Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.1865.

"The printing presses shall be free to ever arson who undertakes to examine the pro-"The printing preses shall be need to bready person who undertakes to arramine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."

LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, November 6th, 1865.

JAMES F. DOWNEY is authorized to re ceive money and subscriptions, and to contract for advertising and job work for us. COOPEE, SANDERSON & CO.

The Late Colonel Bowman.

The Philadelphia Press of yesterday had the following notice of the late Colonel Bowman:

Colonel Bowman was a Pennsylvanian and was born in the year 1805. In 1821 he entered West Point, and graduated No. 3 in the class of 1825—that class in which Alin the class of 1825-that class in which Al-exander D. Bache, for so many years at the head of the corps of Topographical En-gineers, was No. 1; Benjamin Huger No. 8; Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, No. 15; and Charles F. Smith No. 19. Breveted second lieutenant in the highest branch of the service on his graduation, he was the same day promoted to the full rank, and appointed acting assistant pro-fessor of ethics at West Point. He was re-lieved in the following year. The only lieved in the following year. The only official record which exists says nothing of his employment from that time until 1853, his employment from that time until 1853, but simply records his various promotions. He was made first Lieutenant January 21, 1835, and Captain July 7, 1838. He saw no service in the Mexican war. In 1853 he was detached from the Engineer Corps and or-dered to the U.S. Treusury Department, the Scoretory of which appointed him Sturging Secretary of which appointed him Superintendent of the Bureau for the Purchase of Sites and Erection of Custom-houses. He Sites and Frection of Custofn-houses. It was engaged on this duty until his promo-tion to Major of the Engineers, January 5, 1857, soon after which he was ordered to su-perintend the completion of Fort Sumpter. He left this work but a short time before the investment of it by Beauregard. In 1862 he was made superintendent and com-1862 he was made superintendent and com-mandant of the Military Academy at West mandant of the Military Academy at West Point. The changes in the corps, resulting from the death of Gen. Totten, in April, 1864, very materially affected Colonel Bow-man, and resulted in his retirement from the superintendency. By the death of Totten, Colonel Richard Delaheld became Chief Engineer, and Lieutenant Colonel Bowman was advanced one in the line of promotion. His senior Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas J. Oram, was appointed an additional Add-Gener-Oram, was appointed an additional rate of Camp. Barnard was made a Major Gener-al, and George W. Cullem, the next Lieu-tenant Colonel, was given the command of the Military Academy. Colonel Bowman retired to Wilkesbarre in July, 1864, where he was engaged, up to the time of his death, in supervising the plans and propositions of his subordinate engineers for the im-revolution of the coast defences.

provement of our coast defences. The statement therein made in regard to the cause of the removal of Colonel Bowman from the position of Command ant of West Point is not correct. He was removed by order of Stanton for having invited General George B. Mc Clellan to deliver the address on the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to the graduates of West Point who had been killed during the war For this act Stanton took pleasure in venting his petty spite on Col. Bowman When removed from the command of West Point he was ordered to report at Lancaster, and on representation being made by one of his friends that Wilksbarre, and not this city, was the home of Col. Bowman, Stanton rudely asked "Is it Lancaster in the order?" and being assured that it was, replied, '' then Lancaster let it be." We do not suppose a more contemptible specimen of petty and malicious meanness can be found among the many despicable acts of the Secretary of War. We had the above statement from Colonel Bowman himself, who boarded in this city for months, while his family lived at Wilksbarre. To some of his military friends, who suggested that he might safely go to Wilksbarre and have any orde which came to Lancaster forwarded to his home, he replied, that he had strictly obeyed all orders for more than forty years, and he should remain at Lancaster until ordered elsewhere. And he did so, until he was appointed Chief of the hoard to supervise our coast defences. This appointment was not made until he had given notice of his intention to call for a proper military examination into his case. Then Stanton, fearing to have his meaness exposed, appointed him to the position which he held at his death. There was not a man in the regular army more universally respected and esteemed than Colonel Bowman. We have it from his own lips that during more than forty years of service he never asked for a furlough or leave of absence, except once, and then he willingly returned to duty again at the expiration of two weeks, a call having been made upon nim, which, however, he was not bound to obey. Such was the man who was made the victim of Stanton's petty

Yaukee Patriotism. On the 29th of August, 1775, Genera Washington wrote from Cambridge Massachusetts, to Richard Henry Lee "I have made a pretty good storm among such kind of officers as the Massachusette such kind of officers as the Massachusetts Government abounds in since I came to this camp, having broke one colonel and two captains for cowardly behavior at Bun-ker Hill; and two captains for drawing more provisions and pay than they had men in their companies, and one for being absent from his post when the enemy ap-peared and burnt a house just by. Besides these I have at this time one colonel, one hese. I have at this time one colonel, or major, one captain and two subalterns un-der arrest for trial. In short, I spare none, and yet fear it will not all do, as these peo-ple seem to be attentive only to their in-

pie seem terests." That is decidedly a strong indictment; but, we think it can easily be shown that the people of New England have

been noted for selfishness, if not for cowardice, from the day of the revolution to the present time. To prove this

from his speech. He said :

o save them from death."

want of coffins.

side

The Freedmen of Mobile.

we need not cite instances of an individual character-the manufacturers of wooden hams and nutmegs, and the horde of unprincipled adventurers

whose rascally tricks have made the name of Yankee everywhere synonymous with that of swindler and cheat. The history of the country shows that New England has always been more attentive to its own interests than to the honor and the welfare of the nation. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, Yankeeship owners being then largely engaged in the slave trade.

t was by the vote of New England lelegates that the clause was inserted rohibiting the interruption of that refarious traffic before the year 1808. After the slave trade had ceased

inding the employment of negro labor unprofitable, the Yankees took occasion o sell their slaves to the people of the nore Southern States; and it was not until they had nothing to lose in a pecuniary point of view that their puritanical consciences commenced to be exercised in regard to the sinfulness of

slavery. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, these same Yankees, having much noney invested in shipping, and being argely engaged in commercial trading, opposed the war most bitterly. They howed plainly their willingness to sacrifice the national honor on the altar of

their own selfishness. They first opposed a tariff, because they believed it would lessen the profits of their shipping by curtailing foreign mportation, and only favored it after manufactures had been established among themselves, which were benefitled by protection.

