GUABANTEEING A REPUBLICAN FORM

In discussing the momentous question reconstruction, not only the people, at large, but also the President and many members of Congress appeared to be at a loss to find some safe and substantial starting point, is of the highest importance to a State, it upon which to build their theories and arguments. There appears to us to be no safer of pu suits and thus adds to the revenue of ground on which to base all our logic and the State and the comfort of the people. ticle IV, Section of the Constitution of offer inducements not only to its own citi-States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government. Webster defines a republic to be "A State who are "the people" of a state? This decided the course is clear, and no State can everywhere and especially in cities and towns be admitted to the deliberations of Congress is the source of untold evils and crimes. nor permitted to enact laws for its own peo- is obviously the interest of every state to people, or the free, adult, male population to the settler in the sparsely settled dis tion to determine the meaning of the phrase the smallest proportionate assistance from old "articles of Confederation," as well as, tion we learn that the fourth of the Articles out the inducements, of lands already clear of Confederation, being under discussion, ed, long school terms, light taxes, compara which runs thus "the free inhabitants of tive ease, with intelligent society and the each of these States shall be entitled to all largest proportionate assistance from the privileges and immunities of free citizens in State, to bring still more where the populamoved to insert white between the words, to educate his sons and daughters, even at early and emphatically was the distinction any wonder under such circumstances that, a large proportion of the former members of evidence were wanting we would have oth- sparsely settled districts of the State. er scarcely less positive in the fact, that at it was patiently borne the evil might 1787, South Carolina was the only State, it is not patiently borne, on the contrary of the thirteen ratifying it, in whose it is steadily and surely driving the young wrought the death of the nation. Happily evidences of the effects of the contagion still stitutional test of their republicanism. But their infractions of the strict letter (with the exception of Delaware Maryland and Kentucky) are trifling compared with the States lately in rebellion. They have forfeited no right by rebellion, and are fast reforming their previous anti-republican tendencies, and may be safely left to take care of themselves. But now is most certainly as favorable an opportunity as we will ever have of guaranteeing to the States lately in rebellion their constitutional right to a republican form of government. Two thirds of the people of South Carolina, more than half of the people of Mississippi, about half those of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, one third of the people of North Carolina, and one fourth of those of Tennessee and Arkansas have never had a voice in the government of their respective states. In other words, those states have never had a republican form of government. Surely it is high time, the United States should guarantee to them this Constitutional right and not permit them to return to their place

RETURN OF GOV. CURTIN.

in the Union without it.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that his Excellency, Gov. Curtin, has returned from Havana, whither he had gone on account of his impaired health; and that he has already resumed the duties of his arduous position. The deep anxiety that has en every where felt and expressed concerning Gov. Curtin, is evidence of the strong hold he possesses in the heart of the people of this great State. It is gratifying to be able to say that his brief visit to Cuba has greatly benefited him, while it is to be much regretted that the duties of his position compelled so early a return, before he could be fully restored by the mild climate of the

West Indies. It is not to be disguised that politicians and place-seekers complain bitterly of the Governor because he has been unable to elevate them all to lucrative offices; but the people who want no place, and desire nothing so much as a wise and patriotic administration of public affairs, are devotedly attached to their Governor, and that surely will make amends for all the wounds that the malice of disappointed partizans may be able to inflict. The reception that has greeted the Governor upon his return has been generous and enthusiastic. That he may live long and enjoy yet higher honors from the people of Pennsylvania is the fervent wish of thousands.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Hon. George W. Householder, Hon. M. A. Ross, and Hon. D. B. Armstrong, will accept our thanks for valuable Congressional, Legislative and other documents.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM,

