The Star & Sentinel.

Wednesday, December 4, 1867.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 10,000 persons.

☞ Advertisements, to secure immediate attention, must be handed in on or before Tuesday morning.

CONGRESS.

Speaker COLFAX's cast of Committees is generally satisfactory to the members, is favorably commented on by the press, and gives earnest of a laborious business session.

Within the last week, a great many bills have been introduced, and referred to appropriate committees.

The HOUSE has already struck several blows in the direction of Retrenchment—as tax-payers will be glad to know. It has passed a resolution against the further equipping of vessels by the Navy Department, and against the further purchase of Territory. The former is intended as a check upon the extravagance of Secretary WELLES, who has either not yet realized that the Rebel cruisers have been captured or destroyed, or supposes that we are in imminent danger of a European War. The latter was a gentle reminder to Secretary SEWARD and the Danish Government that the HOUSE would not vote $7,500,000, at present, for an island not now essential to our commerce. A call was made upon the PRESIDENT for a list of the Counterfeiters he has pardoned, and for the STANTON correspondence. The HOUSE also voted to discontinue a number of investigations ordered at the March and July meetings.

The financial question comes up in great prominence; and important legislation may be expected. The propositions are various, and generally crude.—The West are solidly against the present policy of contraction, which is $4,000,000 per month; and there is every probability that this power will be taken from the Secretary of the Treasury. Money is very tight and business prostrate in the great centres of trade, and taxation falls heavily upon the people—circumstances which will compel a re-adjustment of our financial policy. It is too early to speculate upon the result; but, it may be stated that there is considerable dissatisfaction with the present National Bank System in that it is alleged to be too expensive upon the Government and too profitable to the Banks; and there are many advocates of the substitution of legal-tenders for the present National bank circulation. The Democrats have not developed their purposes on this question, nor can an intelligent opinion yet be formed of the result of this agitation of opinion. But it is understood that the Administration are in favor of maintaining the present policy of contraction.

The debate on Impeachment will be able, and exciting. Opinion varies as to the vote of the House. One interest claims that a majority of the Republicans are adverse; others insist that nearly 100 are for it. We believe, this is largely guess work; and that the course of the debate will determine the issue—a large number of members being uncommitted. The Republican press are not a unit, several of the more prominent—the Chicago *Tribune*, Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, and others, being manifestly hostile—chiefly upon the ground that there is not time to try the case, that if it be attempted nothing else will be done at this session, and that, however base and bad Mr. JOHNSON may be, the country looks for the relief of its burdened interests by liberal and just legislation and will not be satisfied with postponement.

On Monday, a large number of resolutions were offered in the SENATE and HOUSE, bearing on the Finances of the country, National Banks and Internal Revenue Taxes, all of which went over or were referred to appropriate Committees, without debate. There seems to be an indisposition to act on these topics, until the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinates have been laid before the members—so as to embrace in a general bill whatever policy may be determined on, instead of patch-work legislation on independent propositions.

HORACE GREELY, of the N. Y. *Tribune*, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Minister to Austria, vice MOTLEY (the eminent historian,) removed. It will be recollected that Mr. MOTLEY, taking umbrage at Secretary SEWARD's circular catechising our foreign ministers as to their support of JOHNSON's reconstruction policy, sent Mr. SEWARD a sharp reply, with a conditional resignation. The President sent in a nomination as MOTLEY's successor, but the Senate regarding SEWARD's circular impertinent, and MOTLEY's reply a fitting rebuke, declined to approve the nomination, preferring that MOTLEY continue at his post. Several successive nominations met a similar fate, when, near the close of last session, the President sent in the name of Mr. GREELY, in hope that his position as a leading Republican would induce the Senate to yield its ground. The Senate, however, quietly laid GREELY's nomination on the table, for the double purpose of preventing further nominations and of continuing Mr. MOTLEY at his post. It has since transpired that Secretary SEWARD, in his determination to get rid of MOTLEY, sent him a note, after the adjournment of the Senate, requesting him to surrender the mission at Vienna and immediately to deliver over all official papers thereto to the Secretary of Legation—thus creating a *de facto* vacancy, in defiance of Congress. It also being rumored that the President designed recalling Mr. GREELY's nomination, to send in a new name of his own stripe, the Senate, on meeting last week, took the nomination from the table and confirmed it. It is doubtful whether Mr. GREELY will accept.