In short, every movement which they ave made has been marked by selfishiess. The national honor, the best interests of the country at large, and even their own puritanical fanaticism, next to selfishness the strongest motive power of the Yankee, have all been made subservient to their own interests. From the days of Washington down, it could truly be said of the Yankees as a body, in the words of the letter from which we quote, "these people seem to be atten-

ive only to their own interests." The latest instance of their willing ness to sacrifice everything to pecuniary gain which has fallen under our notice is a petition to Secretary Seward, got up in Boston and signed by many of the largest ship owners of that city, praying him not to press our claims on the British (fovernment for depreda tions committed by the Anglo-rebel pirates, as they are called. The reason assigned is that when England becomes involved in war, which these Boston speculators think cannot be far distant, the position which her Government has taken in regard to the fitting out of Confederate cruisers, if allowed to stand him. He says : The High Prices.

Comins Wanted for the Freedmen. Gentlemen who have been putting of Gradually the fanatics of the North are being forced to admit that freedom the purchase of a new overcoat for a is not a blessing to the negro. All the year or two, in the expectation when this cruel war was woes of slavery, since it was first esthat tablished on this continent, are but a over they would be able to buy one at trifle in comparison with the miseries the old prices, are a good deal disap precipitated upon the blacks by sudpointed this fall to find that a tolerable len emancination. On last Sunday overcoat costs sixty dollars, and a good one ninety. The old coats having been evening the Church of the Puritans in New York city was crowded with a lined, bound, cleaned, mended, butcongregation which assembled for the toned, and collared, till the skill of no purpose of hearing some facts in relation tailor or dyer can make them decent again, the distracted owners are asking to the condition of the freedmen from General Fisk and Chaplain French. the question, with which Fourth-ofboth of the Freedmen's Bureau. Dr. July orators used to begin the conclu-Cheever, the pastor of the church consion of their orations, "And, now, felducted the preliminary exercises. Chaplow-citizens, what remains for us to lain French then addressed the assem do?"

blage. We give a couple of extracts We must confess, says the New York Weekly Review, that the high prices pre-vailing just now, seven months after

"What has been the work of our nation "What has been the work of our nation for the past four years? The taking of four millions of souls out of the prison house of slavery and setting them on the world's highway. There they are now, without money, shelter or clothes. They have no friends of their own race to assist him, and a feeling of supreme loneliness has come over them. How glad they were when first they became aware of their freedom, antici-pating no hardships; and yet they had no the peace, are not the entertainment to which we supposed ourselves invited. Housekeepers did not expect, at the close of a productive season, to pay sixty-five cents a pound for butter; nor did they suppose that coffee would cost nearly as much with gold at 146, as it did when gold was at 250. If coin is so abundant, why are sausages thirty cents a pound, which used to be eleven? With pating no hardships; and yet they had no sooner begun to snuff the air of that freedom when their sufferings commenced. They are now fast travelling down to the tomb. barns stuffed and crammed with a remarkably large hay-crop, why has milk gone up again to twelve cents a quart? Granting that apples and

are now last travelling down to the tomb.— They want coffins, and will wantthousands more before the January of 1866. "In South Carolina, Georgia and Ala-bama there is an excess of freedmen. As our soldiers hemmed the Southern planters in them cont their charge to the control pears are scarce, must a small pear, that can be eaten in four bites, bring the re-tailer twenty-five cents? And is it really true that a barrel of apples is n, they sent their slaves to the centre-which accounts for this. In these places worth ten dollars? As to coal, at twelve owing to drought and poverty, the people are unable to sustain this excess of popula dollars a ton, are the Pennsylvania miners always on the strike? Last year are unable to sustain this excess of popula-tion. If we do not assist them we drive the Southern people to establish another system of oppression. If not assisted thirty thousand freedmen will perish in Georgia before the 1st of March. They are starving and dring there colling for coffins hecause it was the canal that had given way; this year the miners won't work. If we ascend from coal to silk, we are met with a similar story. Many respectable ladies feel that existence without a black and dying there, calling for coffins because they can't get bread. I do not want to resilk dress (hanging on a peg in reserve proach the government or the people; but against possible contingencies) is not he freedmen require the assistance of both

vorth having. Last year, with a fortitude and self-The speech of Gen. Fisk was much in the same strain, though having been confined to Kentucky and Tennessee, he had not seen so many scenes of ex-The speech of Gen. Fisk was much cattle disease has got into the silk worms, in consequence of which silk is as dear tended misery as Chaplain French.-Still his account of the condition of the as ever, and no one knows whether next negroes was such as to leave no doubt year there will be any silk at all. Some thing has got into everything to make it cheap. Pumpkin-pie-late resort of of the wretchedness which prevails among them. Such is the report which it cheap. the destitute—even pumpkin-pie is an extensive luxury, since the eggs which northern fanatics make of the work they have succeeded in accomplishing, by convert pumpkins from feed of pigs inmeans of the bloodiest war of history. to sustenance for man cost four cents

They have succeeded in putting the ne-What is the use of doing well, if we groes into a position in which grim death have to expend all we get upon the ne-cessaries of life? But most of us are not stares them in the face. They are in want of everything, and especially in doing pretty well. It is a fact, that any occupying a whole house, and

not having more than three thousand Politics of the Next Congress. dollars a year, is puzzled to live within its income. Wages and salaries are higher than they used to be, but they The Congress of the United States : its next session will stand politically have not been increased in anything divided as follows, without the Senators ike a proportion to the increased cost of and members elected from the States ving, and, we presume, more than half lately in rebellion: In the Senate there of the working population of the country receive their incomes in the form of are thirty-eight Union or Republican

wages or salary. We assure our readers that there is a Senators and eleven Democrats. Eleven Southern States are at present unrepregreat deal of respectable pinching going on at present, in houses that exhibit to sented in the Senate, and these will be entitled to twenty-two Senators, who the passers-by a brilliant front door and four stories of brown stone. When John Van Buren said at Albany that it was will, in all probability, vote with the Democrats. In the House (exclusive of about as much as he could do to pay for the newly elected Southern members) three meals a day and a lodging, the audience laughed, as though it were a there are one hundred and forty three Union or Republican members, and joke. In his own case, it may or may not be a joke, but he spoke what to very many well-dressed people is rather a forty-one Democrats. The Southern States now unrepresented are entitled grim reality. to fifty-eight members, most of whom

