

## NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—S. L. Hyde, a United States detective connected with the Postoffice at New Haven, Conn., Wednesday night, on returning home about 10 o'clock, asked his wife to get some cartridges that he might reload his revolver. As she started to comply with his request the hammer of the weapon slipped from his fingers, and the pistol went off, the ball entering the heart of his wife. The unfortunate woman sprang forward, exclaiming: "I am killed—kiss me before I die," and in a moment was dead.

—The Penobscot Indians now number 266 males and 234 females. More than one-fifth of their voting population have gone to the war, and consumption, a disease formerly unknown, is now carrying off many of the tribe yearly. Those that remain gain a subsistence by hunting and fishing, and also by the less primitive occupations of farming and basket-making.

—A memorial to President Lincoln, recommending the Hon. Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburgh, for appointment of United States Secretary of Treasury, signed by the Governor, Heads of Departments and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, will soon be sent to Washington.

—A very dangerous fifty cent counterfeit note is in circulation. The Washington Chronicle says that good judges are unable to detect the difference without very close examination. The paper is somewhat thinner, and that is, probably, the best test to try them by.

—The President has commuted the sentence of Joseph Bent, whose execution was assigned for Friday next, to imprisonment for life. Bent is a Portuguese sailor, and was convicted of killing a shipmate named Silversmith on the high seas.

—The House committee on Elections reported in favor of admitting Mr. Bonseur to a seat as Representative from Louisiana, and have decided to report in favor of admitting Messrs. Johnson and Jackson as Representatives from Arkansas.

—A large gray eagle, with a bell round its neck, has made its appearance near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It is supposed to be a bird which was formerly a pet at Cape Porpoise, but which was set adrift, with a sleigh-bell attached to its neck as a punishment for his frequent raids upon the chicken-coops.

—New York is to have a new and magnificent State Capitol on the site of the present one in Albany. It will be constructed of white marble, and cost \$3,000,000.

—There was a story in the papers a few weeks ago that the Rebel Generals Rhoddy, Chalmers and Morrow, had sent to our lines in Tennessee a proposition to abandon the Confederacy and return to allegiance. A correspondent at Nashville, after very careful investigation, pronounces the story a sheer fabrication.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has commenced paying the troops. Gen. Schofield's army has already been provided for, and the Secretary commenced signing the warrants for the pay of the Army of the Potomac. It is expected that all the other armies will be paid as rapidly as it can be done with safety.

—The editor of the Newark Journal, recently convicted before a civil court of publishing articles interfering with and discouraging the draft, was Monday fined \$100.

—Senator Trumbull and Representative Wilson, of Iowa, and Dawson, of Pennsylvania, compose the joint committee to wait upon President Lincoln and inform him of his re-election, also notify Andrew Johnson of his election to the Vice Presidency.

—Further information in reference to the Bordeaux steamers said to have been obtained by the rebels is looked for with interest. The Danish minister, Mr. Rasmussen, denies the report that the vessels were sold to the rebels by the Danish Government. This information has been obtained from an authentic source.

—General Winder, the notorious beast and keeper of rebel prisons, died in Richmond a few days since. He was the fit tool of a brutal conspiracy, treated Union prisoners like dogs, and will ever be remembered as the most beastly development of the slave-holders' rebellion.

—A dispatch received Thursday afternoon by Butterfield's Overland Express, announces the re-opening of the stage route from Atchison to Denver City and to California.

—The Legislature of Delaware rejected the proposed amendment to the constitution by a three-fourths vote in the Senate and a two-thirds vote in the House.

—Sixteen hundred and ninety suits have been brought against the city of New York for damages done during the riots of 1863. The amount claimed is about \$2,500,000.

—The Lower House of Legislature at Alexandria, ratified the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution with only two dissenting votes. The Senate ratified it unanimously.

—Public meetings were held in Richmond on Thursday, to consult upon matters of peace and war. Hunter, Benjamin and Gilmer made violent speeches; the former stated that President Lincoln had said it rested with Congress to decide whether the rebels should return or not.