Since writing the above, we notice that Mr. GREELY has published a card declaring his purpose not to accept. It is said the President will nominate Hon. S. S. COX, formerly of Ohio, now of New York, to the vacant Mission.

FROM General GRANT's report we learn that there are 308 cemeteries for the interment of Union Soldiers, of which 81 are known as National Cemeteries.—About 250,000 persons are buried in them, and over 70,000 remain to be buried.—The total cost of the cemeteries, when completed, will be about three and a half millions of dollars.

CONGRESS will undoubtedly reduce the regular army, and thus save a large amount of money. The army is fully one-half larger than is necessary.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Republicans have carried NORTH CAROLINA by about 50,000 majority, and have swept the Convention by a very large majority. A majority of the registered voters of North Carolina are whites, and a large proportion of the whites are Republicans. North Carolina was the least reliable of the rebel states, and was always distrusted by JEFF. DAVIS. Her people never fully sympathized with the Rebellion, and they now proudly take position with the loyal party of the Union. We welcome their return.

ARKANSAS has also voted for a Convention, largely, and is marching into line to resume her old place.

MISSISSIPPI, and FLORIDA are supposed to have voted for a Convention, though the vote is close. SOUTH CAROLINA has apparently concluded to "stay in the cold," for the present. At heart thoroughly rebellious and the pioneer in the treasonable work, it naturally remains sulky, discontented, and malignant over the ulter failure of its schemes. The country fortunately can afford to wait on South Carolina.

The Conventions of ALABAMA and LOUISIANA are in session. That of GEORGIA and of VIRGINIA will meet in a few days. TEXAS, alone, has not held an election. Its loyal Governor, PEASE, is using his power energetically to strengthen the hands of the true men of the "Lone Star."

THE La Crosse *Democrat*, published in Wisconsin, by BRICK POMEROY, is a bold, outspoken defender of the Rebellion, and in its malignant assaults upon all who had any agency in crushing out the Rebellion, outstrips the Richmond *Enquirer* and Charleston *Mercury* in coarse of denunciation and vulgarity of style. JEFF. DAVIS was a gentleman and a patriot—LINCOLN a "baboon" and "skulking imbecile." LEE and the Rebel Generals generally were heroes of the first water—while GRANT is nothing but a "butcher," PHIL. SHERIDAN a "braggart" and "liar," and SHERMAN, SICKLES, POPE, SCHOFIELD, and THOMAS, but "military despots." As a specimen of the kind of reading furnished by this paper, we give the following, from a recent number:

"Rebellion a crime? Liar in your throat, Phil. Sheridan. Every hour justifies the acts of those who from Bull Run to Richmond, through four years of battle and blood, sacrifices and struggles, labored, suffered, fought, died, for the cause of civil freedom. Every passing day proved the soundness of their judgment, the wisdom of those who strove for independence. Every revolving year makes the "lost cause" more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall."

And yet the *Democrat* is fast becoming the most popular Democratic paper in the North, daily extending its circulation among the unterrified, and to-day has a larger number of subscribers in Adams county than any other paper of that party, the *Compiler* excepted. It is evident that disloyalty is as characteristic of the "Democratic" party to-day as it was during the War. The bitter spirit of the Rebellion, which finds expression in the *Democrat*, makes it a paying, marketable commodity in the "Democratic" ranks.

EVERY stamp you put upon a deed, check or mortgage, is a sticking plaster, to remind you of a war brought on by Abolition agitation, and of the immense debt piled up by shoddy thieves.—*Dem. Exchange.*

"EVERY stamp you put upon a deed, check or mortgage, is a sticking plaster to remind you" of a Rebellion inaugurated by the Slave Power, waged by "Democratic" traitors South, and encouraged by "Democratic" sympathizers North. Every gun fired in support of that Rebellion was fired by a supporter of the "Democratic" party. Every Union soldier killed in battle or starved in Southern prisons, was murdered by sympathizers with the "Democratic" party. Every maimed and disabled Union soldier is a monument of "Democratic" infidelity and treason. Every stamp put upon deed, check or mortgage, is a "sticking plaster" to remind you that every dollar of the public debt, contracted in the struggle to suppress the Rebellion and save the nation's life, is a "Democratic" debt, created by "Democratic" agencies and for which the "Democratic" party is directly responsible.

A YEAR and a half ago, the Copperhead papers were clamorous for the instant admission of the Rebel States; and the Republicans were denounced from one end of the country to the other as Disunionists because they insisted upon some guarantee being given.