NUMBER IV. Evils arising from anequal taxation. cles that gross inequality arises from the faithfully sustained me, under a storm of mispresent methods both of taxation and appropriate the contest just closed. propriation. Our present object is to show that this inequality and injustice are but a small proportion of the evils arising from this source. It is a fact well known to every person who has given attention to the subject, that the development of all its resources increases the value of land, creates diversity argument than the Constitution itself. Ar- With these views every State endeavors to the United States reads thus-"The United zens, but to citizens of other States to enter upon, occupy and improve its wholly or partially unoccupied lands, to fell its forests, open its mines and manufacture their proin which the exercise of the sovereign pow- ducts into fabrics for the use of man. It is er is lodged in representatives elected by also well known that the richer sections of a the people." Here would seem to be a solcountry are quickly settled, while the poorer id Constitutional foundation on which to are left unoccupied, and that in all civilized build. The only question to be decided is, communities there is a natural tendency to and I was to have a clear course in the councongregate in towns and cities. Idleness ple, except it adopts a republican form of promote the settlement and improvement government. Now Webster neither says of all its territory, and obviate the tendency the white people nor the black people but to centralization. How does the present THE PEOPLE, which, taken in its most obvious working of our school laws operate upon and comprehensive sense, means the whole this point? What inducement does it offer of a State. But we are not left to specula- tricts? Enormous taxes, short school terms, "the people," It occurs frequently in the the State, and hard labor and comparative ignorance for himself and his children. On in the present New Constitution. In the the other hand, we find in the rich and Journal of the Congress of the Confedera- already densely populated districts, are held the several States." The delegates from, tion is already overflowing. Who can that Judas among States, South Carolina, wonder then that the farmer moves to town "free inhabitants," eleven States voted on the risk of all the dangers of town and city the question, two, of which South Carolina life, or to the far West where the new States was one, voted for it, one was divided, and hold out inducements superior to those he eight voted unanimously against it. Thus has enjoyed among his native hills. Is it between freemen rebuked. This is the most towns are crowded with idlers, while the satisfactory evidence that this question of rural districts are crying for laborers and distinction was not overlooked; and it was the farms lie waste. Is it any wonder that deemed so emphatically settled that nine the sturdy sons of our noble State are years later, at the adoption of the new Con pouring in a steady stream into the wide stitution, by the Convention, in which were West, while her own broad acres are unoccupied, her mineral wealth undeveloped the Congress that adopted the articles of her manufacturing facilities unimproved, Confederation, it was not thought nec- and her oil flowing ungathered to the essary then to define the meaning of the ocean. Yet these are the legitimate results phrase the people. If even this positive of an oppressive system of taxation in the the adoption of the New Constitution in less, though the injustice remained; but Constitution the odious distinction was enterprising, and most valuable portion found. The veriest simpleton would of our population from their native State not pretend to argue that twelve, of the to seek more favored homes in the far thirteen states then comprising the Union, West. Such are the legitimate results of had consented to a distinction in the na- the present unfair method of raising revetional constitution, which they did not per nue for school purposes. A system that mit in their own, and which was so regug- discriminates against the poorer portions

nant to the then existing idea of a republi- of the State and in favor of the richer can government. The leprosy that then while the reverse should be the rule. was only visible in South Carolina extended They can only be obviated when the peoitself insidiously, until it had well nigh ple in their majesty demand, that the that calamity has been averted. But many no longer be oppressed because of their poverty, nor the rich pampered because remain. There are few even of the loyal of their wealth, but that even-handed States that would now bear this con- justice be dispensed alike to all. How this may be done we will endeavor to

show in our next.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE COM-MON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Senator Householder, of Bedford, or Wednesday last, offerred a resolution which vas subsequently adopted by the Senate, authorizing the appointment of a Committee from each branch of the State Legislature, whose duty it shall be to report by bill or otherwise, a more uniform system of revenue for common school purposes and such other improvements as they may deem advisable. In advocating the passage of the resolution, Mr. Householder made an able speech, which showed forcibly the great interest he felt in this important subject and the trouble he had taken to prepare all the statistics which were necessary to elucidate his proposed changes in a system which has always been considered one of the best that could be adopted. Believing that that section of the Constitution which says that the Legislature shall provide for the establishment of schools throughout the State "in such mauner that the poor may be taught gratis' should be strictly carried out, he desires to have a bill drawn up and passed which will relieve many districts in the Commonwealth from the discrimination which is now made between the rich man and the poor in the levy of taxes for school purposes.—The Press, January 22.

Those of our readers who have given atten tion to the discussion of this subject in our columns, will appreciate the importance, as well as the necessity, for the above mention ed action of our able Senator. Mr. House holder's activity and vigilance in looking after the interests of the whole State as well as of his immediate constituency is deserving of the highest praise. Our citizens fully appreciate the change inaugurated by the new jury law, to which we recently called their attention, and for which we are mainly indebted to Mr. Householder. If his present proposed revision of our common school system meets with the success it deserves, not only the people of this county, but, of the larger portion of the State, will have reason to thank him, for a reform scarcely second, in its importance to the original establishment of our common

Votes of Deserters.—The queer desion of Judge King, of the Bedford dis trict, that Congress cannot, without trial disfranchise a deserter, has been reversed by the State Senate, which on Thursday ousted Mr. Duncan, the Democratic Sena-or from Adams, on the ground that he was elected by the votes of deserters; who were permitted to vote by the Democratic election judges of that county. It is understood this decision of the Senate was reached under the advice of the Attorney General.—Pittsburgh Gazette,

school system.

