A remedy for some of its defects.

With so great a diversity of surface, soil climate, density of population, &c., as exists in our State, to obtain exact uniformity and equality of educational advantages, is

practically impossible. But a much nearer approximation, than is obtained by the present system, is certainly attainable. The plan we propose for obtaining such approximation, and equalizing taxation is as follows; viz: First by a in providing for the education of the poorer. system of general and equal taxation throughout the State, to obtain a fund sufficient to defray the expenses of instruction and keep open the schools a minimum term of four or five months, at the average salaries of teachers for the whole State, leaving the present system of taxation in force, for the purpose of raising a building and contingent fund, and keeping open the schools as much longer than the minimum term as each district, for itself, may deem expedient. Second, to distribute this general fund among the various districts according to the number of schools in each, instead of, as at present, according to the number of taxables. Since writing article No. 4, we have received the speech of Mr. Householder, in the State Senate, in favor of a revision of our common school system, also the school report of 1865. We shall avail ourselves to some extent, of the labors of Mr. Householder, by making use of his statistics. By a laborious calculation he has ascertained that a tax of two mills to the dollar upon the valuation of the real and personal property of the State and about ten per cent. of the gross receipts annually coming into the State Treasury, a school fund of at least \$1,600,000.00 can be obtained. This nearly equals the cost of instruction for the whole State in 1864, for an average of 5.53 months' school at an average teacher's salary of \$22.79, and by the proposed method of equalization would be obtained at a rate of taxation 1.27 mills less than the average rate for the whole State in 1864. This is a general system of taxation such as we have had in view, and at the proposed rate would secure a minimum term of at least five months to each school in the State at the average teacher's salary for the State, of \$22.79. Thus far we agree. In the matter of distribution we differ radically not only from Mr. Householder but also from the suggestion of Mr. Coburn our present excellent State Superintendent. They both propose a distribution per capita, according to the number of scholars. That this leaves the distribution as uncertain and unequal as that according to the number of taxables, must be evident to every one at all familiar with either school or census statistics, as the proportion of children to adults. and of adults to taxables under ordinary circumstances is nearly the same, and every proximation to equality of taxation and uni- of bile: formity of educational advantages can be obtained. The chief objection to this method would be its tendency to unnecessa-

rily increase the number of schools; this we

quiring each school district to provide for

ulated districts each school has the maxi-

that a single teacher can successfully in-

often becomes necessary to have schools where, by reason of distance and bad roads,

there will be but 15 or 20 scholars at most,

yet there must be such schools or a large

portion of the children of the State be left

without the means of obtaining even the

most elementary education. This single

case will fully exemplify the utter impossi-

bility of arriving at any near approxima-

tion to equality by Mr. Householder's sys-

tem. Taking his own figures we find For-

est county would get but \$690.75 when the

actual cost of instruction in 1864 for four

months was \$1,242.00. Thus by his distri-

bution she would get but two months

school. Bucks county would get \$35,568,-

50 where the cost of instruction in 1864 for

8.28 months was \$47,924.92. Here we see

the rich county of Bucks would receive

from the State an amount sufficient to keep her schools open 6 months at the average

salary of teachers for the whole State,

while the poor county of Forest, though

paying precisely the same rate of tax as

Bucks, would only get sufficient to keep her

is probably an extreme case, but the same

produce any near approximation to the deired equality. By the method we proation in 1864, \$127.32 enabling each to keep open 5.14 months with the average teacher's salary of \$32.79. This would give Fores county \$1,782.48 and Bucks \$32,657.58 NUMBER V. and enable each to keep its school open the same length of time while bearing the same rate of taxation This we believe to be the nearest approxnation possible at present to the true spirit of our common school system. With this view of the subject we shall await the ac tion of the legislature, with the hope of eeing it acknowledge the true and fundanental principle of our school system, and make the richer portion of the State assist

## JUDGE KINGS DECISION.

instead of as heretofore making the poo

assist in supporting the rich.

axables, objectionable and incompetent t

In another column will be found the decis ion of Judge King on the deserter's vote in Franklin county. The point, on which he sustains the motion to quash the petition, i that the Federal and State constitutions both provide that "No man shall be deprived o life, liberty or property, unless by the judg ment of his peers or the law of the land. With the highest respect for Judge King's legal ability, as well as his personal merit, w cannot, but think that in this case he has allowed his personal aversion to the discharge of a disagreeable duty to bias his jndgment The act of Congress, disfranchising deserters certainly does not deprive them of life, liber ty or property. But it is in the nature o outlawry and authorizes similar proceedings in fact almost exactly follows the proceeding in similar cases provided, by the laws of Eng land as well as those of our own State When we remember that outlawry is only resorted to where the criminel can not be an rested and brought to trial and punishment and that this was the precise case of the de serters, the absurdity of requiring them to be arrested and tried by a jury of their peers is at once apparent. The Judge askes "is there any dearer right than the elective franchise and is that left entirely without protections Which may be answered by asking, is there any greater crime than treason and shall it go unpunished? However much we may admir Judge Coulter's " I am a citizen of Pennsy nia;" we very much prefer the "talismani words "I am an American citizen."