—Rev. H. H. Garnett, (colored) preached in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Washington, on Sunday—the first colored gentleman to do so.

—Among the bills recently passed by the Missouri Legislature is the following: "Providing that any person whose husband or wife has been engaged in the rebellion against the United States shall be entitled to a divorce on proper application to the Courts."

—Lieutenant Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, a few days since, took ground in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment by that State. He said, "Kentucky is bound to become a free State through the choice of her people, and delay in settling the question can only complicate the process by which she will reach that destiny."

—Hangman Foote, who is now en route to Europe, positively refused Mr. Seward's request to take the oath of allegiance, stating that he would never return to the Confederacy, that it was a failure, but he could not renounce his own conduct. Permission was then given him to leave for Europe on parole, not to return during the war without permission.

—An exchange of prisoners is to go on. General Grant was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War on Saturday, and stated that he had effected an arrangement for an exchange, man for man and officer for officer, according to the old cartel, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold.

—General Grierson has been appointed a major general by brevet.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of a late date says that had he made his appearance in that market, at \$1.50 per pair in specie. What they would be worth in rebel money does not appear.

—The whole number of sick and wounded in the different military hospitals throughout the country on the 31st of January last, was a little over seventy-nine thousand.

—General Grant appeared in the House of Representatives on Saturday, was escorted to the Speaker's stand, and was introduced by the Speaker. He was received by loud cheers, both from the floor and the galleries.

## Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, February 23, 1865.

### GOVERNMENT MONEY.

The next error we shall notice, prominent in the catalogue of blunders, that have misled the money critics of the newspapers, sets forth that the present difference between specie and commodities generally, is wholly attributable to the depreciation of our circulating medium. This is the blindest misconception of all, and the least excusable. For there is no better settled law of trade, than that the value of a commodity is regulated by the demand and supply, and this is entirely ignored in this assumption. Take, for instance, that of labor, and of cotton. Will it be contended that the absorption of labor by the armies, would not have advanced the price of that article without any addition to the volume of currency? Or, would cotton remain at eight and ten cents per pound, and its fabrics bear the same proportion in price, in the present scarcity of that material? Do these interrogations not make manifest the inexcusable blindness of those who are writing against our government currency, urging that its depreciation has caused the whole advance on commodities.

Mr. Brooks, of the New York Express, who has been one of the leaders in this tirade against the financial policy of the government, in some remarks made in the Lower House of Congress recently, asserted that there was no demand for specie in England during her memorandum suspension of specie payments. The object of this assertion was, first, to make a point against our government for requiring the customs to be paid in coin; second, to show that the law prohibiting speculators in coin was inoperative; and third, to avoid the inference, that as England would do without specie payments, and at the same time not advance the price of commodities, so could ours. But Mr. Brooks' statement is far from the truth. Coin was scarce in England at the time referred to, and it was this scarcity which caused the suspension, and caused also the flow of this article to that point. The government required immense amounts of it—much more than our customs absorb, and more than her customs produced—to keep up Wellington's army in Spain, and to pay the enormous subsidies to Austria, Prussia, and other kingdoms in Europe, where the Bank of England notes would not pass; and she employed the Rothschilds, and other bankers, to procure for her by purchase, in all portions of the continent, Spanish milled dollars—the principal coin of Europe at the time—in order to meet her engagements. These are outstanding facts of history, yet editors and congressmen, will boldly declare that during these trying times in England, there was no demand for specie. The reason why coin, and other commodities, did not advance to two and three times their ordinary price, although they did rise to fifteen and twenty per cent, was, owing to three reasons chiefly. The first of these was, that there were no banks in England, outside of the authority of the government, that could flood the country with irredeemable paper. The next was, that the law of Parliament prohibiting speculation in coin, was strictly respected, the assertions of the uninformed, to the contrary notwithstanding; and the last, and the most important reason was, the absence of a heavy monetary power which opposed the government's operations, and the war she was waging against France. There all were united against the common enemy, and all supported the government, in word and deed. Herein lie the points of difference between our condition, and that of England at the beginning of the present currency, and not as Mr. Brooks tries to make out. We make free to assert too, without fear of successful refutation, that had there been no State Banks to flood the country with irredeemable paper, and no enemies to thwart the financial operations of government, commodities generally, would have had no advance beyond that incident to the supply, and the demand.

