,500 paying 391,141 To obtain the value of all these manufac-

tures of iron a price must be put to the rail-road and bar iron on which the tax was so much per ton Railroad iron averaged \$110 to \$120 per ton; bar iron \$130 to \$135; sheet and plate, \$150 per ton. Part of the rails being re-rolled, are put at but \$50 per ton. The values are probably nearly as follows:— Railroad \$21,429,225

2,181,140 \$180,140,615 On this aggregate value the direct tax actually paid was \$3.822,546 in that year. This is not all the revenue derived from iron however. The amount of taxes paid indi rectly as income tax, and the various taxes on coal and on all the adjuncts of manufac-ture, would at least double this sum of direct

a large amount imported in consequence. Taxes on labor and material enhanced the price to such a degree that nearly all the furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania were forced to go out of blast. The rolling mills are half of them silenced, and the great machine shops are far less pressed with orders than a year since. What policy shall be adopted year since. What policy shall be adopted oward this leading element of the national prosperity? Direct taxation on its products and diminished tariffs on the imported iron and steel which compete with it soon reduce the figures above given to one halt. The friends of the Rebellion abroad, and their agents and associates in New York

EX-SENATOR YULEE'S POSITION.

dustries of the country, and to see to it that

The Reciprocity Question in Canada. New York, Jan. 9.—Florida papers says David L. Yulee has written a letter, giving his views as to the proper course to be pursued by the people of the State, and adpursued by the people of the State, and vising that the Senators be instructed to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution, declaring that no State can second stitution, declaring that no State can second or dissolve its relations with the except the same be attended by the consent of two thirds of both Houses of Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of two thirds of the States.

A dispatch from Washington lays all the

reports of Secretary Stanton's contemplated resignation would seem to be untine, as Mr. Stanton's arrangement for reciptions for the winter have been made as usual. The same dispatch says Secretary Stanton has hinted that the order mustering out officers of the army whose services are no longer

wanted will be promulgated no longer.

A letter from Ottawa, Canada, says that the Government organs state that Hon. George Brown resigned because his colleagues would not adopt a retaliatory policy

the invitation to deliver a eulogy on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, before

both houses of Congress.