## ALL THE WHITE TRAITOR VOTE AND NOT THE LOYAL BLACK?

"Judge King has decided that persons who evaded the draft or deserted from the military service of the United States are legal voters. This is just what the Democrats claimed them to be. How bitter a pill this decision must be for those Abolitionists to swallow who bellowed so loudly against to swallow, who bellowed so loudly against the reception of "Skedaddler's votes" at the last election."—Bedford Gazette, Janu ary 26, 1866.

It was entirely a work of supererogation for the Gazette to tell us that its party claimed deserter votes to be legal. learned this significant fact during the late campaign. But we do not intend to discuss variation, produced by this method, from this matter at present, we design to contrast the results of the present one, is as likely to with the above a second quotation from the aggravate as to ameliorate the present ine- same issue. In speaking of the Republi quality and injustice. After a careful ex- can delegation in Congress from this State amination of this point, we are constrained who voted for Negro Suffrage in the Disto adhere to our own proposition, as first trict of Columbia, the earnest, ardent, and the number of schools. This we believe to vote, who controls its columns, thus relieves be the only method by which any near ap- himself of the last month's accumulation

"Let those names be handed down to the latest posterity, on the roll of everlasting in famy, as those of traitors to their race, ene mies to their country, and breakers of the law of God, which separates socially and politically the white and black people."

believe would be entirely obviated by re-Reader, which do you think is entitled to building and contingent expenses by local vote? Do you think that the traitor "who taxation. This would doubtless be a suffievaded the draft, or deserted from the mili cient check upon an undue multiplication of tary service of the United States," to or schools. We will now endeavor to give a ganize resistance at home; to shoot at our few additional reasons, why we deem our enrolling officers; to burn the property of plan the more likely to accomplish the de-Union men; and to encourage others to desired result. At first thought it would apsert is entitled to all the rights that you pear that the present method of distribuare? And, if he is, do you not think that tion according to the number of taxables the honest colored man, who voluntarily ought to produce the result desired, and it entered the army and gave all his assist was doubtless intended so to do at its adop- ance to crush the rebellion is also entitled tion, but on a careful examination it will be If the traitor, the curse of his country and found that its failure results from well es- his children's shame, shall have a vote why tablished laws of population and its effect shall not the patriot "by all his country's upon the value of property. These are, wishes blest," have the same rights? Will that as population increases the value of the Gazette tell us why a traitor should vote property increases, and that as the density and not the patriot? of population increases the average cost of

education per scholar decreases, while the We would call the special attention reverse of both these takes place where of our readers to the letter of General Anpopulation decreases, that is, the value of drew Jackson on the importance of protecproperty falls while the average cost of edu- tion to our home industry, which we pubcation increases; thus in Bucks county, we lish in another column. The British manfind the average cost, per month, per capi- ufacturers and their allies, the free traders, ta, is but 43 cents while in Forest county it are making a vigorous effort just now to amounts to \$2.12 or more than five times as reestablish the old free trade system and to much as in Bucks. These differences in destroy our manufacturing interests once cost arise from the fact that in densely pop- more. This letter written at a similar crisis in our national affairs is peculiarly apmum number of scholars, perhaps 70 or 80, plicable to our present circumstances and will be read with the deepest interest by the struct, but in the sparsely settled districts it admirers of Old Hickory, in both parties.

> THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURE. -The port of the Secretary of the National Asso-ciation of Wool Manufacturers, states that cation of Wool Manufacturers, states that returns were received up to the 25th of October of 917 woolen mills, with 4,100 sets of cards and a weekly consumption of scoured wool of 2,225,545 pounds, of which 1,619, 038 pounds were domestic, 61 3,497 pounds, or 28½ per cent foreign wool; 550 pounds, scoured wool is the weekly average per set. Of 624 woolen mills no statement has been Of 624 woolen mills no statement has beer received. From the official report of the United States Tax Commissioners, the woolen manufactured in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1865, was \$121, 868, 250, 33.