We do, therefore, most earnestly dewill probably vote with the Democratic sire that Congress, very early in the coming session, will strike boldly at the principal cause of the high prices—the inflation of the currency. This infla-tion is the heaviest of all our taxes. The Acting Mayor of Mobile, in an Not only does it keep up the price of commodities, but by the fluctuations in order to the Chief of Police, after referring to an order issued by the War Dethe price of gold it renders it difficult to o business with certainty. Thesuperpartment, October 24, stopping theissue

abundance of money stimulates specuof rations to the destitute of Mobile, dilation, and compelsevery man to charge rects him to arrest all indigent and desan exorbitant profit in self-defense. There is one nuisance which a return titute persons, and bring them before to specie payments will immediately abate, and that is the dirty and illegible rags which supply the place of silver Your attention is particularly called to the influx of idle and vagrant freedchange. Three long years have passed since these eyes of ours beheld a ten cent piece. Where is the silver gone? In men, and to their congregating in and about the city. They are here in violation of State and municipal statutes. Thousands are loitering about the city in idleness and destitution. Many of them whose cellar is it stored? Of what avail are the toils of so many of our fellow-citizensin thesilver-mines of the Southlive by theft and have become an insufferable nuisance to the community. The evils proceeding from this state of west, if we cannot get enough to buy our noon-day apple with? O, Mr. Mc-Culloch, O, members of Congress, what-ever else you omit, prick the bursting balloon of our currency, and give us back our silver change!

Colonel McClure and President Johnson Colonel A. K. McClure is so wel nown in this State that the account which he gives of what transpired at a ecent interview between himself and President Johnson will be read with very great interest by men of all parties. Below we give his report in full, as i appeared in last week's Repository We cannot, not even for politeness sake say we are sorry that the interview seems to have been unsatisfactory to our friend the Colonel. Of late he has seemed to be getting into close communior with Stevens, Kelly and the extreme radicals of his party. That Andy John son should have boldly announced sentiments not in conformity with those politicians with whom Colonel McClure is now most intimately associated, we

regard as a happy and favorable omen The gallant Colonel says candidly that he has "occasion to complain of his own work," as one of those "who fashioned Andrew Johnson into a Vice President at Baltimore." He seems to have been annoyed by seeing one pardon seeker after another come from the President's apartments with evidences of success; but neither this nor the conviction forced upon him that Jeff. Davis would never be hanged unless he hanged himself, disgusted him so thoroughly as did the plain and manly utterances of the President in regard to reconstruction, and the admission of the Southern del. egates to Congress. If Colonel McClure is to be believed, and no one who reads his statement can fail to see that he speaks the truth with sadness of heart, "the President, both word and deed, disclaims the by position of a partizan executive, and is not insensible to the flattering approval of his administration by the Democratic party." The Colonel sees the contest that is sure to come between the President and the leaders of the Republican party, and declares that Andrew Johnson will separate himself from the party which elected him rather than give up his plan of reconstruction. The whole country will be glad to hear this announcement made on such unquestionably good authority as that of Colonel McClure. His report will be read with interest by all and every conservative man in the nation will approve the sentiments ex-

pressed by the President as eminently wise and patriotic. An Hour with Andrew Johnson Editorial Correspondence of the Franklin Re

pository WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1865.

I was of those, in an humble way, who fashioned Andrew Johnson into a Vice President at Baltimore-having publicly supported his nomination beore the meeting of the Convention and voted for him in that body. since then had occasion to complain of my own work, and have never after the inauguration, been free from grave apprehensions as to the wisdom of that choice. Differing with most men who besiege the Executive department in this very important particular, that the administration has no honors I aspire to, I may differ with, most of them also alike in the frankness with which I counsel, when invited to do so, and in the convictions which result from contact with rulers. I found myself here on Friday for the irst time since February last, and dur-

ing the afternoon of the same day, callat the White House to see Pres ident Johnson. I found the halls, the ante-chamber and all other available spaces round the Executive room, crowded with a motley mass of men, with an anxious female face here and there giving variety to the scene—all waiting, and some from day to day, to gain an interview with the President and plead for restoration of citizenship and property. Soon the door opened and a gen-teel lady emerged from the President's

room with a large official envelope clutched nervously in her hand, and a benignity of countenance that told more

ace, usually sad in expression, at times

dent.

rules, and there were both civil func-tionaries and army officers who might Messrs. Speed, hers, connsel fo Messra: Speed, Rousseau, Evarts, and others, counsel for the Government, an-nounced in a New York paper as positively determined on, was true in August, but is not true now. Public opinion has changed since then, and Government measures always follow public opinion. It is admit-ted as a fact that any trial in a Southern State would be a fact. pardoned with propriety. He said that he had not yet gone as far in his amnesty, either general or special, as Mr. Lincoln proposed. He explained what is not generally known, that his pardons are mainly of business men. many of whom were Union men, who State would be a farce. It is equally a fact that the Southern States unanimously desire his pardon; that the majority of the Democratic party hold the same opinion, and now that the leaders of the radical wing of the Republi-can party have averaged the same wish it must have pardons to enable them to sell or mortgage their lands, or to get credit in their business operations; and added that he had not yet reached the consideration of such cases as Lee, can party have expressed the same wish, it is believed it will be taken for granted that

Stephens, Longstreet, Beauregard and others of that class. He spoke freely of the proposed trial of Davis, and said that as yet the gov-ernment had not taken any steps in the matter. If he is to be tried in Rich-mond, the trial must necessarily be postpoped until the airling authority is amajority of the nation are opposed to his punishment.—N. Y. Tribuue. To sacrifice Mr. Davis would be to make him a martyr, and give his memory a power which he living can never acquire. The act would be un-worthy of a great and powerful gov-ernment. It is but just to say that Mr. Davis did not below the theore the form ostponed until the civil authority fully restored, and then it will be a question for consideration under the condi ernment. It is but just to say that Mr. Davis did not belong to the party of ex-treme and original secessionists. He was originally opposed to the measure. In the South, before the war, he was tion of affairs which may at that time exist. As Virginia is still practically under martial law, certainly wholly under military rule, I judge that many moons may wax and wane before we can have a great State trial. I do not regarded as a conservative, mestion the wisdom of this delay, for the assertion. It is thus admitted that public opinion in this country is decidedly against the idea of punishing Mr. Davis, and cont is certainly better for the governmen to avoid the danger of defeat in attempt ing to convict of constructive treason i Washington, than to force a trial which might afford a technical escape for Davis sequently is in favor of his pardon. We hope he will be. We see no reason why Mr. Davis should not be, but many why he should be. It will be good policy. It Mr. Davis should not be, business. It he should be. It will be good policy. It the should be southern people, or at and leave the great questions undeter-mined. If I were going to guess on the subject, I would say that Davis is more likely to be paroled during the next year than to be tried, and if he is even war. and who hanged, he must do it himself.