But Mr. Brooks alleges further, "that the Bank of England Notes were received every where throughout England, creating no demand for gold," and in the next sentence he says, "gold rushed into England to pay for exports." So there was no demand for gold, yet it was needed to pay exports with. How comes this? If there was no demand for gold, how did it come to rush into England? Will gold go where it is not wanted? What a clear idea of the laws of trade this gentleman must have! But he goes on to say, "that England, at the commencement of the war with France, had the carrying trade of the world." The object of this statement is, to magnify the specie income of England. The statement, however, is only partially true; but, conceding the fact in full, England did not, at the time referred to, receive as large a sum in coin from customs, as does the United States at present, from the same source; and this fact materially blunts the point Mr. Brooks would make. He says, also, "that on the first of January last, our imports were as two to one, against our exports in gold and silver." We suppose that by this is meant, that we buy more than we sell, and have the difference to pay in specie. This is, however, not so bad as England, for she sent out nearly three times as much coin as came into the kingdom through the channels of trade. The last statement we shall notice in this budget of blunders, is, "that throughout the twenty-two (it was twenty-six) years of specie suspension in England, the circulation of the Bank of England was limited." Pray, Mr. Brooks, by what was this circulation limited? During the suspension, the circulation of the notes of that bank ran over thirty millions of pounds sterling, and the loans of the government to over twenty-eight millions, and what the private, commercial discounts were we have no means of knowing, but they must have been considerable, judging from the external and internal trade of the country at the time.

On the subject of arming the slaves, the Rebel Congress has not acted wisely, in our way of thinking. They do not free them or put arms into their hands, nor in any way attempt to compete with our government in securing their affections and gratitude. They acknowledge, that to attempt to do so would be futile, as the negroes would rather fight for the Union, than for the rebellion. The law authorizes the rebel government to impress the blacks, except that not more than one in five agricultural or mechanical slaves of any one owner shall be taken, to the total number of thirty thousand east of the Mississippi, and ten thousand west of that stream, to be employed in menial labor, as cooks, teamsters, waiters, laborers on fortifications, &c. In the event of their loss their owners are to be paid their value. Free negroes are also liable to general impressment for the same service. In the debates on the passage of this bill, Davis was denounced in the Rebel Congress as an abolitionist, and the policy advocated by Davis and Lee of arming and freeing the slaves, was condemned as suicidal to the South, and one which would convert the Rebel States into a San Domingo. Thus the rebel government, and the rebel armies, are beaten in a policy upon which they had bent their utmost efforts, and which though desperate, they have evidently regarded as the last remedy for their desperate case. They are beaten. The Rebel Congress will not give up slavery, to save even the confederate cause, including the neck of their distinguished chief, JEFFERSON DAVIS. Perhaps it is well it is so. The fact is, the rebels have now arrived at that point where to stand still is to be crushed, and to move in either direction is to exhibit their weakness. To free the slaves, and by them obtain independence, would convert the confederacy into a black republic—a second San Domingo; and yet, not to free the slaves, is to leave their government without enough men to maintain itself.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool, Feb. 2, via Green Castle, Feb. 3, arrived at Portland Tuesday, bringing three days later news from Europe. The announcement of the capture of Fort Fisher produced a profound sensation in England. There was a considerable improvement in American securities. A long interview of Minister Adams with Earl Russell, on Jan. 28, attracted attention. The Morning Post of London has advice from Mexico which allude to the rumored cession of Sonora to France. A preliminary treaty was said to have been concluded at the end of November.