Now, when these Rebel States are reorganizing on the basis of loyalty and justice and are likely to come back as Republican States, the Copperheads are resolving that "no Senators, no Representatives in Congress, no Presidential Electors, will ever be recognized who are chosen by a franchise forced upon a State by Congressional usurpation."

So, if JOHNSON can create voters and re-organize States in the Rebel and Copperhead interest, they should be at once admitted. But if the *law-making power* should create voters and re-organize States on a legal basis, they should be kept out, without day! This is Copperhead reasoning, and policy.

Fortunately, its impotency is greater even than its malice. It "bites a file."

THE recent Convention of Alabama unearthed the fact that since the War, JOHNSON's bogus government in Alabama, voted away $146,626 44 from the Treasury of that State, to pay salaries to persons who filled offices *during the Rebellion!*

Thus, $4,207.55 were voted to THOMAS H. WATTS, Governor of that State under the Rebel Confederacy; $4,981.86 to A. J. WALKER, rebel Judge; $3,489.13 to N. W. COEK, rebel Chancellor; $4,250 to ROBERT DOUGHERTY, rebel Judge; $24,880.93 to JOHN WHITING, rebel State Commissioner, and so on.

Besides, $30,000 were paid to the Southern Bank of Alabama, for a loan made in "Confederate" paper by the rebel State Government; and $50,000 to the Bank of Mobile, for a like loan. The whole amount of these "pickings" of Alabama Copperheads, was $146,626.44!

What an *economical and honest* set!

ENOCH LOUIS LOWE, formerly Governor of Maryland, has come out of the Rebellion a believer in the great idea of the brotherhood of man. Or, as he expressed it, "our creation by one God, and our relation to one common Father, evidences the fact that all men are brothers." The failure of the effort he made to establish a Confederacy on the basis of Slavery, has done his morals good, however it may have wrecked his political hopes and expectations.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

Our limited space precludes the publication in full of the Reports of the Judiciary Committee on the subject of Impeachment, both reports being very lengthy. The majority report, made by Messrs. BOUTWELL, LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS, THOMAS and CHUCHILL, discloses the following leading facts as a ground of impeachment, viz:

An unconstitutional usurpation of power on the part of the President to organize and recognize the civil State Governments; the denial of the right of Congress to control the work of organization, and the exercise of power and omission of duties in support of this usurpation and denial; the wilful and unconstitutional assumption of power to suspend the operations of the acts of Congress, and the corrupt, wilful and unconstitutional refusal to execute the laws; the unauthorized and illegal surrender and sale of Government property, and the fraudulent breach of the public trust, wherein the action of the President in relation to the Southern railroads is detailed at length, and much evidence is given relative to the sale and surrender of railroads and rolling stock, and other property in which it is shown that all this property was turned over against the advice of the Secretary of War and Quartermaster General. It is also shown that the President extended the time for the payment of installments of principal and interest on the railroads purchased by the rebel companies. The evidence further shows that these railroad companies had a sufficient amount of money on deposit to meet their indebtedness. By this connection with the Southern roads, it showed that he realized a profit of over eighteen thousand dollars.

The other grounds of impeachment are the corrupt and unconstitutional abuse of the veto power; the abuse of the pardoning power: the surrender of property to rebels; the disregard of the right of the property of refugees and freedmen, and of the United States, and the unconstitutional and corrupt exercise of the appointing power. Under the latter head, a vast amount of testimony has been taken relative to the suspension and appointing of civil officers, and the cause therefor, in direct violation of the law.

Messrs. WILSON and WOODBRIDGE, (Republican) submitted a counter report, in which they condemn the President as guilty of many wrongs—say that he has disappointed the hopes and expectations of those who placed him in power; that he has betrayed their confidence and joined hands with their enemies; that he has proved false to the express and implied conditions which underlie his elevation to power, and in this view of the case deserves the censure and condemnation of every well disposed citizen of the Republic. But they declare nevertheless that the case exhibited by the testimony and measured by the law does not present such high crimes and misdemeanors within the meaning of the Constitution as requires the interposition of the Constitutional power of the House—the offences charged being mainly of a political character.

MARSHALL and ELLRIDGE, (Democrats,) the remaining members of the Committee, present a separate report, in which they undertake to defend and justify the President in all his official acts, as not even deserving censure.