BEDFORD, Jan. 13, 1866. I take this occasion, and method, to tender my cordial and grateful thanks to the We have demonstrated in previous arti- political friends in Bedford County who so

In Mr. Cessna's reply of the 6th inst. to my address of the 4th are many unwarranted statements, and personalities, which I will allow to pass unnoticed. I may have been gravely at fault as he suggests, in not staying at home during the war, to help him ight the party battles in the county, and in the trial of causes in court here, whilst I was absent in the public service; and I am willing be punished for such things, without makng any complaint. But, in his reply, he raises a question of veracity, in such a shape and of such importance, I feel compelled to notice it briefly in vindication of myself, and patronage. in justification of those who so manfully stood

The substance of my allegation was, that n May, 1865, I had an interview and understanding with him, in Bedford, to the effect that he was to support me for the nomination ty. In his reply he calls this a "mistake;" and endeavors to make it appear that he only promised to support me if nominated. I submit, if it be not evident from both the late and object of said interview, that the abject matter of it would naturally be, as it vas, support for the nomination, and not support afterwards. At that time I could re had no reason to doubt the latter

Whilst professing to reply to what occurred that interview, he says: "On the contrary, told him distinctly that that question" being a candidate) "would be left with my friends, and that when they determined it I

would inform him " Now the unfairness of this statement, to ise no harsher term, must be manifest, when it is known that this quotation is what he told ne, not at the Bedford interview, but at ans nonths afterwards. It occurred in this way: After the last October election, I heard a rumor that Mr. Cessna intended to be a candi caution to provide myself with 1000 round hen told me what I have quoted above from his reply; and then, for the first time, did I ting almost every nationality and color. December. He came to Washington at or when he next came I enquired of him whether or not he had concluded to be a candidate. He replied in the affirmative; and that was on the 20th of December last.

FR. JORDAN.

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE. Return of Gov. Curtin-Important Res-

olution offered in the Senate—Speech of Hon. G. W. Householder—New Candidates for Governor—The Contested Election in the Senate—Bills read in which Bedford county is interested, &c. &c.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 23, 1866.

EUITORS INQUIRER:
Governor Curtin and suit arrived here last riday evening, and were enthusiastically reserved by the people. The Governor has ranche, with perhaps from one rood to ten improved much in health, and is again able to acres of land under cultivation, and now take care of the interests of the great State of groaning under a splendid crop of corn. The Pennsylvania. It is admitted by all parties, that the interests of this Commonwealth can be placed in no safer hands than in those of so lazy that they raise but barely sufficient t

The following in portant resolution was ofered by your able and patriotic Senator. Ion. G. W. Householder, last Wednesday:

Resolved, That (if the House of Representatives shall agree) a committee of three shall be appointed from each body, whose duty it shall be to report by bill or otherwise, a more miform system of revenue for common school urposes, and such improvements in the sys-em as they may deem necessary.

Mr. Householder then addressed the Senate

one of the most able and argumentative peeches ever delivered in that body on the estion of Common Schools. It was none f the buncome speeches so often delivered, out it carried truth, in all its bearings from beginning to end. He was very particular in giving statistics, which showed conclusively that our system needed revision. The reso ation passed both Houses, and I have no oubt but our present system will be revised, much to the benefit of the poorer counties of manners they are quite rude as not unfre

Nearly every day brings forth a new canidate for Governor. Dr. Wilmor Worthingn, Senator from Chester, James R. Kelly, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and our side of the river and garrisoned by the E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, have been 116th U. S. colored infantry. On the oppostrongly urged by their friends, during the last week. According to my view of the case, a few will be disappointed, as the Union fine Convent. The town was occupied by party, strong as it is, cannot afford to have Cortinas and his band of brigands, but as nore than one candidate, while our Demo- Gen. Mejia, with 2000 men was just below, cratic friends can hardly muster strength there was a great skedaddle of the natives nough to take care of so many.

The contest in the Adams and Franklin enatorial District was finally ended last week by declaring Hon. David McConaughy the egally elected Senator. By consent of the parties interested, all other points were withdrawn, and the only question to be acted upon was whether deserters were citizens entitled to vote. The constitutionality of the act of Congress declaring deserters, who failed to eport, disfranchised, was ably argued in the negative by J. McDowell Sharpe, and in the affirmative by Hon. J. C. KUNKLE, of this place. Both speeches were master pieces

ut Mr. Sharp failed to make his point. I do not wonder that the decision was giv en in the affirmative, as who can possibly think that the men who refused to enter the ervice of their country when drafted, deserted their companions when in the field, are entitled to citizenship, thus attempting to rule a country which their cowardice or treason induced them to desert. What patriotic soldier will not rejoice, when he learns that hose who refused to stand by their country n the hour of its trial have been for once fairly dealt with by a committee of as able and ust men as Pennsylvania can boast of.