Austria and Prussia are still negotiating about the future fate of Schleswig and Holstein. Prussia strongly urges her naval interests on the northern frontier, but will only act in concert with Austria.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—The all-absorbing topic here since I last wrote you, has been the special Conference held last week in Hampton Roads, off Fortress Monroe, on board one of General Grant's transport steamers, between Messrs. ALEX. H. STEVENS, Ex-Judge Cameron, and B. M. T. HENRY, on the part of the so-called Confederate States Government, and President LINCOLN and Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, of the United States.

The ultimatum said to have been presented by these rebel agents is reported to be, immediate recognition of their so-called Confederacy as an independent Government. This was promptly met by a refusal to treat with them upon any such terms, and the conference separated, after an arrangement for an exchange of our men now held as prisoners by the rebels for an equal number of Confederate prisoners of same rank held by us.

The arrangement for an exchange of prisoners, carried out, will well repay the visit of the President and Secretary of State. The result of the talk about peace, is what might have been expected; and the President acted wisely in not permitting the rebel agents to come to Washington, where their ears could be reached by designing politicians. They have returned to Richmond no wiser than they came, so far as any observations they were able to make, or any communications they were able to hold with sympathizing friends are concerned on this side their lines.

It is perfectly apparent that the leaders of the rebellion do not intend to desire to have peace, or to recognize their claims for separation. It is not to them we are to look for any disjunct, as long as they can hold together a sufficient number of their misguided followers to maintain an army of sufficient force to present even a feeble resistance to the onward march of our victorious armies; and when they are unable longer to do this, and the masses of their people have suffered from the mad folly of their leaders to such an extent as to satisfy them, that they are the victims of a set of wicked men, ambitious only for their own aggrandizement, and refuse to longer bear arms in their defence, these leaders will flee from the country and take shelter in Mexico under MAXIMILIAN, or scatter away to live on the remainder of the miserable existence under the protection of some of the governments of Europe. All the information desired from the masses of the people of the rebel States, seems to indicate pretty certainly, that this culminating point in the rebellion is nearly reached, and that before the lapse of six months the rebel leaders will find themselves without an army to fight their battles; the peace missions of GLANT, SHERMAN, SHERMAN, TERBY, FAIRBANK, PORTER, and WINSTON will have accomplished their work, the most desperate of the rebel leaders will have fled from the country or been captured in the attempt, the masses of the rebel soldiery will have laid down their arms and taken shelter under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, Slavery will be forever abolished in all the States, and we shall have peace, and a restored Union, upon a permanent and enduring basis. Yesterday in the presence of both Houses, the electoral vote of each of the loyal States was opened by the Vice-President of the United States in pursuance of the forms of law. At one o'clock P. M., the Senators filed into the House two abreast, headed by the Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate. The galleries were crowded more than full of fair ladies and earnest men, and the corridors were thronged with an eager multitude vainly seeking admittance. The floor of the House was invaded by spectators, and even the sanctity of the reporter's gallery was disregarded.

The will of the people having been recorded, and the count concluded, Mr. THURMELL, teller on the part of the Senate, formally announced the vote, and the Vice-President repeated it to the Convention, declaring ABRAHAM LINCOLN the President and ANDREW JOHNSON the Vice-President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1865. Then came an outburst of applause from the vast assemblage, when the Vice-President declared the Convention adjourned, and the Senators left the Hall as they had entered, the House as they entered, rising to their feet. Thus ended the proceedings by the chief officers of our Government for the next four years are designated for their responsible trust.

In the way of legislation, not much has been perfected of special importance to your readers since I last wrote you.

The bill for the amendment of the revenue laws is under consideration in Committee of the whole in the House to-day, and as soon as passed, I will give you a synopsis of its details.

The amendments to the enrollment law passed the Senate yesterday, but as I have not been able to get a reprint of the bill, I am unable to state its details. The House will take it up soon, when I will be able to give you its provisions.