All the reports were ordered to be printed, and made the order for to-day, when they will come up for discussion. The chances for securing a majority vote of the House in favor of impeachment are said to be very doubtful. Many Republicans who believe the President *deserves* to be impeached, think it would not pay to enter on the trial, which would necessarily be protracted, at this late day, there remaining but 15 months of his term—that Congress would accomplish more practical good by directing its attention to needed legislation on Finances and other pressing questions, and remain in session until March, 1869, if necessary, to prevent further mischief by the President.

HORATIO SEYMOUR has published a card, to state that, for personal reasons which he does not give, he will not be a candidate for nomination for the Presidency. This leaves the field, at present, to Ex-Gov. PARKER of New Jersey, Gov. ENGLISH of Connecticut (very light metal), and to Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio, a really able man. The leaders, however, are looking out for a military candidate. SHERMAN's recent speech at St. Louis puts him "out of line"; and MEADE is not willing. But, we understand, that a movement is in progress to put General HANCOCK in training. And HANCOCK's recent order, on assuming command at New Orleans, reads as though he had been consulted, and consented, and was preparing to make a fit record. Of course the first thing to do, is to turn his back on the Union men in the South and hug the Rebels; and he appears to have taken a long step in that direction.

THE trial of JEFF. DAVIS has again been post-poned—this time until next Spring. Counsel on both sides are anxious to have Chief Justice CHASE on the bench when the trial takes place, as important legal questions will be involved. The sessions of the Supreme Court at Washington this winter require the presence of the Chief Justice. It is thought he will be able to go to Richmond in March, to hold Circuit Court there, when the case of Davis will be taken up. The arch-traitor was in Washington on Sunday, on his way to Montreal. He was travelling alone, was recognized by but few persons, and had no attention shown him. His mother-in-law, Mrs. POWELL, died in Canada, last week.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, the malignant Ex-Governor of Tennessee, who did so much to drive that State into the Rebellion, has returned from exile, and begged and received Gov. BROWNLOW's protection. A few years ago, HARRIS thirsted for BROWNLOW's life, and nearly got it.

THE last dispatches from Europe state that a small body of French troops still occupy Rome, and probably will do so permanently. The Pope has taken measures to materially strengthen his army. The Pope is also strengthening the fortifications at Civita Vecchia, and that point is being placed in direct telegraphic communication with Toulon.—The Swiss Government has accepted France's invitation to participate in the Conference.—The London *Times* of Monday, in an article which is said in some degree to reflect the policy of the British Government, says the Conference called by Napoleon will never meet, makes a strong argument against the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope, and expresses the opinion that the Pope and Italy must get rid of their mutual mistrust without the assistance of the other European Powers.

HON. E. A. ROLLINS has signified his intention of resigning his position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the first of the new year. Wm. Prescott Smith, at present a Collector of one of the Maryland districts, it is said, will succeed Mr. Rollins.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Annual Message was sent to Congress yesterday at noon. We received a copy late last night, and stop the presses this morning to give our readers a summary of it. The Message is largely taken up with a discussion of the Reconstruction question and the several Acts of Congress in reference thereto, and in this portion of the Message we have little beyond a resume of the arguments of his various Veto Messages—nothing new. The President regards the Congressional plan of Reconstruction a failure—indeed, an impediment in the work of restoring the States to their normal condition. In the face of the evidence of Military Commanders in the South who have been compelled to decapitate lawless Rebel officials, in all directions, and the fierce, unrelenting persecuting even to death of loyal Unionists, white and black, the President insists that:

"The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force; there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal."

The President argues at length the unconstitutionality of the Military Governments in the South, and urges the repeal of the laws authorizing them. He says:

"It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in Southern States."

He then enlarges upon the dangers of committing the ballot to the negro—insists that ours is "a white man's government,"—that the negro is an inferior race, and ought not be permitted to participate in governmental affairs, until properly trained. The cost of Military Reconstruction is also objected to, and the whole system regarded as intended to secure the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy.

The Message frankly admits that:

"Enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense; this species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished, will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither classes will endure the high-handed robberies that have recently occurred. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistable temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud, create a pressure which is more than the virtue of money can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country, has weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places."

But these frauds are mainly attributed to the operations of the Civil Office Tenure bill, which is assailed as tying the hands of the President in the removal and selection of public officers. [Unfortunately for the President's argument on this point, Commissioner ROLLINS—the head of the Internal Revenue Department—in his testimony before the Congressional Retrenchment Committee, testifies that the public service has suffered much by the removals made by the President, and the appointment of incompetent and corrupt successors. It was to stop this that the Civil Office Tenure Bill was passed.]