THE STATE OF COLORADA. - William. J Harden, a colored citizen of Colorado, tele-graphs to Washington from Denver that negroes had the right of suffrage in that territory until 1864, when they were deprived of it by a law signed by Gov. Evans, and that the admission of Colorado at this time would render their disfranchisement perpetual. He contradicts, moreover, the tion made in the East, that the en act has been complied with, especially that part which requires the constitution to ac-ord with the principles of the Declaration schools open 2 months. Does this look of Independence.

like equality? Ab uno disce omnes. This THE Interior Department has just issued general principles prevail throughout the State and render any system based upon population, whether of children, adults, or a close for that State. Legality of the Deserter Vote.

The following is the opinion of Judge King in the case of Rowe vs. Stenger, delivered in pose, of distributing according to the num- the court of quarter sessions of Franklin ber of schools, the \$1,600,000.00 would county on the 16th inst., in which he decides give to each of the \$12,566 schools in oper- that deserters cannot be disfranchised without conviction by due process of law. Of the three points raised by the defence, he decides but one, as that governed the case, leaving the questions as to whether the law is ex post facto and as to the power of Congress to regulate suffrage in the States, indetermined. The case will go the Supreme Court in May next. We subjoin the opin-

the county of Franklin, complaining that W. S. Stenger was not duly elected to the passing as undue, and D. W. S. Stenger was not duly elected to the gras office of District Attorney; that the election was undue, and D. Watson Rowe was duly

lected to said office.

The respondent has filed a motion to quash this petition for the following reasons:
1. Because said petition was not filed within ten days after the election for said

office of District Attorney, held on the 10th day of October, 1865. day of October, 1865.

2. Because said petition was not filed until after the time of swearing the said W. S. Stenger into office had expired, nor until he was in fact sworn into said office without any

bjection being made.

3. Because the said petition is too vague ndefinite, and unprecise to entitle it to a

4. Because it does not appear that, if all that is stated upon the face of the petition is proved, the result of the election would changed, or that the court would be com lled to declare the election an undne elec-

Because even if it be true that the alle ged persons named in the petition were deserters from the military service of the deserters from the military service of the United States, and that they did vote for the said William S. Stenger, still said persons were qualified electors of Franklin county and this commonwealth, notwithstanding anything in the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, entitled "an act to amend the several acts, heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes."

The first reason assigned has not been

The first reason assigned has not been pressed, and but little stress has been laid on the second by the counsel for the resondent; and the views we are about to sub nit on the principal question in the case, is presented by the fourth and fifth reasons as presented by the fourth and fifth reasons render it unnecessary to express any opinion upon the third reason assigned We come, therefore, to consider whether the votes of Curtis Dulepon, George Miller, John Talhelm and Abraham Sheeley were illegal, on the ground that these voters had been drafted in the second control of the contro ed into the military service of the United states, and had failed to report to the Pro-ost Marshal of the 16th District of Pennsyvania, composed, in part, of the county of Franklin.

The counsel for the respondent make three 1. That the election laws of this common

wealth are exclusively within the complete and absolute control of the State authorities and cannot be modified or changed by Con

ress.

2. That the act of Congress of 3d March 1865, so far as relates to all persons drafted into the military service of the United States rior to the passage thereof, is an ex post acto law and therefore unconstitutional and

. That even if the act be constitutional the voters referred to in the petition could not be disfranchised, without hearing and

trial according to the law of the land.

The first and second of these points involve questions of very grave importance and require time for their investigation; and having arrived at the conclusion that the ns of the act of Congress cannot be forced in this case, for the reasons we shall esently state, we express no opinion in re

That Congress has power to punish deser ion or refusal to report when drafted, or or evading the draft by leaving the jurisdic-tion of the United States, we entertain no abt; and no punishment that can lawful be inflicted for such offences can be too sever. These are crimes against the country of the ost dangerous tendency, and admit of no alliation and excuse; and it was on accounof this very enormity, that we hold that no nan can justly and lawfully be deemed guilty of them, until such guilt has been judicial stablished. No man can be deprived life, liberty or property unless by the judg-ment of his peers or the law of the land. But the Federal and State constitution guarantee this fundamental right to every citizen. Have these safeguards been provi-ded, in the organic law of the Federal and State governments, for no purpose? Is there any dearer right than the elective f anchise. and is that left entirely without protection. We can best answer these pregnant ques ons by queting the eloquent language of ustice Coulter, in the case of Brown vs Justice Coulter, in the case of Brown Hummel, 6 Barr, 91: "The talismanic wor I am a citizen of Pennsylvania, secures the individual his private rights, unless the are taken away by a trial, where he has an opportunity of being heard, by himself, hi counsel and his testimony, more majorium according to the laws and customs of our fathers, and the securities and safeguards of the constitution. Sir Edward Coke defines the meaning of the words, by the law of the land.—for they were used in Magna Charta, and have been sprinkled with the tears

and all have been sprinkled with the tears and blood of many patriots—to be a trial by due course and process of law: \* \* \*

It is against the principles of liberty and common right to deprive a man of his property or franchise, while he is within the pale of the constitution and with his hand on the after without heavier.

pale of the constitution and with his hand on the alter, without hearing and trial by the course and process of law.'