The people of Adams and Franklin can hanging in masses frequently from 12 to 15 point with pride to their able Senator, Mr. feet in length. In fact it grows so long and The people of Adams and Franklin car McConaughy, and rest assured that their interests will be well cared for by him. The following bills have been read in place

by Mr. Armstrong, all of which are of interest to Bedford county: An act incorporating the Bedford Gold and Silver Mining Company.

A further supplement to the act approved

ment of certain Military claims (Militia).

An act incorporating the Hopewell and great many belonging to settlers on the Mex-Pationsville Turnpike Road, which last bill ican side who graze them in Texas. There passed the House. assed the House.

The choice of Bedford county for Governor,

Hon. John Cessna, meets with much favor at that he could poll a powerful vote in the State as most of the Douglass Democrats would oin the Union party, in order to honor the man who was the friend and supporter of the lamented Douglas.

It is generally conceded that the nomine along both sides of the Rio Grande and make of the Union party will succeed this fall by a it inconvenient for both travelers and hunmajority greater than any given for Governor ters. Fish abound in large quantities in the

E. K. Haines, Esq., of Somerset, was reelected Transcriber of the Senate, and M. Edgar King, of Fulton, was elected to the same position in the House. They both make excellent officers. Your district has been well cared for in the distribution of the

I will endeavor to keep your readers post ed in all matters of importance as they trans rire at the State Capitol during the session whether of local or general interest.

Texas Correspondence.

CAMP 19TH U. S. C. INFANTRY,

R. Durborrow:

Sir, having just returned from "up the river" where I have been for some two weeks. I have concluded to give you a brief account of my trip and its etcetras. I left this, November 24th ult. on board the Government steamer E. Painero, plying between Brazos and Fort Ringold, some 300 miles above Brownsville. The ostensible purpose of the expedition was to get timber to fit up our camp for winter, consequently I was pro-vided with 20 men and 20 day's rations, with instructions to "stop when I pleased." Af ter making inquiries, I concluded to go up some 200 miles, where I learned I should find ther interview at Washington about five the best timber, as well as the best hunting ground, which I can assure you was no smal consideration with me, having taken the pre date for governor. I did not believe it; but of ammunition extra. On board I found rhen he came to Washington about the latter rather a motley crowd of people, com nd of that month, or first of November for posed of officers and men of the U. S., Impe owing, I called upon him, and told him of rial and Liberal armies, with quite a number e rumor, and inquired if it was true. He of ex-rebels and returning fagitives from both this and the other side of the river, represen know of his intention to be a candidate. At conveniences on board were by no mean he same time I asked him when he would let great, yet we managed to make ourselver me know his determination, and he replied quite comfortable, (barring the hosts of musat the meeting of Congress the first Monday duetoes that swarmed the cabin at night.

The time was spent by some in shooting a about that time, but did not inform me; and some of the thousands of wild geese, ducks and cranes which everywhere lined the is lands and sand-bars, and which had not been sufficiently alarmed to keep out of range of our rifles. Some amused themselves at games while others were busy with their Spanish and the present was an auspicious moment

nection with fresh beef forms their only arti-

cles of food. I did not see a potato growing

while up the river, yet thanks to our good old

Uncle Samuel, I succeeded in purchasing

some of our Commissary, at two and one-hal

cents per pound and those were raised "way

down in Maine." As to the houses or "ran

ches" they are constructed of "bamboo

with exception of the roof which is of gras

can be accommodated in those ranches. In

fact they frequently resemble (from their

number of population) small towns, having as many as three or four hundred people. In

quently, you see children of both sexes en

tirely naked. In fact I can see that the Grea

ser is little in advance of the Aborigines on

our frontier. Edinburg is the only town on

site side of the river is Renosa, a town o

three or four thousand inhabitants and a very

fine Convent. The town was occupied by

with their effects to our side. In fact there

were thousands of horses and cattle on the

river bank, which had, or were in process of

crossing. One of the most pleasing sights

was several loads of most luscious oranges

just from Monterey. Having remained at Edinburg for a few hours, we continued up

the river some 20 miles where I concluded to

disembark in a pleasant willow grove-having

As to the timber here it is not generally

good in kind or quantity, being generally

nuskeet (a species of Mohogany) yet selden

growing sufficiently large to be useful for ve

neering. The most beautiful, if not among

the most useful timbers here is the Ebony

They are covered with a verdure so rich in

color as to be almost black in the distance

hence always visible, and selected by those

desiring to shield themselves from the sun.