Our finances are next considered, and the evils of an irredeemable paper currency enlarged upon, and the President holds it to be—

"The obvious duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holder of its notes and those of the national banks, to convert them without loss into specie, or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not, necessarily, follow."

In the payment of all its debts the plighted faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained, but discrimination among the different classes of creditors is to be avoided, if possible. At present some are paid in gold, others in currency. This can be best cured by a return to specie payments. The President thinks,

"The time has come, when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period.—Specie payments having been once resumed by the government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should by law be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions, will be uniform in value at home and abroad."

"The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to $579,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, to $137,500,000; and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, to $457,500,000—making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, $1,174,000,000.

"The amount of specie coined from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, was $439,000,000 dollars; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $125,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867, inclusive, $310,000,000—making the total coinage since 1849 $874,000,000. From 1849 to 1857, inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to $271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, $322,000,000—making the aggregate of net exports since 1849 $741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of $433,000,000.

"There are in the Treasury $111,000,000 in coin, something more than $40,000,000 in circulation on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the national and other banks; in all about $160,000,000. This, however, taking in account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than $300,000,000 which have not been accounted for by exportation, and, therefore, may yet remain in the country.

"On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to $2,783,425,879; on the 30th of June last it was $2,692,199,215—showing a reduction during the fiscal year of $91,225,664. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts were $490,634,010, and the expenditures, $346,727,129—leaving an available surplus of $143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be $417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $393,269,226—leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $33,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $381,000,000, and that the expenditures will be $372,000,000—showing an excess of $9,000,000 in favor of the government."

The attention of Congress is directed to the necessity of revising our Internal Revenue system, with such reduction of taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered.

Attention is directed to the Report of the Secretary of War, showing that the aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total estimate for military appropriations is $77,124,707, including a deficiency for last year's appropriation of $18,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department, from January 1 to October 29, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to $109,802,000.

A general Indian War has been averted by the agency of the Commissioners appointed under the act of last July, and it is thought peace, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians, can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use, and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements.

The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last, was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four.

The total expenditure of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were $21,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repair of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provisions and clothing, fuel, hemp, &c., the balances under these several heads having been more than sufficient for current expenditures.

The condition of the Postal service is represented to be very favorable. The receipts of the department for the year ending June 30, 1867, including all special appropriations for sea and land service, and for free mail matter, were $19,978,693. The expenditures for all purposes were $19,235,483; leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the department of $743,210, which can be applied towards the expenses of the department for the current year.

Our Foreign Relations are all in satisfactory condition. In regard to our claims against England, the President says:

"No arrangement has as yet been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, interest, and honor of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations."

A treaty has been concluded with Denmark for the cession of two of the West India islands (St. Thomas and St. Johns) to the U. States, which will be laid before the Senate.

The message closes with a recommendation that the maintenance of a naval force on the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade be discontinued as no longer needed, now that Slavery has been abolished in this country.

RELIC OF BARBARISM.

THE whipping-post and pillory still exist in Delaware as modes of punishment, and a recent exhibition of both these "Democratic amusements," took place at Newcastle within the last ten days. That our readers may realize what a fine thing unadulterated Democratic rule is, we annex a report of the whipping:

At about 1:15 o'clock the first victim was brought out; he was a colored boy, about 18, and had been convicted of assault and battery, with intent to commit a further outrage on the person of a white girl. His name was Alfred Howard. He had a sort of ashy hue, induced by fear, as he naturally expected, on account of the character of his offence, to be severely flogged. His wrists were fastened to the post, and one could see by the working of his muscles and his close set teeth that he had nerved himself to stand the ordeal. His sentence was thirty lashes, and they were, in the language of the law, "well laid on" his bare back, but the involuntary shrinking with each blow was the only sign he gave of the blow. The second victim was Edward Smith, another colored boy, who received twenty lashes for stealing a pair of boots. Though you could see his muscles working with pain, he made no outcry, and ran off with a forced laugh to the jail. The prisoners nearly all seem to make it a point to give no sign of pain, and as far as possible to pretend that they are not hurt.—The next was a small colored boy, who had to stand on a block to put his hands in the links. He was very frail looking, physically, and the Sheriff struck him very lightly, and could not have hurt him much. He received twenty lashes for some theft. The next two were Samuel Golden, a black man, and Henry Davis, a bright mulatto, who had been convicted of stealing corn, and received twenty lashes each. The last, whose light-colored skin showed the red welts produced by the whip more plainly than did those of a darker hue, stood it well; the first winced and moaned considerably. The next victim was Charles Scott, a tall colored man, who had been convicted of stealing a horse and bridle, and sentenced to receive forty lashes. He is a man said to have borne a good character, and he persistently asserts that he received the property from another man, not knowing it was stolen. He evidently had nerved himself for the punishment, but the muscular contraction was great, and beads of prespiration rolled down his naked body during the whipping.—The next victim was a white boy named James Nugent, who had confessed to the stealing of some clothing, and received ten lashes. He stood it well, making no outcry. The next was John Fitz Simmons, an Irishman. He made a remark when fastened to the post, "You can't hang me, anyhow." He seemed unprepared for the first stroke, and looked around with a start. He had robbed a boarding-house, and received twenty lashes. The marks of the lash showed very plainly on his white skin, and his face twitched convulsively. He cried and moaned considerably.—White men, it is said, never stand it as stolidly as the blacks. Joseph Riggs, another white man, quite young, convicted of stealing clothes, jewelry, &c., next received twenty lashes. His back was deeply marked, but he stood it bravely, and like one of the colored men, went off to jail with a forced laugh.—The next, and for that day the last, victim was Wm. Mayer, a tall young German, convicted of stealing some goods at Middletown. He seemed more humiliated than any of the others, and, as soon as taken to the post, hung down his head and commenced weeping bitterly. He made no outcry, but showed by his facial contortions and the shrinking of his body the physical pain he suffered. He received twenty lashes, which showed very plainly on his clear white skin.

THE MANNER OF THE WHIPPING.

The prisoners are stripped to the waist in the jail, a blanket is then thrown over them and they are brought to the yard; the blanket is removed and the wrists pinioned to the post. The sheriff then applies the whip, with its nine leather thongs, so that a man really receives nine times as many lashes as there are blows struck; the man who receives forty, for instance, really receives three hundred and sixty. As soon as the man is whipped, the blanket is thrown over him and he is taken back to jail. The severity of the punishment is greatly mitigated, so far as the physical suffering is concerned, by the humanity of the sheriff, who loathes the work which the law makes a part of his duty. Though welts were raised by the thongs, no blood was drawn on Saturday, as is frequently the case when less humane men perform the disgusting duty. It is due to sheriff HERBERT's humanity to say that he seemed to suffer as much mental pain from the performance as did any of the victims.—Such was not the case, however, with many of the spectators, who really took a pleasure in the scene, especially the children, who went out of the yard after the performance with a yell of delight.

HANCOCK, at New Orleans, is undoing the work of his predecessor, Gen. Mower. On Monday he issued orders reinstating in position two of the officials of that city removed by Gen. Mower, and referred their cases to the Mayor. He also removed R. King Cutler, recently appointed Judge of one of the courts, and declared the office vacant.

THE New York Mayoralty election took place yesterday, the contest being mainly between Fernando Wood and Mayor Hoffman, with chances in favor of the latter. There were 4,698 voters registered in the city Saturday, making, in addition to those registered last month, a total of 135,599 voters.

Local Items.

QUICK WORK.—Mr. ISAAC SELL, of Littlestown, last week made six Horse-shoes from the bar, with the assistance of a striker, in nine minutes.

SPECIAL COURT.—A special Court will be held next week, commencing on Monday, for the trial of civil causes, including the Caledonia Springs case.

FOUND.—On Monday last, on the Hagerstown road, a gold Medallion, with miniature portrait. The owner can have it by calling at this office, and proving property, &c.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday last was generally observed in this place, all places of business being closed. Religious services were held in the Presbyterian church in the morning—Rev. Dr. VALENTINE and Prof. CONRAD delivering interesting addresses.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—The County Teachers' Institute, in session last week at New Oxford, adjourned on Friday, having continued five days. We understand it was the most successful Institute yet held in the county. Much credit is due to Mr. SHEELY, the County Superintendent, for his energy and activity, to which the success of these Institutes is largely due.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—Interesting Sabbath School exercises took place in the German Reformed Church on Sunday the 24th ult. Appropriate addresses by Rev. Mr. DEATRICH, the pastor, and Rev. Mr. LOVE, of Huntington county, were delivered and the children sang a number of sacred pieces very sweetly. A collection was taken for the benefit of the Sabbath School library, and a handsome sum realized—nearly eighty dollars, we believe.