In another part of the same opinion he speakes of the right of suffrage as the most important of all a man's franchises, and asks "who does not feel its value, and who but would turn pale if he thought he could be deprived of it with out a hearing or trial. fundamental principles of civil liberty cannot be overlooked or disregarded by the courts, to which we all look for protection without seriously imperiling the safety of the people. It is a thousand times better, therefore, that Mr. Rowe should lose the office he claims, than that his right thereto should be declared by trampling under feet the sacred right to which we have just ad-verted, that no man shall be condemned without an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

For the reasons we have thus hastily and imperfectly presented, we sustain the mo-tion to quash the petition.

THE FREEDMEN OF MARYLAND .- Sens tor Creswell has received a number of let-ters from different parts of Maryland, sta-ting that the freedmen, even in that State which pronounced in favor of emancipation, are constantly and brutally attacked by the returned rebels, and are in such imminent peril of their lives that the Freedmen's Burean, under military protection, must be maintained. It is expected that he will give to the public this important correspondence. Thus we are every day newly admonished of the necessity of maintaining the stronghold of national authority even in the border States. the border States.

T. BUCHANAN READ, the painter and poet is being urged at Washington for a for-

Coll's great pistol factory is ready once more for operation. It was partially destroyed by fire some time since. A NEW territory is about to be created om the vast region of country lying west of CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1866. A joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Bur ington & Missouri railroad was passed. The bill for the appropriate the prosing the property of the proper ri railroad was passed. The bill for the appointment of pension agents by the President was taken up and passed. Mr. Stewart gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up a bill for the administration of Colorado. Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Cowan offered an amendment restricting the operations of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion. M. Trumbull said this would exempt from the operations of the bureau the States of Kentucky, Misof the bureau the States of Kentucky, souri, Delaware and Marylaud. Mr.

The House was not in session, having ad-turned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1866.

SENATE. The Committee on the condition of the are committee on the condition of the late rebellious States reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution which provides that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned according to numbers, but where persons are disfranchised on account of race or color, all such persons shall be excluded from the basis of representation; which was laid over for the present. The bill in relation to the qualification of jurors was taken up and discussed, and then postponed until Thursday. The resolution to refer the par ers and documents n the subject of the representation of the tely rebellious States to the Committee Reconstruction, was passed. The bill the enlargement of the powers of the eedmen's bureau was taken up. An a mendment to restrict its operations only to the States formerly in rebellion was not adopted. A proposition to abolish military jurisdiction met with a lile fate. An executive session was held. Adjourned.

HOUSE.
Bills were introduced for the defence of the Northeastern frontier to regulate elections in the District of Columbia; to prevent the passing of counterfeit United States money; for the establishment of a navy yard money; for the establish ent of a navy yard on the Deleware river; granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812; to prescribe an oath of office for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, all of which were referred. Mr. Stevens offered a resolution, which he subsequently with-drew, to instruct the Coumittee on Foreign Affairs to report upon the expediency of granting a loan to the Republic of Mexico, to enable her to prevent the establishment of a monarchical government on her soil. Mr. Williams offered a resolution calling for the immediate trial by court martial of Jeff. Davis and other kading men of the late robel government. A resolution prolate rebel government. A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution making the Chief Justice of the Unite States the legal successor to the chief mag istracy if both President and Vice President should die or unable to act, was refer red. A series of resolutions declaratory of the status of the Southern States, was of fered and referred. A resolution congratu-lating the President on his refusal to accept present of a carriage and horses was ered, but no definite action was taken. resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution was offered (see Senate) in regard to representation. The matter wa discussed at length. Adjourned. The de-