The Bankrupt bill is in *status quo* in the Senate, and will probably remain so to the close of the session.

Preparations are being made for the inauguration ceremonies of the 4th of March, on a grand scale.

How different is the aspect of our national affairs at this time, as compared with their condition four years ago, when the President elect could not approach the Capitol without peril of his life from covert rebels.

Let every loyal heart bless God and take courage.

Com.

### THE REBEL CONGRESS ON ARMING SLAVES.

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### FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—The ratification of the Constitutional Amendments have taken up considerable time in the House, notwithstanding there was a clear majority in favor of the Amendments. First each body, that is Senate and House, passed a resolution of its own. This gave the members an opportunity to make speeches pro and con, but the law requires that the ratification should be by a joint resolution, so that all that had been done, except the speaking, was of no consequence, the thing must be done over again, and on the evening of the 7th, there was an extra session of the House, having been gone over in the first debate but little new could be said. The resolutions passed finally by a vote of sixty, to thirty-three. On the first vote eight Republicans and four Democrats did not vote, on the last, three Republicans and four Democratic votes were wanting. Were I member of the Legislature, I would rather have lost one other vote of the session than the one that helped to ratify the Amendment to the Constitution which forever abolishes slavery. The Republicans not voting at the last vote, were BROWN, of Venango, who was at home on account of affliction in his family, ROOSE, of Mercer, and STACEY, of Allegheny; of the Democrats, NELSON, of Wayne, SIMMER, of Northumberland, and BARN, of Clarion. It is presumed that these members were all absent. Their children, or at any rate their grand-children, will rejoice, some day, that their ancestors did not vote No on these resolutions.

The remarks of Mr. MANLY, of our county, were among the best made upon the occasion. They were not intended for oratorical flourish but an unvarnished statement of facts, made in a plain common sense way that will commend them to the good sense of all who read them. I herewith send a revised copy of the speech, which I hope you will publish.

The quota for this State, as made by General FAY, is giving general, if not universal dissatisfaction, and the bounty law is attracting a great deal of attention in the Legislature, and consuming most of the time. The United States Land grant is again before the Senate and House. The Agricultural College folks and the Presidents of several of the other colleges of the State are stirring, each to advance its own interests, by this grant.

On the evening of the 14th there was an exhibition of the puppets from the institution for the education of the blind. The affair was highly creditable to both pupils and teachers. This, and kindred institutions, are receiving large sums from the State each year, and it is usual for several of them to present their inmates before the Legislature each year. Surely no reasonable or humane man can object to the amount given to these institutions which have for their object the alleviation of those who God has deprived of their senses, however large these amounts may be.

ARTEMUS WARD JR., gave the citizens of Harrisburg his experience among the Mormons, in lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings. I did not attend but was told that he was witty and somewhat instructive. Such lectures will do to listen to once but they soon become stale. The wit will be laughed at when first heard, but heard the second time becomes silly. It is studied wit, which is in reality not wit, but burlesque. The former, carried out to the westward from the mind, and if by explosion, it must leap out of the mouth before the person speaking is aware of it, but if it is studied, it betrays its origin and want of truth, "mother wit" and generally carries with it a sting under current of ill concealed malice.

### FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Feb. 14th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just returned from City Point, I thought a description of the journey might interest some of your readers. We started February 4th, with one hundred and eight recruits for the 45th P. V. Arrived at Baltimore the 7th in a very heavy snow storm. Baltimore is a very busy place; thousands of soldiers stop here for rest and recreation, and the city is full of them. The Western volunteer, attracted my attention the most of the day, they were just from Sherman's army armed ready for action at any moment. Their old eagle caps and smoky looking uniforms, told us plainly that they had seen some rough places. They were on their way to Washington, joyful as they were at a short speech to them, assuring them that they were going to get their twelve months pay which was due to them.