The "tepe wahie" is also very beautiful, as is

the palmetto, yet the latter is by by no meansf

plenty on the river. The hackberry and wil-

low are the most plentiful, hence the best, as

they grow very large, and can be used for

building purposes. The groves here possess

a majestic appearance from the quantity o

ufficiently great to break the largest limbs.

April 19, 1862, for the adjudication and pay- to be impenetrable, save through the paths

During the time I remained up the river I

moss which everywhere festoons the trees

been nearly four days on the passage.

or the hides of cattle.

It is really astonishing how many perso

was charman. How ready he would be judged from his wish expressed some years before in Parliament, that "the manufactures of the continent might be strangled in their as the cabin was well sprinkled with Liberal The keynote of this experiment was the statement of one of the witnessess examined before that committee (J. D. Hume). He said: "There is a very strong impression in all foreign countries that we have risen to our present prosperity through our system of protection, and that they have only to and the countries that they have only to an arms." officers, who where as anxious to master the English as we were Spanish, so that we were mutually improved. The Rio Grande is on of the crookedest rivers in the world, as well muddiest. We were frequently aground but not long, and thus made a very quick, as well as pleasant trip. As to the country, there was little that was inviting or particularly indopt the same system in order to succeed as we have done; and that he would remove the protective duty on cotton manufactures for the sake of holding out to the world an exteresting to the traveller, as the same uncul ample."
That is, decrease the tariff on cotton, or

any other well-established manufactures, in order to do away the "very strong impres-sion" abroad, that protection had made sion" abroad, that protection had made England rich, keep up protective tariffs on whatever products of English works needed good as any in the west, yet these people are iem, and magnanimously cry "free trade." In the "Parliamentary Report of the Com in the 'Fariamentary Report of the Com-nitree,' published in England, vol. 5, p. 93, may be found this testimony. In a report of Mr. Hume's committee, published for circulation in this country, it is not to be they can always raise two crops of corn fully matured. Notwithstanding the soil is capable of producing everything that they might choose to plant, vet I saw nothing It was not "adapted to our lati raised but corn and pumpkins, which in conas the almanac makers say.

epicures of Brownsville and Matamoras.

of a small portion of our baggage. The

weather was very warm and caused us little

inconvenience. Having finished the object of

the expedition we again went on board the

"E. Prinero," on her downward trip, taking

on board a large load of lumber, and after

the usual stoppages by being "stuck" on sand

bars, reached Brownsville a few days soone

than expected. The weather is quite blustry

at present but we have not had even a frost

as yet. We are rejoiced not a little at the

result of the late elections in the States, es

pecially as "Jersey" has returned to the

union and foundly hope that Bedford county

To the Editor of the Chicago Republican:

d the endeavors of a powerful class of Bri

Yours.

may do the same in '66.

vas chairman.

Another witness before that committee. (P. Dillon) said: "Verry great objections lie to advalorem duties; they are constantly evaded. Few attempt to deny that when they make returns of values, they make false returns." This is not found in the reseat for singulation here. false returns." This is not found in the report for circulation here. Of course it was for their interest that we should keep up the advalorem system, whereby importers of British goods could better defraud our

840 was £22,637,494, and for two years af-

er £22,720,886. When our tariff was reduced in 1846, When our tariff was reduced in 1846, whatever may have been the motives of some of its supporters, it was intended to encourage the importation of British goods, and British influences were largely brought to bear. On reliable authority we have a list of subscriptions of persons and firms in Manchester. Glasgow, &c., amounting to Manchester, Glasgow, &c., amounting to £12,000 or £50,000, pledged to this end; and over £1,000,000 of British money were said to have been spent in Washington to shape our revised tariff to suit their interests. The result was that while our average imports for five years, from 1842 to 1846 inclusive, for nee years, from 1842 to 1846 inclusive, had been 102,459,356, the average for the next five years, after that revision, rose to 237,369,944. Of this vast increase England largely gained the benefit, and then came the crash of 1857, with its failure of capitalists and distress of the poor. May we not take warming new? take warning now?
During that session of 1846, while Con-

gress was engaged on the tariff, a basement room of the Capitol was used for showing samples of British goods, and estimates were made of their peices, and singular state-ments of the effect of the old tariff in inreasing those prices. Such shameful use of our country's Capi-

ool might well be buried in oblivion were not full of warning needed by us to-day. There Southern members of Congresswere taught the mystery whereby an art le sold for six cents a yard was increase four cents a yard in price, by an odious duty for the henefit of "Yankee monopolists:" and thus was inflamed a bitter hatred that has since blazed out in a terrible rebellion, to which British capitalists readily furnish-ed their Alabamas and Shenandoahs to weep the ocean as pirates fitted out by oreign neutrality. British manufacturers

made skilful use, in 1846, of Southern jeal-ousy toward the prosperity of the free labor of the North, and the South gave forty-eight votes, seventeen from Virginia, for wha Now that slavery is gone, and the interest of free labor is one all over this land, let us beware of deceptive "free trade" cries and foreign plots against our industry, and learn to give fair and living protection to all branches thereof on the "live and let live" principle.