The President is clearly adverse to confiscation and that question is practi-cally settled. Whatever might be the riews of Congress, confiscation is not possible with an Executive determinedviews y hostile to it and with the pardoning ower in his hands. I infer, however that on this point Congress will har monize with the Executive, as a num ber of even the radical leaders, such as Freeley and Sumner, openly oppose it f our credit can be sustained otherwise I am content. Five years hence we shall all be wiser on that point than

additional

now. I believe that the President will wield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress during the next session. The Senate being organized the question cannot come up there un-til it is howerht up in order, but there soundify berated, and in no very genite or complimentary terms, by the extre-mists of Mississippi. They even went so far as to call him a "traitor to the South." When the conspirators felt that their hour had come, the hour for which they had long labored, for "pre-elnitating the South into a warelution." til it is brought up in order; but there will be a strong pressure to force the admission of the Southern members by placing their names on the roll when the House meets. This Mr. McPherson will not do, and on all votes of instruc cipitating the South into a revolution they never exhibited more skill than in selecting Mr. Davis as their standard tions he will call only those who are returned from States clearly entitled to representation. The law forbids him to do otherwise, and he will be faithful bearer. They selected him because he was a conservative, as they calculated and calculated rightly that his name to it. The question of their admission will then agitate the house, and I fear would reconcile many to the movement who would otherwise have bitterly opposed it. make a sad breach between the Presi dent and Congress. The South is en-couraged by the position of the adminpurity of character, and his military ability as evinced in the Mexican war, were the reasons which prevailed with stration to be importunate in its demand for admission, and it is not im-probable that it will in the end be adthe more astute precipitators and caused them to fix upon Col. Davis as their leader. It is not perhaps generally nitted. I have seldom seen Congress struggle again and hold out to the end. known that there was bitter opposition against The to him in the Montgomery Conand that he was successful only by the tory of such conflicts is always dotted with frail ones who fall by the way. I have ever felt that the revolted States change of a single name. The candidate of the Simon Pures was Toombs Alexander H. Stephens was selected should take no part in the government they vainly sought to destroy until all issues arising from the war, and all its for the Vice-Presidency of the Confederacy, for the same general reasons which prevailed in the case of Davis, logical results should be settled by faithful men. To the victors, not to the van-quished—to the friends, not to the foes viz.: because it was thought that his identification with the cause would disarm to a great extent opposition, as of the government does this duty belong, and if it shall be otherwis it did. Thus it turned out that the real originators of the strife in the South, those who had been long holding other there are many who will tremble for the safety of the Republic. On the future of the freedmen the President talks well. He displays more issues subordinate and that of revolution supreme, when the terrible ordeal came took back seats, and did not, ex-

sense than sentiment on the question and means to solve the problem fairly as demanded by civilization an as demanded by civilization and humanity. Of their abilty to win a position that will enable them to be inco porated into our system of governmen as citizens, he is not eminently hopeful but feels that it must be fairly tried with an open field for the negro. That failing, he looks upon colonization as the only alternative. It would be foolish to disguise the

time, passions die out, the desire for rigor and vengeance diminishes. In cannot be concealed, in this conact that the President, both by word and deed, disclaims the position of a partizan Executive, and that he is not ection, that the good conduct of the insensible to the flattering approval of his administration by the Democratic

Jeff. Davis---His Trial. Rousseau, Eva

eau, Evarts,

Crops of 1865. From the October report of the Com-missioner of Agriculture we compile the following comparative statement of the undermentioned crops in the stated. The returns are from all the States excepting those lately in rebellion and exclusive of those on the Pacific coast.

Wheat, (bus. 179,404,036 20,782,782 11,368,155 173,800,575 19,736,847 160,695,823 19,872,975 10,632,178 176,690,064 18,116,751 lye, Barley, " 19,543,905 11,391,286 22,252,295 23,538,740 Jats, Hay, (tons,)

Hay, (tons,) 19,739,847 10,110,101 20,000,170 While the crops of oats and hay are greater than in any former year, the yield of wheat, rye and barley is less than in 1863 and 1864. In all cases, than in 1863 and 1864. In all cases, however, the crops are more bountiful than in 1860, the year before the war. There are no figures in the report from which to estimate the corn crop of 1865, but Mr. Newton, the Commissioner, All the fall crops are reported to be in good condition. In the Northern States there is an improvement in the yield of cotton, but in the South it is much in-jured from worms and rain. He reports, uso a material decrease of fattad eatthe uch we may astonish some people by also, a material decrease of fatted cattle in nearly all the States. Canada, it is said, has better crops than usual of late years. Concerning the English harvests, the Commiss oner quotes the following from the Mark Lane Express, of October 2d :

"The last week in September has closed "The last week in September has closed in brilliant sunshine and summer heat, giving such an opportunity to the North for harvest purposes as very seldom occurs, and serving somewhat to abate the general fears about the deficiency of the crops of the kingdom at a period when the prospect of foreign imports has materially lessened. Nearly all that was upon the ground before the sickle or the scythe began their work has now been housed, and though much is in poor condition, the damage by actual will gratify the Southern people, or at least great numbers of them, and even those who opposed most strongly the war, and who were life-long opponents of the doctrine of secession which Davis professed. It would be a victory over their hearts, a victory over passion and vengeance. It would tend strongly to has now been housed, and though that in poor condition, the damage by actual sprouting has been small. As a nation, therefore, we have been signally favored, and we doubt not that a willing tribute of and we doubt not that a willing tribute of cement together the Union, and be an proof that the Government is earnest in its endeavors to blot out the past and to look only to the future. It would prove that the Government re-gards the Southern people as a part of the people of the United States and re-spects their opinions and prejudices ac-cordingly. Upon his memorable tour to New England, he described in one of his speeches the secessionists of the South as the "mosquitoes that sing around the ox." for which bovine simile he was soundly betated, and in no very gentle or complimentary terms, by the extre-mists of Mississipi. They even went so far as to call him a "traitor to the s earnest in its endeavors to blot out

some localities the whole growth has beer lost." From this it will be seen that the Enlish harvest has probably not been so short as anticipated, and it is believed that a considerable quantity of the old crops remain over. As to the effect the cattle plague may have in increasing the consumption of breadstuffs, no opinion is given.-Ledger.