bate will be continued to day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. 1866. SENATE A bill was introduced to amend the act A bill was introduced to amend the act for the relief of seamen and others on the books of vessels lest at sea, which gives of ficers of the navy and marine corps compensation, not to exceed one month's sea pay, for personal effects lost at sea, provided that no loss wing to April 1861, he said 14. no loss prior to April, 1861, be paid. It provides, in addition, that the bounty mon-ey paid to any seaman or marine, when enting, be deducted from his prise money.
he bill to meet the expenses of collecting The bill to meet the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims against the Government was reported. An amendment to the bill or the admission of Colerado as a State ets forth that it would not take effect, cept upon the principle that all persons thereshould be equal before the law. An amend ment to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit were reported; it stated that if it should become expedient to change the style of postage stamps, the Postmaster General be authorized to so modify the present contract as will allow the contractors a sum sufficient to cover the the expenses of manufacturing. Ordered to be printed. A petition from the artisans of the country for the adopt on of the eighthour system was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A petition from the citizens of Allechapy on Paraking for the izens of Alleghany co., Pa., asking for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explo-sion of the Alleghany are enal, was referred A protest from the California Legislature against the survey and sale of mining land of the United States was printed and refer red to the Committee on Public Lands. protest from the citizens of St. Lawren county New York, against the renewal the reciprocity treaty was referred to the Committee on Finance. The Military Com mittee reported against he sale of public property at Point Lookout, which was for the present suspended. The bill to enlarge the powers of the freedmen's bureau was then taken up, pending the discussion of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The Committee on Reconstruction were instructed to report upon the expediency of authorizing the taking of a census of the United States during the present year. A series of resolutions were offered and referred declaring that the United States Government was formed by the people, and not by States as such; and that the doctrine of State rights is subversive of all governments. By an act of secession the States forfeit cheir rights and privileges, and the territory formerly controlled by them reverts to the Government. The resolution also declares that Texas should be set apart for the colo that rexas should be set apart for the color-ed population. The amendment in relation to the apportionment of direct taxes and representation was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment. Washington, Jan. 24, 1866.

A joint resolution was offered proposing an amendment to the Constitution proh bit-ing payment by the United States, or any for or on account of the emancipation of any slave or slaves, nor for debts con tracted in aid of the rebellion against the National Government; referred. Samuel J. Kirkwood was sworn in as a Senator rom Lowa. A petition from citizens of Colorado was presented, asking that the Territory be admitted as a State, but with the word "white" stricken from her constitution; also, another asking that the right of suffrage be extended to women. A resolution was a greed to, instructing the Committee on the udiciary to inquire and report what legislation is necessary for the protection of loyal citizens whose property was confiscated by rebels. The bill to enlarge the scope of the freedmen's bureau was taken up. An un-successful attempt was made to nullify the title to the Sea-island lands, given by Gen-oral Sherman to the eral Sherman to the negroes. Several other dilatory amendments were made, and all negatived. Adjourned.

HOUSE. A bill was introduced giving soldiers of the war of 1812 increased pensions. Also, a bill granting additional bounties to the sol-diers of 1861 and '62. The joint resolution WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1866.

any distinctions in civil rights on account of color or race. The bill to restrict the exof color or race. The bill to restrict the expense of the collection of soldiers' claims was called up and discussed without result. The bill to extend the powers of the freed-men's bureau was taken up, debated, and passed; yeas 37, nay 10. An executive ses-sion was held. Adjourned. HOUSE.

Twenty-five thousand copies of the reports of Generals Grant and Schurz on the Southern States, were ordered to be printed. A solution was adopted requesting the Com the House the amount of revenue received and disbursements made by his bureau since he took charge of the same. The since he took charge of the same. The Committee on Commerce were instructed to report upon the propriety of renumerating owners of property thrown overboard or otherwise destroyed at sea in order to preserve human life in case of shipwreck. The Committee on the District of Columbia were instructed to report a bill excluding room suffrage in the District all parties who have voluntarily borne arms against the have voluntarily borne arms against the United States. A resolution was adopted asking for information whether any employees of the Government who could not take the oath were required to give bonds, and whether the sureties were liable for breach thereof. The discussion of the suffrage a-mendment was resumed. No vote was taken, and the House adjourned without com-

ing to any action.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. 1866.

SENATE. A bill was introduced to provide for the improvement of certain harbors in Ohio; referred to the Committee on Commerce. A resolution was submitted directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediancy of providing by law that bank directors, who were organized under the authority of the United States laws, should give bonds for the faithful performance their duty. A resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of pensions to the widows of enlisted men employed as artificers, was agreed to. It was ordered that when the Senate adjourned it adjourn until Monday next. The House bill for the extension of time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from put lie store-houses, was called up and passed A resolution was introduced and adopted astructing the Committee on Commerce t inquire into the expediency of appropria ating one thousand dollars for erection of a post office and custom-house at Topeka, Kansas. A bill to amend an act entitled an act for the relief of seamen and others, borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service, was called up. The bill was passed as reported by the Naval Com-A discussion on the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States then took place, pending which the Senate adjourned

HOUSE.