From Baltimore we took the transport George Wm. for Fortress Monroe, passing Fort Federal Hill, Fort McHenry, with their huge guns overlooking the waters for miles. After a cold ride of several hours we reached Fortress Monroe, where the peace Commissioners were assembled. The most, or best peace moves that I saw here, was a shop where sabers, guns, &c., were manufactured. The Fort which is being built on the tip-ramps, are splendid walls of stone, which will stand for ages.

At this place we only stayed a few moments, but long enough to lose twelve bounty jumpers from our county, or representing some of our Bradford men. They jumped off the boat while the guard were busy seeing to some conscripts, to make them comfortable. A moment more and we were going rapidly up the James river, which shows the effects of war. The noted Florida still lies nearly under water at Newport News, and the country joining the river looks as if "Mussy had up and run away."

The old Jamestown, on James Island, was a desolate place, the oldest church in the United States, with its adjoining guard yard, looks as if no one had visited it for years. The walls were perforated with shell, and the ruins that remained, only marks the place where once stood splendid buildings. The plantations were minus fences, and

where the houses were left, the dories had "moved their things to keep it while musby was gone." The river is well guarded with gunboats, while its banks are in some places a tattered field. A few hours more, and we reached City Point. The wharves were crowded with soldiers and government stores. I was much surprised to see what a mass of supplies was used here each day, hundreds of negroes were busy carrying bags, boxes, &c., from place to place, using their dinky talk, joking each other. We left our men here, and after a short but interesting visit, started home. Knowing that Grant's headquarters were here, I inquired which building he occupied; a cloth tent was soon pointed out, simple, no useless display or expenditure to be seen. I asked an old veteran what he thought of the peace movements, he replied that "it was not worth a d—n." At that moment the roar of a cannon came down from the front, "there, that is the peace commissioners we are going to send them."

We were soon on board the U. S. Mail boat bound for Washington.

It was warm, no snow to be seen, and one could not but feel proud of our army as he looked over the tattered fields. I saw the Bucktail brigade as they came from the front; they had just come off the battle-field and the burnt powder was still on their loyal faces; the band played, and the ringing of bells, and whistling of engines filled the air with music. I was much pleased to see the dorkies work, some, while they had an idle moment, they were trying to spell some words in a primer, which they seemed to prize very highly. We run to Annapolis where we found snow and the weather cold enough to make the fireside more pleasant than an out doors berth.

I see there is to be another draft in our county. I hope this act in regard to paying substitutes their bounty may be of one value to the government.

Bounty jumping is followed by a class of deserters which are only a disgrace to our government. It only remains now for the people to stand firmly, and liberty shall crown our land. CHARLIE.

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At this place we only stayed a few moments, but long enough to lose twelve bounty jumpers from our county, or representing some of our Bradford men. They jumped off the boat while the guard were busy seeing to some conscripts, to make them comfortable. A moment more and we were going rapidly up the James river, which shows the effects of war. The noted Florida still lies nearly under water at Newport News, and the country joining the river looks as if "Mussy had up and run away."

The old Jamestown, on James Island, was a desolate place, the oldest church in the United States, with its adjoining guard yard, looks as if no one had visited it for years. The walls were perforated with shell, and the ruins that remained, only marks the place where once stood splendid buildings. The plantations were minus fences, and

where the houses were left, the dories had "moved their things to keep it while musby was gone." The river is well guarded with gunboats, while its banks are in some places a tattered field. A few hours more, and we reached City Point. The wharves were crowded with soldiers and government stores. I was much surprised to see what a mass of supplies was used here each day, hundreds of negroes were busy carrying bags, boxes, &c., from place to place, using their dinky talk, joking each other. We left our men here, and after a short but interesting visit, started home. Knowing that Grant's headquarters were here, I inquired which building he occupied; a cloth tent was soon pointed out, simple, no useless display or expenditure to be seen. I asked an old veteran what he thought of the peace movements, he replied that "it was not worth a d—n." At that moment the roar of a cannon came down from the front, "there, that is the peace commissioners we are going to send them."

We were soon on board the U. S. Mail boat bound for Washington.