Difficulties in Gathering the Cotton Crop --- The Freedmen Obstreperously Inde pendent, According to the Texas Papers.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph of 25th We have just returned from a trip to Washington county, and found the drought had nearly ruined the corn crops, and it is estimated that only one vention half a crop will be made this season. The same will prove true of the potato crops. Cotton looks well, and we have been informed by old citizens that the never before seen such a fine and heavy yield as this season. We hear loud general reasons complaints everywhere of the scarcity of hands to pick it and save it; and we saw acres of the finest cotton that ever grew dropping off the bolls, and wast-ing for the want of hands to save it. The planters made contracts with

their former slaves to remain with them and save the crops, but they proved un-faithful and deserted the first opportunity. Thousands of bales of splendic cotton will be lost in Washington county by this cause, and the neighborcept to a very limited extent and in an wind which they had raised. This is ing counties are no better off. We have heard good judges estimate the loss by this cause throughout the State to be often the case. But we have said more than we designed. It is a gratifying and suggestive re-40,000 bales. It is a deplorable sight to ection that as time elapses the public

witness large cotton fields waisting. The weather has been beautiful for sentiment of the country becomes more and more disposed toward a magnanipicking for some time past, but the ne-groes left at the very time they were needed. We have heard some of the With largest and wealthiest planters say they would not hereafter depend on this kind of labor, but they would rent their plan-

A Nice Family Quarrel.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday evening has a most bitter and violent attack upon Colonel McClure, drawn out by his account of the interview he had recently with President Johnson. The Telegraph, which is the most unprincipled and mendacious sheet in the country, is entirely in the interest of Simon Cameron. The old Winnebago gives the cue, and the cur Bergner is always ready to yelp and snarl at the heels of whomsoever his master points out as an object of hatred. This accounts for the attack upon Mc-Clure. McClure and Cameron are not friends, consequently Bergner hates him. But, the assault upon McClure is equally an assault upon all who are not in league with Cameron. Every blow aimed at the editor of the Repository is equally a blow at Governor Curtin, at Kelly, at Stevens and at all who are not ready to come and go at Simon's bidding. It is not necessary for us to intimate that the attack upon McClure abounds in abusive epithets and is distinguished for its venom. Such is the unvarying character of the editorials of the Telegraph. The article to which we allude is instructive and entertaining. It shows what a happy and harmonious family the Republican party of this State is. We congratulate them on their pleasant relations to each other. We shall look on and enjoy the family feud, caring but little which faction succeeds in destroying the other.

GENERAL KILPATRICK was arrested for bribery on election day at Newtown, New Jersey, together with the United States Deputy Collector and two or three others. He will be indicted at the December Term of the Court of Sussex, his native county. So says a correspondent of the Newark Journal.

THE CLAIMS of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin. New York. Vermont, Delaware and Minnesota, for moneys advanced the Government in the early stages of the war, have been settled by the Treasurv Department. The claims of Pennsvlvania are said to be in a fair way of adjustment. The people of this State will be glad to hear that such is the

THE NEW YORK HEBALD presents the question of the admission of the Southern members to Congress in this light:

'If the Southern States are in the Union, if they had no right to secede, attempt on the part of Congress to reject the Representatives duly elect ed is revolutionary. It is an insurrec-tion, a rebellion against the Constitu-tion, and the President will have full authority to exercise all the powers yested in him in times of insurrection and rebellion to put an end to their rev-olutionary work,"

a procedent will give a chance to realize immense sums of money by furnishing similar vessels to her adversary. In plainer terms, they urge Secretary Seward to pocket what they profess to regard as an insult to our national honor. in order that they may have a chance to pocket money in the future. Such s Yankee honor and Yankee patriotism.

The Election in Maryland.

The late election in Maryland was the

affairs are perceptible in the daily in-crease of crime, loathsome disease and pauper burials." Mr. Buchanan's Book. veriest farce imaginable. In Baltimore The Press of yesterday contained a ong and bitter assault upon the forthout of a vote of thirty-five thousand less than six thousand votes were polled coming book of ex-President Buchanan So it was throughout the State. In the The Age to-day has the following item: Frederick district of over two thousand 'We are authorized to say that the statements made in several quarters, that Mr. Buchanan's book has been legal voters only 674 were polled. The rest either were refused registration or oublished, are utterly untrue. The foltheir votes were rejected when offered. owing telegram, from the eminent nouse of D. Appleton & Co., received A beggarly minority thus rules a State which was once free. We are glad to yesterday, by a gentleman of this city, shows that the advance sheets spoken of have been surreptitiously obtained: notice that even leading Republicans are getting ashamed of such an infamous NEW YORK, Nev. 13.-Mr. Buchanan's book is not published, and no copies have attempt to disfranchise the majority of

the people of their State. Wm. H. en delivered to editors. D. APPLETON & Co. Purnell, Postmaster of Baltimore; Hon Edwin H. Webster, late member o Congress and now Collector of the port THE NEW issue of Treasury notes and

of Baltimore, and others, are denouncing the infamous Registration Law, It cannot long stand against the tide of public opinion, and the day that wit- ful imitation of which will baffle the nesses its repeal will see the triumph of skill of the oldest counterfeiter. It will the Democratic party in Maryland by an overwhelming majority.

Negroes Demanding Equality. The negroes of New York held a State Convention at Poughkeepsie, which adjourned at a late hour on Wednesday fact that it will wash. night last. A large number of the counties of the State were represented A State Central Committee was appointed to urge the franchise and other questions affecting the interest of coloredAmericans.'

Previous to the final adjournment of the Convention, the following resolu tion was unanimously adopted : Resolved. That this Convention is of the opinion that there should be a repment. resentation of colored men in the city of Washington from the different see tions to be there during the session of Congress, supported by the people, whose duty it should be to urge upon the members of Congress the impor tance of having the status of the colored American so fixed in the land that hi color shall not be a bar to his occupying any position, or to the enjoyment the rights that appertain to citizenship. So, whoever visits Washington this poor man and left three daughters, and winter may expect to see the lobby of their secession friends have not cared for the Capitol crowded with negroes, them as they should have done." We whose business it will be to buttonhole members of Congress for the purpose of securing the passage of a law giving them entire equality with the whites. Whether they will succeed or

not remains to be seen.