The need of watchful vigilance now may dense as to not unfrequently cause a weight be seen by the following extract from a let-ter of our American Consul at Liverpool to a gentleman in this country last May:
 "Great efforts will now be made by English capitalists and manufacturers to induce us to reduce our tariff, and to permit them to do all our manufacturing; they are beginning to stir this matter already.
 "They will struggle hard to break down our tariff. had ample time to see the surrounding country which I assure you was very unenviting to all save the hunter, as the chaparral and tall grass always undergrow the large timber which was skirted by canebrakes so dense, as

ican side who graze them in Texas. There

are many deer here, but do not often visit the river and it was necessary to go back some 10 miles to find them. Wolves inhabit the anebrakes and make night hideous with their howlings. Beavers are found bordering the river and lagoons. Bears are unknown. but it has clearly many things in its favor.

"The representatives from the South as almost sure to vote for it, and it will be strange if the West does not. * * * Shoul The principal game is geese and turkey which everywhere existed in large unmbers The lagoons cover a large portion of the country these anticipations prove true, we may ex-

pect a very large trade with that country."

It is significant that these foreigners sup pose the South to be still opposed to free labor, and therefore that it will stand under agoons and seemed quite sportive as they frequently threw themselves above the surthe shade of its old prejudices and vote for their interests. We may see them mistaken. face forming a scene truly inviting to one foul of the sport of fishing. These lagoons their interests. We may see them mistaken. The South wants manufactures in its new condition. As for the West, with its thousands of workshops, its growing wool manufactures, its great iron business of some \$35,000,000 yearly, and just begining, its difficulty in sending its produce abroad and need of a home market, we judge our people will see their interest in manufactures here, rather than in engequarging the "very large are usually overflown by the spring freshets and their inhabitants find an outlet into the river as they subsequently do the table of the During my stay I made several trips across the river in a small "dug out" to visit some er than in encouraging the "very large trade" with England which so rejoices in ranches in Mexico which came near proving fatal to your correspondent, as the boat upset prospect these free trade advocates over the water, especially as such trade would add a "very large" debt to our heavy burden of spilling us into the river. Being good water men we succeeded in getting out with the loss

"very large" debt to our heavy burden of that kind abroad.

Any arrangements for mutual good on the part of England or any other country should be met in a generous spirit. Any fair plans of foreigners to put their capital here are all well; but if they choose to do so, it should be borne in mind that thereby their interest, so far, is one with ours, and that our prosperity will be solid only as our home industry thrives and our policy is shapped to that end.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS -- SYNOPSIS.

SENATE. Monday Jan. 15.

Monday Jan. 15.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill requiring every officer to appear before a competent board of examination, and those who failed to pass a satisfactory examination to be pla-BRITISH FREE TRADE; the TRICKS OF 1846, AND THE WARNINGS OF 1865. ced on the retired list or dropped from the rolls. Referred. Also, his bill reorganizing the army on a peace basis, which was similarly disposed of. Mr. Sherman offer-SIR: Now that the question of our source ed a resolution dismissing from the Naval Academy cadet James I. Wheelor, who was formerly in the rebel service. Referred. A number of petitions were presented. Aof revenue is of such vital importance, and we should be so carefully planning the best means by which our home industry may thrive, and thus our expenses be met and our debts paid without distress, it may be well to look back to some foreign efforts to influence our industrial and financial condition in years not long gone by. We allude especially to the so-called "British freedrade" efforts, which may more fitly be called the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the and account of a powerful class of British the account of the accou nong them was one from manufacturers of theet iron, bronze colors, salt, segars and other articles, stating that the import duty s so low as to operate against home manu actures, and asking for a remedy in increas ed import duties. The Military Committee reported the bill for the re-establishment of a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of a totally disabled officers and soldiers of the United States army. Mr. ower and ascendency must be largely on Howard offered a resolution recommending that Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay be tried immediately by military commission. Objected to, and laid over. Mr. Chandler, lency as toward this country by talking of In 1840 the first move of importance wa in view of the refusal of Great Britain to ande in this direction by a report to Parlia-tent of a committee of which Joseph Hume as chairman. How ready he would be to settle the bill for damages by rebel pirates, offered a resolution that the President be requested to withdraw our Minister from the Court of St. James, and make procla-mation of national non-intercourse. Objecmation of national non-intercourse. ted to, and laid over.