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. DUMBOLTON & WIRT, Bankers and Brokers, corner of Baltimore and St. Paul streets, Baltimore, in today's paper. The junior member of the firm is a son of JACOB WIRT, Esq., of Hanover, well and favorably known to our citizens. Those of our friends having business in their line will find the members of this firm courteous, prompt, and reliable gentlemen.

NOON MAIL TO BALTIMORE.—The Postmaster of this place has made arrangements for an additional mail to Baltimore, leaving Gettysburg with the noon train, for the accommodation of business men and others. A mail for Baltimore will be made up as usual for the morning train, reaching Baltimore at 12.30. A second mail will leave by the noon train, reaching Baltimore at 6.30 P. M. Letters for the latter mail must be deposited by 12 M.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—Last week we briefly referred to the proceedings of the Sabbath School Convention, in this place, up to the hour of going to press. The sessions were continued on Wednesday morning, Rev. S. B. BARNITZ, of Wheeling, Va., delivering an interesting address on "Mission Schools," followed by a Blackboard exercise by JACOB A. GARDNER, Esq., of Philadelphia, and a discussion of the question, "Should Sabbath Schools be kept open during the entire year?"—participated in by Dr. HAY, Rev. Mr. GROSSMAN, Rev. Mr. BARNITZ, Mr. BAUGHMAN, and others.

In the evening Rev. Mr. BARNITZ again addressed the Convention, on the importance of the Sabbath School work and the best methods of prosecuting it successfully. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. BREIDENBAUGH, submitted a summary of the statistical reports of the Sabbath Schools represented in the Convention, from which it appeared that 38 Schools had handed in reports. Connected with these Schools are 258 male and 298 female Teachers—total 556; Scholars, male 1,271, female 1,488—total 2,759; average attendance 1,910; volumes in libraries 11,824; conversions in the Schools during the year 82. Of the Teachers 394, and of the Scholars 173, are professors of religion. Amount of contributions to benevolent purposes during the year $775.93. Sixteen of the Schools are kept open during the entire year while the balance range from 4 to 8½ months. This report gave rise to an interesting discussion, in which Rev. Drs. BAUGHER, HAY, and BROWN, Revs. BARNITZ and GROSSMAN, Prof. STOEVER, R. G. MCCREARY, D. A. BUEHLER, and J. A. GARDNER, participated. Dr. HAY submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the most hearty thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered to our beloved and distinguished fellow-laborers in the Sunday School cause, Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Rev. Dr. WILLITS, Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR, Rev. S B. BARNITZ and J. A. GARDNER, Esq., who have honored us by their presence and ministered so largely to our instruction and encouragement by the active part they have taken in the exercises of this Convention.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to profit by the lessons they have taught us, as the results of their long and varied experience in the Sunday School work.

Resolved, That it would largely add to the interest and efficiency of our schools if those who have charge of them would introduce, from time to time, such new methods of teaching and apparatus for illustration as have been tested and approved by these and other eminently successful Sunday School workers.

Resolved, That we especially recommend, 1st. The establishment of Bible classes for adults, to be conducted either in connection with the ordinary Sunday School, or in a different place and at a different time. 2d The use of lively and cheerful music, not to the exclusion, however, of the old church tunes with which every child should be made familiar. 3d. The liberal display upon the walls of the Sunday School room, of Scriptural maps, charts, illuminated quotations from the divine Word, useful mottoes, &c. 4th. The use of blackboards for conveying instruction to the mind of the pupil through the eye, whilst, at the same time, the ordinary lesson conveys it through the ear. 5th. The establishment of Teachers' meetings, conducted by the Superintendent or Pastor, for the special purpose of the study of the lesson for the coming Sabbath, and for prayer for the Divine blessing upon the Word. 6th. The occasional, if not annual, holding of Conventions like the present, for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging one another and of profiting by the councils of experienced Sunday School men who may be kind enough to lend us their aid.

On motion of Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, the Convention proceeded to organize a County Sabbath School Association, to co-operate with the State Central Executive Committee, at Philadelphia, consisting of the following officers:

President—Rev. E. Breidenbaugh.

Secretary—R. G. McCreary, Esq.