A petition of ten thousnad citizens and soldiers of the United States for the equalization of bounties to soldiers who served in the suppression of the rebellion, for an in crease of pensions to disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, and reminding Congress of the feeling of the public in favor of confiscation of the lands of the rebels and their donation to the soldiers was presented A report from the Committee on Election stated that Alexander H. Coffroth, who has the certificate of election for the Sixteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania, has primia facia the right to the seat from that district, and is entitled to his seat. A re port from the minority of the Committee stated that W. H. Koontz is entitled to his seat. The r The reports lie over for future conand passed directing the Committee on Mili-Affairs to report as to the expedience of directing the Secretary of War to con-struct a military road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana; and also, for the protection of the emigrants, to establish military post along the line of said road. A di assion then took place on the constitution al representative amendment. Adjourned

## THE LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23. SENATE.

A remonstrance against Sunday-car trave was presented. A resolution was presented commending the action of our Representa-tives in voting for the colored suffrage bill, and requesting our Senators to support and vote for the measure. The committee appointed at the last session to investigate the leged railroad bribery case (the \$30,000 affair) made a long report upon the matter, which was ordered to be printed. A debate ensued. Adjourned. HOUSE.

The resolution making appropriation of five hundred dollars to the heirs of Cornplanter, and five hundred more for a tomb tone to be placed over his grave, were eassed. The Indians were on the floor of the House at the time. An act authorizing an additional notary public for this city was passed. In the evening, the resolutions in regard to the death of President Lincoln were depated and eulogies were delivered upon the distinguished deceased. Adjourn-ed.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24.

SENATE. Petitions in favor of and remonstrance against the running of Sunday cars were presented. A memorial of the managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for an approprition was offered. A bill was presented which provides that as by act of Congress deserters are disfranchised, and therefore deserters are disfranchised, and therefore not citizens of the United States, and so be ng unable to vote, that any election office who receives the vote of such disfranchise person, or any deserter who attempts to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and liable to severe punishment The Senate then met the House in joint con vention and afterwards adjourned.

A bill was presented prescribing eight hours as the limit of daily labor, the provisions of the act to extend only to Philadelphia. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Thomas of this city, on account of an accident sustained by him on the railroad. The committee appointed to investigate the railroad bribery case made a further report. The Senate entered, and the two chambers resolved into joint convention, and proceed-The Senate entered, and the two chamber, resolved into joint convention, and proceeded to count the votes of the late election. John F. Hartranft was declared elected Auditor General, and James H. Campbell Surface an veyor General. or General. A bill was presented for relief of citizens of Chambersburg,

whose property was destroyed by rebels, in the invasion. Adjourned. HARRISBURG, Jan. 25. SENATE.

Several private bills were passed. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Joint resolutions were introduced instrucbill granting additional bounties to the soldiers of 1861 and '62. The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in regard; to apportionment of representation, was taken up and discussed at great length. The House adjourned without coming to a conclusion on the subject.

Joint resolutions were introduced instructing our Senators and Representatives as Washington to apportion Representatives according to the whole people not disfranchised. They were made the special order for Thursday, February 1st. An act extending the time for presenting military claims for one year was ordered to a third reading.

An act authorizing the tax upon mortgage WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1866.

The bill relative to the sale of postage stamps on credit was reported. A bill was introduced abrogating the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and investing the government of the city in a commission to be appointed by the President. A petition was presented asking for such action as shall prevent States from making any distinctions in civil rights on account to be forwarded to Mrs. Lincoln. Adjournto be forwarded to Mrs. Lincoln. Adjourn-

> HARRISBURG, Jan. 26. SENATE.

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

HOUSE. The resolution, ordering four hundred copies of the speeches, resolutions, etc., of the House, in regard to the death of Presi dent Lincold, which was defeated on Thurs dry, was again called up and passed. issioner of agriculture to communicate to e House the amount of revenue received disbursements made by his bureau ed, and the House adjourned until Mon-

## THE TARIFF.

GEN. JACKSON TO DR. COLEMAN. Washington City, April 26, 1824. Sir: I have had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 21st inst., and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten that I have never solicited office, nor when called called upon by the constituted authorities have ever declined where I conceived my services would be hopeful to have ever declined where I concerved services would be beneficial to my country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the nation for the first office in the gift of the nation of the first office in the gift of division of sentiment as to what is the plain of the Government toward those who. the people, it is incmubent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political or national question pending before and about which the country feels an

You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advect to the control of the I would advocate and support it. The expedience of the late war ought to teach a lesson, and one never to be forgotten. our liberty and republican form of govern-ment, procured for us by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot who saw the privations, dangers, and difficulties experi-enced for the want of a proper means of deing again to hazard the safety of our country if embroiled, or rest it for defense on he precarious means of national resource to be derived from commerce, in a state of war with a maritime power which might destroy that commerce to prevent our obtaining the means of defence and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy

the blessing of treedom.

Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defense. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which He has extended to us, we deserve not the continu-ation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals with lead, iron and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and

wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they ought to have ex-tended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactories and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have those of Europe, and that we may have within our own country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war. Beyond this I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue, and with a view to dis-charge our national debt. I am one of charge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe that a national lated to raise around the administration noneyed aristocracy dangerous to the liber ies of the country.

This tariff—I mean a judicious one—pos

sesses more fanciful than real dangers. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products Except for cotton he has neither a foreig nor a home market. Does not this clear prove, when there is no market, either a home or abroad, that there is too much la bor employed in agriculture, and that the

Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabun dant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home mar-ket for your bread stuffs and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women, and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuff-than all Europe now furnishes us. In short sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present poli-cy, we shall all be paupers ourselves.

It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt and afford us the means of that detense withiu ourselves on which the safety and liberty of our country depend; and last though not least, gives a proper distribu-tion to our labor, which must prove benefi-cial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community.

This is a short outline of my opinions gen-

erally on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you I would not barter country, I declare to you I would not barte them for any office or situation of a tempo ral character that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment, and should, indeed, despise myself if I could believe myself capable of acquiring the confidence of any by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON

RAPID CONVERSION.-The New York

RAPID CONVERSION.—The New York Times of Thursday, says:

We learn from our special Washington dispatch of last evening that at the Republican caucus of Monday night there was a majority of two to one in favor of qualified, as opposed to universal, negro suffrage.

The vote of the House, on Thursday, however, showing a majority of two to one in favor of universal, against qualified, suffrage would indicate if the information given by the Times is correct the most rapid conversion on record. If the Republican members were two to one in favor of qualified suffrage on Monday night, they must have changed their minds in a body between

surrage on Mohday night, they must have changed their minds in a body between Mohday and Thursday. And yet Mr. Raymond did not make a speech in all that time The thing is inexplicable.—Pittsburgh Ga-

THE re-organization of the armies of the Republic to be be in accordance with a plan furnished by Gen. Grant, which plan has been embraced in a bill now before Con-

charge to parishes

EX SLAVEHOLDERS and traitors throughout the South are acting with great brutality towards aged and infirm negroes, who are a

Protection to Southern Loyalty. The Memphis Daily Loyalist states that. at a recent meeting of old citizens at Walnut Hill Mississippi, resolutions warning nut Hill Mississippi, resolutions warning those who did not go into the rebellion to leave that section of the country at once, were adopted. A memorial from Nashville now on its way to Washington, sets forth that such is the feeling in that State, that if those who were in rebellion, obtain control of civil affairs, there will be no safety for loval men in that State, and thet the

loyal men in that State, and that, rather than this should happen, they would prefer that the State should remain under, provisonal, or even military government, for some time to come. Soon after hostilities ceased it is well known that open military rule was relaxed and the civil courts opened; the first use made of them by pardoned rebels and sympathizing secessionists was to institute prosecutions against Union men, and especially against those who entered the military service of the United States, for damages.

Willing indees and complessant increases the control of the control of the United States.

Willing judges and complaisant juries have

been found to award and enforce these claims

It was to put an end to these persecutions and to protect loyal men from these annoying persecutions that Lieutenant General Grant issued his order of the 12th.

There is no doubt whatever that the handle is the South red of the men who, living at the South, remained true to the flag, is more intense than toward the blacks or the whites of the North. The manifestation of a disposition to persecute and hunt down these men is calculated to increase the difficulties that beset the work of reconstruction, already suffi-ciently involved. Whether the States are set the work of reconstruction, already sum-ciently involved. Whether the States are in or out of the Union; whether they are to be rebuilded from the foundation, or restored on the old theory that they have simply been duty of the Government toward those who, through evil and good report have adhered

PENNSYLVANIA COAL.—The amount of anthracite ccal mined and sent to market from Pennsylvania in 1865, was 9,488,396 tons. In 1860 the amount as stated in the census was 9,397,332. This is a very slight increase in quantity, although the value has been greatly enhance

to it. They will be protected, though civil government is not restored in the Southern

States during the next twenty years .- Cin

to it.