> The credentials of three Representatives rom Arkansas were presented and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Broomall offered a resolution providing that Broomall offered a resolution providing that as the white men of the District of Columbia had decided that the negroes should not vote, the Committee on the District of Columbia shall report upon the expediency of ordering an election by which the colored men should express their opinion as to the white men voting. Laid on the table. The hall of the House was granted to the United States Christian Commission on Sunday. States Christian Commission on Sunday, February 11, for its anniversary meetings. The Committee on the Judiciary was in structed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of January 24, 1865, relating to the test oath, so as to allow attorneys at law to practice without taking the oath. Mr. Kasson, of Lowa, tain articles had been taken away from the White House by the family of the late Pro ident Lincoln. One article used in the fam-ily, and much admired by Mr. Lincoln, was taken by permission of the Secretary of the Interior. The bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia was then taken up and discussed at some length by Messrs. Kelly, Karson and Price.

HOUSE.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A petion of citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the repeal of all laws in operation in the District making distin The changes in the British tariff were of little moment, that the average of duties or two years before the vaunted revision of the United States. Mr. Chandler called unterpretation of the changes in the British tariff were of the changes in the the resolution requesting the President to withdraw our Minister from Great Britain The bill in relation to the National Military and Naval Asylum for totally disabled offi

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution making

as requirements in the re-establishment of the Federal relations in the late insurrec-tionary States the absolute renunciation of the doctrine of secession; the repudiation of all debts contracted in aid of the rebeilion; the assurance of human rights to all per sons, regardless of race, creed or color; the impartial distribution of political power among all sections of the country, and the elections of Senators and Representatives who have never been ringleaders in the late revolt. Objected to and laid over. The Judiciary Committee reported the bill to in-corporate the United States Mutual Protec-tion Homestead Company, which is intend-ed to encourage emigration to and settlement in the States lately in rebellion. The Senin the States lately in rebellion. The Sen ate resolutions authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to send for persons and papers were concurred in. Mr. Haws intropapers were concurred in. Mr. Haws intro-duced a bill to amend the act to provide du-

Wednesday, Jan. 17.

The credentials of Hon. W. A. Graham. of North Carolina, were presented and laid on the table. A petition of nine months troops for \$25 bounty was offered by Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, and another against arming the Alabama militia. The Committee on the Judiciary asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of colored citizens of Colo-rado, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. The Committee on Printing reported 10,000 instead of 100,000 cop-The Committee on Printies of Grant's report. A bill ceding cer tain lands to West Virginia was referred Mr. Chandler asked for information on mat-ters on the southeastern border, and if any violations of neutrality have occurred there. The bill of the Military Committee was read, making our military peace establishment consist of seventy-two regiments, and detailing the organization; when the Senate proceeded to discuss the establishment of rovisional governments in lately rebellious

Resolution was adopted asking for infor-

"There will be a terrible pressure put on J. A. Goodwin, of Arizona, were presented "There will be a terrible pressure put on the Government."

The mining Journal, a large and able English sheet, from London, Dee 16, says in its report from Staffordshire. "The formal constitution of a Fice-trade League in the United States is a very hopeful sign. It is hard for dwellers in another land to judge of the prospects of such an organization, but it has clearly many things in its favor.

"The representatives from the South are great A bill was introduced granting lands great."

J. A. Goodwin, of Arizona, were presented, and the was qualified. A resolution directing the Secretary of War to suspend the sale of property at Point Lookout, Md, was passed. The House then discussed the Homestead Company, which was tabled. The bill regulating the terms of the District of Court for Maine passed. The bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia was argued. A bill was introduced granting lands gued. A bill was introduced granting lands to Western Virginia for railroad purposes. and another asking for a navy yard on the Patuxet river, Md. A memorial relative

to the French exposition was referred. Thursday, Jan. 18. SENATE. The Committee on Commerce reported the House bill to extend the time for the withdrawai of goods from bonded warehouses; also a bill authorizing the construction of a telegraph line between New York and the West Indies. The Committee on Territories reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. The resolution of Mr. Howe, providing for the appointment of Provisional Governors for the appointment of Provisional Governors for the southern States was then taken up and was discussed at length by Messrs. Nesmith and Wade, the latter replying to the speech of Mr. Doolittle made on Wednesday. No action was taken; however. A bill granting to Mrs. Lincoln the franking privilege during her lifetime was passed uparticular.