It was warm, no snow to be seen, and one could not but feel proud of our army as he looked over the tattered fields. I saw the Bucktail brigade as they came from the front; they had just come off the battle-field and the burnt powder was still on their loyal faces; the band played, and the ringing of bells, and whistling of engines filled the air with music. I was much pleased to see the dorkies work, some, while they had an idle moment, they were trying to spell some words in a primer, which they seemed to prize very highly. We run to Annapolis where we found snow and the weather cold enough to make the fireside more pleasant than an out doors berth.

I see there is to be another draft in our county. I hope this act in regard to paying substitutes their bounty may be of one value to the government.

Bounty jumping is followed by a class of deserters which are only a disgrace to our government. It only remains now for the people to stand firmly, and liberty shall crown our land. CHARLIE.

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### FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—The ratification of the Constitutional Amendments have taken up considerable time in the House, notwithstanding there was a clear majority in favor of the Amendments. First each body, that is Senate and House, passed a resolution of its own. This gave the members an opportunity to make speeches pro and con, but the law requires that the ratification should be by a joint resolution, so that all that had been done, except the speaking, was of no consequence, the thing must be done over again, and on the evening of the 7th, there was an extra session of the House, having been gone over in the first debate but little new could be said. The resolutions passed finally by a vote of sixty, to thirty-three. On the first vote eight Republicans and four Democrats did not vote, on the last, three Republicans and four Democratic votes were wanting. Were I member of the Legislature, I would rather have lost one other vote of the session than the one that helped to ratify the Amendment to the Constitution which forever abolishes slavery. The Republicans not voting at the last vote, were BROWN, of Venango, who was at home on account of affliction in his family, ROOSE, of Mercer, and STACEY, of Allegheny; of the Democrats, NELSON, of Wayne, SIMMER, of Northumberland, and BARN, of Clarion. It is presumed that these members were all absent. Their children, or at any rate their grand-children, will rejoice, some day, that their ancestors did not vote No on these resolutions.

The remarks of Mr. MANLY, of our county, were among the best made upon the occasion. They were not intended for oratorical flourish but an unvarnished statement of facts, made in a plain common sense way that will commend them to the good sense of all who read them. I herewith send a revised copy of the speech, which I hope you will publish.

The quota for this State, as made by General FAY, is giving general, if not universal dissatisfaction, and the bounty law is attracting a great deal of attention in the Legislature, and consuming most of the time. The United States Land grant is again before the Senate and House. The Agricultural College folks and the Presidents of several of the other colleges of the State are stirring, each to advance its own interests, by this grant.

On the evening of the 14th there was an exhibition of the puppets from the institution for the education of the blind. The affair was highly creditable to both pupils and teachers. This, and kindred institutions, are receiving large sums from the State each year, and it is usual for several of them to present their inmates before the Legislature each year. Surely no reasonable or humane man can object to the amount given to these institutions which have for their object the alleviation of those who God has deprived of their senses, however large these amounts may be.

ARTEMUS WARD JR., gave the citizens of Harrisburg his experience among the Mormons, in lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings. I did not attend but was told that he was witty and somewhat instructive. Such lectures will do to listen to once but they soon become stale. The wit will be laughed at when first heard, but heard the second time becomes silly. It is studied wit, which is in reality not wit, but burlesque. The former, carried out to the westward from the mind, and if by explosion, it must leap out of the mouth before the person speaking is aware of it, but if it is studied, it betrays its origin and want of truth, "mother wit" and generally carries with it a sting under current of ill concealed malice.

FROM CARLISLE.

CARLISLE, Feb. 14th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just returned from City Point, I thought a description of the journey might interest some of your readers. We started February 4th, with one hundred and eight recruits for the 45th P. V. Arrived at Baltimore the 7th in a very heavy snow storm. Baltimore is a very busy place; thousands of soldiers stop here for rest and recreation, and the city is full of them. The Western volunteer, attracted my attention the most