General Grant's Real Name. The Milwaukee News says that a prominent and reliable citizen of Wis-

consin was told by General Sherman, when on his recent visit to Milwaukee that Gen. Grant's real name is Hiram

S. Grant, and not Ulysses S. Grant. as he is usually designated. Gen. Sherman stated that the name by which General Grant goes was acquired by the blunder of the member of Congress who recommended General Grant for the Military Academy, when he handed in the name of young Grant to the Secretary of War. After his appointment to West Point, the embryo Lieut. Gen. endeavored to

secure a correction of the error, but the officers of the Academy declined to do so for want of authority, and referred the matter to the War Department, where for some reason it was neglected.

The modest student of military tactics finally flanked the difficulty by assumship from coming up to the city. ing the name which accident and the official record assigned him. His mother however never forgot to call him Hiram, and Ulysses never fails to respond to the call. Whatever of truth there may be in this statement we cannot say. evening.

The Oil Business.

The Philadelphia Ledger thus speaks of the legitimate business of developng oil territory as contradistinguished from the speculation in oil stocks of fic

titious value: Since the appearance of a paragraph Since the appearance of a paragraph in the *Ledger*, a few weeks ago, allud-ing to the oil production in this State and its increasing foreign shipments from this port, already greatly exceeding that of all other commodities shinped hence, the business is attracting more serious attention, the practical operations in oil, as contradistinguished from the speculations in oil shares of

ictitious value, proving to be of much importance as a legitimate pursuit.

We have seen a statement going the rounds of the press, though we do not know from what source the facts prepostal currency will be printed on what is called "membrane paper"-a new sented were derived, which sets down the oil production of the present year at one and a half millions of barrels. invention in the paper line—the success-The exports from all the ports for the year, to the 1st inst., have been 433,025 barrels, averaging 10,561 barrels per be well nigh impossible to produce the paper outside of the Treasury Departweek, and at the rate of 549,172 barrels per year. These exports are about 37 per cent. of the production, say about 37 per cent. of the production, say about 37 average priceatthe well atS10 per barrel, it would follow that the value of the year's product will be, say S15,000,000 From the is deducted 20 per cent for ment at Washington, and, from its texture and finish, the least expert in money will be able to distinguish the genuine note. Not the least of the many excellencies of the new currency is the From this is deducted 20 per cent. for working expenses, leaving the net profit upon the year's product \$12,000,000.— Nearly the whole of this profit, be it AN OFFICER in the old army, who went South and joined the rebellion at more or less, comes into Penn'a. Up to this time, the oil regions in Virginia and the outbreak, called upon the President and asked for pardon. The President Ohio have not been largely productive, while the discovery of the oleaginous liquid in our own State is steadily informed him that he had not yet pardoned an officer, who had gone over to

the South and taken up arms against spreading to new points, hundreds o the North. He did not know what he miles from the site where it was first found in large quantities. This is a matter of world-wide importance—it is might do in the future, but for the present he held their cases under adviseso much additional wealth, as the re ward of enterprise and industry. It is not probable, however, that oil is con-fined to even the broad limits of Penn-A STORY IS GOING AROUND in the

Republican papers, which publish it sylvania. It was announced last spring with evident satisfaction, "that the that indications of its existence had three daughters of the late Chief Justice been discovered in California, and more Taney are left in a condition of poverty, recently in Missouri. Of the latter, the developments, from want of time, pro and that two of them have been serving bably, have not been very conclusive; but from Los Angelos, in California, re-ports are said to be very favorable. for a living." Simon Cameron's home organ adds that "Judge Taney died a

Secretary Stanton's Guard. A Washington correspondent of th

believe Judge Taney did die a poor man, Cincinnati Commercial writes: It is a singular fact that Secretary Stan having lived an honest one; but this on cannot so far recover from the beligstory about his daughters "serving for erent attitude which so well became him a living" is, we are confident, entirely while we were at war, as to dismiss the untrue. Of one thing we are certain. military guard from his own private residence. Passing by No. 820 K street, yesterday, about noon-day, I encoun-tered a chap in blue Regimentals and Tenderly as Taney's daughters may have been reared, they would rather "serve for a living" than eat bread stolen from dirty white gloves, strutting up and down in front of the "palatial mansion" of the Secretary of War, and in the alley Bureau of the War Department or over their nakedness with blankets in the rear of the house was plainly au-dible the tramp, tramp of another arm-ed patrol, who soon came into view with stripped from the back of a cold and THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN of New bayonet on shoulder, keeping guard over his side of the fortification. Isn't it refork city, Dr. Sayre, has submitted to markable, that while the forts around the Health Commissioners the results Washington are being dismantled, and of a personal examination he has made Lieutenant General Grant comes out and goes everywhere unattended, the Secretary of War should require to be of the disease which broke out on board the steamship Atalanta and of the infected passengers. He says there can

Our War Minister seems to be the only man in the country who can afford to be no doubt of the true name of the disease, all the symtoms telling but keep a private battery on his premise too plainly that it is the Asiatic cholera _____ The passengers on the Atalanta, pro-THE SPOT selected in Westminister voked by their detention at quarantine, Abbey as the last resting place of Lord had addressed a letter to the Mayor of Palmerston, is in the north transept, New York, denying that the disease where lie buried Castlereagh, Wilber which had broken out on the vessel was force, the Cannings, Charles James Fox, cholera. But Dr. Savre's report settles the Earl of Chatham and his brilliant the question and shows that the auson, and a host of worthies whose names thorities did right in preventing the have adorned that country's history .--The grave is close to the hideous monu ment of Lord Chatham, at the great