A FORT SMITH, Arkansas, paper, says the A TOM SMITH, ARABASA, paper, says the price of "poor green lumber" in that place is \$50 per thousand feet. "And yet," says the paper, "we have in great abundance the best of timber, including pine upon our river banks, and are actually in the greatest coal region in the world—in the center of a coal hed 400 miles in length" ped 400 miles in length.

DURING the year 1865 about 125,000,000 letters passed through the Post Office of the city of New York. The amount of postage on both letters and papers, was \$1,721,579 40; amount received for box rents, \$67,786 75; expenses of office, \$359,791 71; profit to Government over expenses, \$350,174 22.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN TUCKER, dec'd.

The understgned having been appointed by the The understgned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of E. M. Alsip, Esq., adm'r of Stephen Tucker, dee'd., hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the berough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. L. RUSSELL, Auditor. Jan. 19, 1866.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of a Writ of vend. exponas and sundry Writs of fi. fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate, viv.

about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and new double log barn thereon creeted. Adjoining lands of John Swarts, Daniel Davis and others, situate in East Provi-dence township, Bedford county, and taken in ex-ecution as the property of John Sleighter.

t on Main street and extending back 173 feet ford county, and taker in execution as the erty of Isaac Mickseel. ALSO.

One lot of ground (unimproved) containing 20 cres, more or less, adjoining land of Noah Diehl uthe South, and others, situate in Napier town-Also, another lot of ground (unimproved) con

taining ten acres, more or less, adjoining land of Jeseph Souser, situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Flegle.

JOHN ALDSTADT,

January 19, 1866.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that following accountants have filed their accounts the Register's office of Bedford County, and at the same will be presented to the Orphans' ant in and for said county, on Tuesday the 13th by of February next, at the Court House in Bedd, for confirmation:

The final account of Adam Weaverling, Adm'r the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West ovidence township, dec'd. The account of Levi Hardinger, Adm'r of Jonaa C. Dicken, dec'd, who was Executor of the twill, &c. of David Dicken, late of Cumber-

nd Valley tp., dec'd.
The account of Jeremiah Baughman, Adm'r of
e estate of Jonathan Snider, late of the United tates Army, dec'd.
The account of Frederick Mowry, Adm'r of the state of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.
The account of Atriel Koontz, Adm'r of the state of Charles Koontz, late of Bedford town-

ship, dec'd.

The account of James Sill, Adm'r. of the estate of Peter Berkheimer, late of St. Clair tp. dec'd.

The account of J. B. Cessna, Esq., Adm'r of the estate of Jacob H. Orris, late of Bedford twp.,

The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, Adm'r of the estate of Polly Replogle, late of S. Wood erry tp., dec'd The account of John Zook, Esq., Adm'r. with

the will annexed of Maria Zook, late of Midd Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, Adm'r.

of Napier tp., dee'd.

The account of Jacob Fritz, Adm'r of the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata tp., dee'd.

The final account of John S. Grove, Adm'r. of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, dee'd.

ship, dec'd.

The account of Wm. S. Elder, one of the Administrators of the estate of Robert Elder, dec'd. who was guardian of Charles & Matrida Nicodemus, minor children of John A. Nicodemus, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Jamison, Adm'r. of the estate of Lawrence Jamison, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Jamison, Adm'r. of the estate of Lawrence Jamison, late of Redford Borough, dee'd.

The account of Philip Snider, guardian of Geo. W., Leonard N., Eve Ann and John W. Snider, minor children of John and Sophia Snider, dee'd.

The guardianship account of Jacob Lorg, guardian of Nancy Jane, Louise and Henry Longenecker, minor children of Mary Longenecker, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dee'd.

The administration account of Wm. Jackson Kerr, Adm'r of the estate of Mary Kerr, late of Harrison tp., dee'd.

The account of Jacob Kegg, Adm'r of Rachel Kegg, late of Colerain tp., dee'd.

The account of Josiah Mowry, Adm'r of the estate of John R. Mowry, late of Union tp., dee'd.

The account of David M. Replegle, Adm'r of the estate of Geo. Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dee'd.

The second second of Jacob Reggeneral Market State M. Repogle, Adm'r of the estate of Geo. Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dee'd.

The second account of Jas. M. Barndollar, Esq.

one of the Executors of the last win account of the Executors of the Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, de. d.

The second account of Jacob B. Wilhams, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will &c. of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.
jan19

O. E. SHANNON, Reg.

VALUABLE PASTURE LOTS FOR O. E. SHANNON. SALE, by uev. 17\*:4t

SALT.

S A LARGE quantity—in sucks and in barrel -wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station. oct.18,'64-1y\* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.