her lifetime was passed unanimously HOUSE. The Committee on Agriculture reported a bill extending the time for States to accept the grants of lands for agricultural college purposes. Postponed for one week. The purposes. Postponed for one week. The Judiciary Committee reported, with amendments, the bill providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was made the special order for the 30th inst. The Committee on claims for the 30th inst. The Committee on claims asked to be relieved from the consideration of all claims from the rebellious States growing out of the destruction and damage of appropriation of property by the army and appropriation of property by the army and navy, while engaged in the suppression of the rebellion. The committee say that the amount of the property destroyed cannot be stated, but any attempt to idemnify the numerous class of claimants would require more money than the revenue of the natio could at any time satisfy. Mr. Lynch offer could at any time satisfy. Mr. Lynch offered a resolution that all vessels once American, whose national character has been considered that the constant of th

changed, or placed under a foreign flag register, should be treated as foreign-by vessels, and never again be allowed American register. Referred to the Co mittee on Commerce. The considerat of the bill to extend suffrage in the Distr of Columbia was then resumed. A motion of lay on the table was negatived. Yeas 46 nays 123. A motion to postpone until the first Tuesday in March was also disagree to. Also a motion to recommit the bill to the committee on Judiciary. The bill was then passed as originally introduced by Mr

Yeas 116; nays 54. Friday, Jan. 19

SENATE.

Bills were introduced limiting and restricing the fees of agents and attorneys in pre paring and collecting soldiers' claims against the Government, for the payment of offic of colored troops who performed services in the grade of commissioned officers between date of appointment and muste which were referred. Mr. Doolittle prese ted the credentials of William Marvin, Se ator elect from the State of Florida. some debate, they were laid upon the table. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and discussed The amenument confirming the titles that lands granted under General Sherman's of der at Savannah for the three years was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE. A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report the ap-portionment of national bank notes which portionment of national bank notes which has been made on the States. The naval appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole. A proposition to enlarge the Portsmouth navy yard was discussed, but voted down. The consideration of the President's message was resumed, but no conduction was anywed at Adjourned.

LEGISLATIAE PROCEEDINGS

SENATE. HARRISBURG, Jan. 15. 1866. Bills were presented incorporating sever-companies, which were referred; also, to al companies, which were referred; also, to organize the police force in Schuylkill counof a more perfect union between Pennsylva-nia and her sister States, and, supplemen-tary to an act establishing the House of Ref-

Bills were read inflicting a penalty for the manufacture of fireworks in Phil'a. for the improvement, of the condition of prison and almshouse inmates, and allowing flour to be shipped to foreign ports with out the action of the State inspector. esolution was referred setting forth that reason was a crime deserving death, and that the people demand the speedy trial and apital punishment of Jeff Davis and his

fellow-conspirators. Adjourned. HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1866. SENATE.

A number of unimportant bills were pre ented. A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Railroads to about a ore liberal policy by reporting a gen law for the organization of roads, to devel-op the State, and declaring that the scheme of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad ought to be encouraged. After much cussion it was postponed. Adjourned. HOUSE.

A bill was introduced to pay a bounty to veteran volunteers, who have not received any bounties. Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1866 Both Houses were in session yesterday, but nothing was done except the reading in place of a few bills of limited or private in-

terests. HARRISBURG, Jun. 18, 1866. SENATE.

The usual number of private bills were presented and referred. The contested-election case of McConaughy vs. Duncan was called up, and decided in tavor of the former; he then took his seat. The bill making Washington and Beaver counties a separate judicial district was passed. HOUSE.

A bill was presented allowing the banks to charge seven per cent. interest. A special session was ordered to be held on Tuesday next, to consider resolutions in reference to the death of President Lincoln. A resolution to close the hall of the House on Sunday was laid on the table. Resolutions

were passed returning thanks to General Grant. Adjourned. HARRISBURG, Jan. 19. 1866. SENATE.

The chief object of interest in the Senate The chief object of interest in the Senate proceedings was the visit of the two Indian chiefs, grandsons of Red Jacket and Complanter, of the Seneca Indians, who came to make a statement in reference to land which they claim had been given to their aucestor, Cornplanter. The Speaker received them with a short speech, and the chief replied. His remarks, found ni the legislative reaches are exceeded in the next land. tive record; are couched in the usual phra-seology of the Indian. Both spoke their native language, and communication was only through an interpreter. Their pettion was referred to the Committee on Claims. A resolution was adopted appro-prioting five hundred dollars to the Indians, part of which will be expended in erecting a tombstone over the grave of Cornplanter. No other important business was done. Ad-

mation as to what State deposits of money had been made, and the dates and amounts of such deposits. The credentials of Hon.

journed.

The House was not in session yesterday