HON, JACOB COLLAMER, U. S. Senator north door, entering from St. Margaret's from Vermont, died at his residence in churchyard, and on the one side of the Woodstock, Vermont, on Wednesday | grave lies the body of Fox, and on the

plainly than words that another citizer had been born again to the Republic.— Soon after another and then another party. I do not mean by this that he is in sympathy and fellowship with them; but I do mean that he is came with like trophies of success, and as each one passed out the mass would sway toward the door to catch the name not wholly in sympathy against them and he will, I feel warranted in saying, adhere to the political fortunes of the of the next one called. In a little time I gained admission and had my first in Southern States without regard to noerview with Andrew Johnson as Presi

litical consequences. This may or may not sever him from the party that sus-tained and cherished him in the dark-There are few men who could make more favorable impression upon a stran-ger on first acquaintance, than the Pres est days through which he passed, and that won him the highest honors of the ident. He differs from Mr. Lincoln i ation through a flood of obloquy; but most external characteristics, and in many contrasts favorably. He lack f it does, I infer that he will accept the ituation. He evidently means above Mr. Lincoln's jolly humor; improves upon his ungainly ways; is vastly more diplomatic, and wears a uniform and all other things, to compass the admission of the Southern members and the complete restoration to power of those quiet dignity that would have been shockingly out of place in his lamented predecessor, but which well becomes tates, and if Massachusetts and South Carolina can strike hands over the same administration, then will we have a faithful President and a harmonious country. If not I leave the future to the Chief Executive of a great Nation He is about five feet ten in height rather stoutly and symmetrically built tell the story. Where in all this record soon to be made up the Nation shall has long hair well silvered by the frosts of time, rather a cold grey eye that that looks as if in its calmest glances "treason is the greatest of see that crimes and must be punished,' there slumbers behind it quite enough to my mind apparent. А. К. М. o quicken it; a finely chiseled Roma

Gold in Pennsylvania.

relieved by a genial smile, and in man-ner and dress serenely plain and unaf-fected. Such is, in brief, a portrait of There has been, as our readers are aware, a great deal of talk of late, about Andrew Johnson, but two years ago the the gold being found in Greene county, despised, the reviled of traitors; the man upon whose head fell their fierces in this State. The good people in that locality are waking up in a lively manlenunciations and against whom were hurled their keenest and deadliest shafts and now the President of the United before them. From the certified report States with his foes at his feet suppli of the officers of the U.S. Mint in Philcating his pardon, and charged with the highest duties and responsibilities even adelphia, it will be seen that the enthusiasm of the Greene county people is not entirly without foundation, for there mposed on mortal man. He meets the visitor cordially, and speaks in the softest tone and in well measured sentences. There was little is indeed gold in Greene county, and of extraordinary richness. formality—the usual greetings and thence we passed to questions of graver moment. However reticent he may be

COPY OF THE REPORT.

"Report of the examination of a small specimen of Ore brought by Mr. F. W orinth, of Philadelphia, and stated to be from Greene county, Pa. "The Ore is Sulpheret of Iron and Lead in quartz which appears upon hasty inspection so much like the pyrite as to be easily mistaken or overlooked. "It was assaved in three parcels of various weights from about 14 grains to 3 pennyweights, and by different methods, either of which give accurate says: results. These results show much ir-regularity as to the amount of precious

metal, but in any case a very extraordinary richness and the largest parcel pro-duced the highest return. The results are as follows : "The amounts are per pound Avoirdupois and it should be stated that the silver returned, is present as a natural

alloy of the Gold, making it somewhat pale, the fineness of the Gold is from 796 to 816 (thousands,) about 194 Carats. One part gave per pound, \$8 40 in Gold, 13 in Silver.

\$88 90 per pound. J. R. ECKFELDT, [Signed by]

U. S. Mint, Phil'a, Oct. 21, 1865. GOLD IN THE OIL WELLS. The Waynesburg, (Green county)

Messenger says: "We had the pleasure lately

ng in the possession of Joseph G. Ritchie, of our town, several specimens of what is supposed to be *Gold* ore from the 'Maple Run Well.' These specimens, unlike those discovered in other wells, are not found in the quartz rock, but in a soft slate rock. The depth at which hese specimens were procured is about three hundred feet.

Mr. Ritchie has also a very fine specimen of gold-bearing quartz rock from the 'Stella Well,' which he is about to send to Philadelphia to have it tested in the Assayer's Labratory. We trust that it may indeed prove 'pure gold tried in the fire.'

THE JEWS have, as a body, shown their full share of patriotism. The number of Jews in the United States army during the late war was 40,000. They have established five asylums for disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, the benefits of which are limited to no faith or creed—one at New York, grave lies the body of Fox, and on the few who would come under such a one at Philadelphia, one at Cincinnat other those of the two William Pitts. rule; that there are exceptions to all one at Chicago, and one at St. Louis. one at Philadelphia, one at Cincinnati

Southern peoplegenerally; their prompt acceptance of the issues of the war, and the crops. We find that many of the their return with so much promptness and alacrity to their allegiance as citi-zens of the United States, have had not a little to do with the growth of the magnanimous feeling we refer to the East and West and Middle States, and the wish on the part of the conservative masses generally for the pardon not only of those who had acted in the war against the Government in subordinate capacities, but of the leaders of the re-volt themselves. Many of these have already paid the debt of nature, and are beyond the jurisdiction of any earthly tribunal; and those who promoted the revolt in a small way have in a multi-

mous and conciliatory course.

Hisconservatism, his genera

tude of instances, almost universally in fact, been sorely punished for their course. They have eaten of the bitter fruit of the tree which they planted and cultivated. If punishment is what is desired, then indeed have they been punished The voice of humanity cries out, "Hold, enough." Let the sword be stayed, and let mercy now be heard. We believe the pardon of Mr. Davis could not possibly do any harm in this country, but would greatly exalt ' is not the Government and our institutions in the eyes of the whole givilized world.

demands it, no less than humanity and good sense. If the demands of those who shout erpetually that "treason must be pun-shed" were to be complied with, and

if "treason" is opposition to the Con-stitution and the Union, then assuredly ner to the bright prospects that glimmer not a few of those very persons would fall before the sword of justice. If this definition of treason be correct, many of them have been the most blatant traitors the country has ever held. They honest, intelligent man in the Republic knows it. The sword they call for is two-edged, and cuts both ways. They of all others should avoid it.—Louisville Journal.

The Currency of San Francisco.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield Republican, speaks of the currency of California in his last letter from that region. Utah and Colorado have the paper money of the East in use, but all the States and Territories to the westward use only gold and silver. Mr. Bowles

' Paper money has been kept out by the force of a very obstinate public opinion and the instrumentality of State legislation. Our national currency of greenbacks are here simply as merchan-dise; you buy and sell them at the brokers for about seventy-five cents in coin to the dollar. Of course, being made a 'legal tender' by United States

law, it is competent to pay a debt here with them; but no man who should do this once, without the sum being made proportionately larger, of course, could henceforth have any credit or standing in the mercantile community. All large and long credits are now coupled with an express stipulation that they are on a specie footing, and a law of the State, known as the 'specie-contract act.' protects such arrangements. But publi opinion so far, and in all the small daily transactions of trade, is the great and controlling law on the sub-ject."