Treasurer—J. L. Schick.

Executive Committee—Rev. M. Valentine, D. D., Rev. G. W. Bouse, Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, John Rupp, and A. M. Hunter.

The Executive Committee was instructed to issue an address to the friends of the Sabbath School cause in the county, embodying the results of the deliberations of the Convention, and also to take into consideration the propriety of calling a County Convention at an early day.

The exercises of the Convention throughout were exceedingly interesting, and the practical result will, doubtless be to give a new impetus to the Sabbath School work in the county.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.—The Philadelphia *Press* has a letter from DAVID WILLS, Esq., President of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, in reply to inquiries as to the progress of the work. The granite work for the base and shaft of the monument is being done at the quarries at Westerley, Rhode Island, and will be ready for shipment on the opening of navigation next spring. The statues, of which there are five of colossal size, are being prepared in Italy, under the supervision and subject to the acceptance and approval of Mr. RANDOLPH ROGERS, the celebrated American sculptor. The very best workmen that Italy can furnish are engaged in doing the cutting of the statuary. They are the same men who were entrusted with the colossal statue of Columbus at Genoa, and the famous equestrian statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin.

Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring sound blocks of marble of the size and quality required for the statues. The block for the statue which crowns the monument, and the blocks for two of the lower statues have been secured, and these pieces will be finished and ready for shipment from Rome by the last of next April or first of May. But in regard to the other two, all depends on the success in getting the marble whether they can be done by that time. Inferior qualities of marble can be readily obtained, but a uniform color, and of the best quality, have been stipulated for, and it requires much search and labor before such can be had. The work was to be completed by the first of next July, but this unavoidable delay may require a postponement of the contemplated dedication of the monument on the next anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

A colossal statue of Major General JOHN F. REYNOLDS will be placed in the Cemetery next summer by the soldiers of the First Army Corps. It will be a bronze statue, standing figure, about eight feet high, on a granite pedestal of same height. It is designed to be a work of the highest style of art, and it will reflect great credit on the devotion and attachment of the members of the First Corps to their brave leader.

Mr. WILLS, the President of the Association, deserves much credit for his active agency in this enterprise. Having first conceived and recommended to Gov. CURTIN the project of a National Cemetery, soon after the battle of Gettysburg, he has ever since given much time and attention to its prosecution. For long years it will be one of the great attractions of the battle-field.

DOWN EAST.—Our friend, JOSEPH S. GITT, Esq., of this county, is engaged on the survey of the "European and North American Railroad," leading from Bangor, Maine, into the British Provinces. The Presque Isle (Maine) *Pioneer*, of the 19th ult., says Mr. GITT expects to complete the survey to the New Brunswick line by Christmas, and remarks: "He has fitted out his party with all the necessary articles of clothing and provisions for a two months' expedition. The party camps out every night, as they are far from habitation. The line runs through a country of entirely woods, lakes, ponds and marshes. We expect to report the progress of Mr. GITT's experience from time to time."

PROPERTY SALES.—WM. A. ELDEN has sold his Dwelling in Bendersville, to JAMES J. WILLS, for $1,225 cash, and his Store Room and Shop to Mr. PETERS, of York Springs, for $600 cash.

SAMUEL MCNAY has sold a farm of 385 acres, in Liberty township, to ANDREW MARSHALL, at $20 per acre—part in western lands.

PETER RIMBAUGH has purchased EWD. POTTS' property, in Mountpleasant township—about 40 acres, at $87 per acre.

MR. SAMUEL HERBST has disposed of two mountain lots above Arendtsville, one to GEORGE REX and the other to WILLIAM SHOWERS, for $75 each.

JURORS.—The new Board of Jury Commissioners will meet in this place to-morrow afternoon, to fill the panel of Jurors for the coming year. The Board consists of Judge FISHER, (who is ex-officio a member,) with CORNELIUS LOTT and HENRY J. KUHN, elected in October. We look for greatly improved lists of Jurors under the new system.

NEW RAILROAD.—A movement is on foot to build a railroad from Washington to the Lakes, via the Potomac Valley, Hagerstown, Md, Loudon, Fort Littleton, Fort Shirely, Tyrone City and Clearfield, to Erie, Dunkirk and Buffalo. A meeting was held in Huntington on the 15th ult., to further the movement.

EDITORS' BOOK TABLE.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL for December is a capital number. It contains "On the Hearth