The Bonnet Question.

The ladies are rebelling against the winter fashion for bonnets. The principal of a wholesale millinery house inorms us that his customers never pur chased "bonnet frames" with equal reuctance. The buggy-top pattern require a large amount of materials, and makes very small show for it. Moreover the when it is made, is show. any show, when it is made, is any-thing but graceful. To construct a bon-net over the gig-top frame requires three-fourths of a yard of material, with ribbons and lace and flowers, ad infinitum. The small bonnets of last summer, that made quite as

much display, and were tenfold more graceful, required less than half a yard of material. The consequence is that the fashion dictated to the ladies is not accepted as fashions generally are, and that a good many dames and demoiselles are in open rebellion, and refuse to ac-cept the dispensation of the Empress Eugenie for the winter of the year (Lord 1865. This unacceptable mode makes the millinery trade paratively dull, and many a discarde onnet will be revamped this winter, that, were the fashion more acceptable, would find its way into the rag-bag. Philadelphia News.

THE VERMONT Legislatureadjourned sine die at 8 o'clock on Thursday morn-

largest planters in Washington county are satisfied that the labor of freedme can nolonger be profitable, for the reason that it cannot be depended upon when wanted. Many planters have com-menced ginning and baling this season's crop and rushing it off to market. The high prices cotton commands stimulates them to sell now. Every station on the Central and Washington county Railroads is crowded with cotton bales and the railroads cannot ship it off as fast as it comes for the want of sufficient rolling-stock.

A Boy Shoots Both His Parents and then Kills Himself.

A shocking tragedy occurred in the own of Caledonia, Racine county, on Wednesday night. A boy named John Stitesky, the only son of a respectable Bohemian residing near the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad track, in the the northern part of Caledonia. Racine county, committed one of the most atro-cious and cold-blooded acts of combined parricide and homicide that has ever een recorded in the annals of crime. The circumstances are as follows:

The father, who was a farmer in excellent circumstances, had been labor-ing in the woods during the day, and had come in at nightfall for his supper. The meal was prepared, and the mother called John, who is an only son, about nineteen years old, to come in to tea. The aged couple sat down to their meal thinking the boy would presently join them, when suddenly a shot was fired through the window pane of the room and the father was struck by the ball in the left arm, completely shattering it at elbow. The mother started up, and at the same instant another report resound-ed, and she was struck in the abdomen by a bullet, which passed completely through her body ! In another moment another discharge

was heard in the yard, and the father, who with parental instincts divined the nature and effect of the third shot, summoned strength enough to get out of doors. where he found his son weltering in his blood, and already gasping his last! He had murdered both his aged parents with the two barrels of ne gun and had shot himself he body with another weapon, ending

As the reader has already surmised, the boy, author of this terrible tragedy. was not sound in mind, although he has never been noticeably insane We conversed with a neighbor who knows he family well, who assured us that the boy had never been crazy. He has, t intervals, though he has never violent, or been considered at all danerous.-Millwaukee Sentinel. 3d.

The Freedmen.

A lady agent of the Michigan Freed-men's Relief Association has just returned from a trip to Harper's Ferry, where she has been engaged in the gratuitous distribution of about one thousand dollars worth of quartermas-ters' stores among the indigent whites and freedmen of that neighborhood. Eleven hundred and fifty-two deaths among the colored population of the District of Columbia are reported since the 1st of January last up to October 31. The Freedmen's Bureau has us to option the ted the following statistics regarding the blacks over which it exercises direct control: Total number of freedmen in Washington, 15,000; in Alexandria, 7, 500: living in freedmen's village, 1,069 on Government farms in Maryland 501; in Loudon county, Virginia, 6,000;

in Fairfax county, 3,000-making a total of 373.070 The medical department of the bureau gives the following figures; Out of the above number of freedmen there were 2,445 under medical cure during the month of October, of which there re 778 now under treatment.

Officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps. It has been ascertained that eightyfive per cent. of the six hundred and forty officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been wounded in battle. some of them as many as seven times. Five per cent. became disabled from other causes, and ten per cent. from diseases contracted in the line of duty. Ninety-one underwent amputations. There were eight dissections of the arm and sixteen lost an eye. There is a probability that this corps will be made bermanent by the ensuing Congress, as hey have rendered important service in war. It is not doubted they will effi iently perform their duty in time of

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every ma

the principals to atone to a people doubly bereaved in their homes and in their cheif sanctuary of nower? To this the President answered wit much animation that the measure of and the time for, atonement were ye for the future to determine. not soon forget the èmphasis with which he declared that the South

come eviscerated of its manhood!'

est nation of the earth. said that such may be the measure of punishment; that he had pardoned but few who would come under such a

on some issues, he seems to have no re serve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent States. He discussed the position of those States and their people with great interest and occasional warmth, and with a frankness that left no doubt as to his purpose. He holds that they were never out of the Union; that se-cession, however accomplished as a fact, cannot be accomplished in law: that the supreme authority of the govern-mentin those States was not overthrown

by rebellion, but simply in abeyance, and of course it logically follows his premises that, since rebellion has ceased, he States resume their proper place in the Union and restoration is accom-plished. This, in brief, was the stand point from which the President discussed the question of reconstruction for more than an hour, and answered suggestive objections at times with an

arnestness that demonstrated how ar dently he is working to give success to his policy. I could not but remind him that his theory stripped all traitors of the protection they might claim as public enemies ; that it would stamp as guilty of treason within the law. who aided the rebellion, and of necessity demand at his hands commensurate punishment for what he must hold as unmitigated crime—asappalling murder and desolation for which there is no ex-tenuation to be plead. "You have," I added, given us on every hand the Nation's monuments of Mercy-where

will be its monuments of Justice Davis is a proclaimed assassin, as well as a traitor—his agents have died, an-other (Werze) will follow—how are

must come back and be a par of us, and "it must come," he added 'with all its manhood-I don't want it to

this proposition abstractly there could be no objection made. We want the South with all its manhood, which I would con ceive to be the Southern people with their treason abandoned and their crimes punished—not punished revengefully; not in imitation of the Guillotine of France or the Inquisition of Spain; but by making

the leaders who conspired to overthrow the government, strangers to its honors and its citizenship and thus through life the monuments of the power, the jus-tice and the magnanimity of the mighti-The President



shivering Winnebago squaw.