

Raffan's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1865.

VOL. 11.—NO. 47.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFFAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at \$2.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square, three or less insertions—Ten lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 50 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 29, 1864.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Shaw's new room, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, & Jeweler in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, four doors west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

MARTIN WICK & HUSTON, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June 29, 1864.

J. P. KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., &c., Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., &c., Front Street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.

JOHN GUELLICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse. April 19, 1864.

D. M. WOODS, Practising Physician, and Examiner for Pensions, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Streets, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. McCULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the Clearfield Co. Bank. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B. MENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in the building formerly occupied by J. B. Menally, one door south of Lanich's Hotel. 21st street.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.

ARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1865.

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Conveyancer. Office at his residence, 311½ East 4th street, Clearfield, Pa. Drafting plans, Deeds and other instruments of writing neatly executed. June 14, 1864.

W. M. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Terms moderate. Address: Z. C. McCULLOUGH, Pa. June 14, 1865.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address: JOHN M. GUELLICH, Pa. May 13, 1865.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Address: NATHANIEL RISHEL, Pa. Feb. 22, 1865.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.—WILLIAM M. BLOOM, of Pike township, desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken out a license as an AUCTIONEER, and will attend to the calling of sales in any part of the county at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable charges. Address: either personally or by letter, either at Curwensville or Bloomington. May 1, 1865.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, January 30th, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD," in the Borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1865.

HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the Currency. Feb. 8, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are requested to pay up immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given. [May 27-p] G. H. HALL.

FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF YORK, PA. Insures against loss or damage by fire. It is the safest company in the State, and has made no assessments since its establishment, and hence it is the most economical. S. J. ROW, Agent. June 21, 1865.

Select Poetry.

A LITTLE GEM.

There is a form of girlish mould,
Under the spray of the branches old,
At the well known beechen tree,
With the sunset lighting her tresses of gold,
And the breezes waving them fold upon fold,
Waiting for me.
There is the sweet voice, with cadence deep,
Of one that sigheth our babe asleep,
And often turns to see
How the stars through the lattice begin to peep;
And watches the lazy dial creep,
Waiting for me.
Long since those locks are laid in the clay,
Long since that voice has passed away,
But still in the spirit world afar
She is still the dearest of those that are
Waiting for me.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CASE.

Legislative Action Declared Unconstitutional by Judge Grier.

Yesterday morning Hon. Wilson McCandless read in the United States Circuit Court, the following opinion of Judge Grier, in the case of the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore vs. the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. The case was argued before the Circuit Court, at Williamsport, in June last, and the decision was reserved until the present time. As the case has excited considerable interest, we publish the opinion of the Court entire:

The single question for decision in this case is correctly stated in the argument of the learned counsel for the respondent, as follows:

The charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company contains the following provision, viz: "If the said Company shall at any time misuse or abuse any of the privileges herein granted, the Legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to such corporation."

Under this clause the Legislature, by an act passed in 1864, revoked and resumed all and singular rights and privileges granted to said Company, so far as the same authorized it to construct any line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville.

Is this repealing act repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, on the ground that it impairs the obligation of the contract between the State and the company?

The objections made on the argument of the complainant to have the remedy sought in his bill, will be found over-ruled in a similar case by the Supreme Court. We refer to the case of *Dejeu vs. Wolsey*, 13th Howard, 336. In that case the complainant was a stockholder in the corporation, whose interests were likely to be injuriously affected by the State legislation, if it should be carried into effect. In this case the complainant is a creditor, who, on the faith of legislative acts, granting certain franchises and privileges to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, has advanced large sums of money, which have been expended in constructing their road. If that corporation submit to this act of the Legislature, divesting them of a most valuable part of their franchises, the security and rights of the complainant would be materially injured. The bill is in the nature of a bill *quis finit*, and the complainant has a right to the remedy sought, if the Court should be of the opinion that the act of 1864 impairs the obligation of the original contract, or act of incorporation granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.

The only question then is as to the validity of the act. That the act repealing the franchises of the corporation, or a material part, and transferring its franchises and property to another corporation without its consent, impairs the obligation of the original contract, is not, and cannot be denied. Nor is it denied that an act granting corporate privileges to a body of men who have proceeded on the faith of it to subscribe stock and borrow money, and expend it in the construction of a valuable public improvement, is a contract, and that it is not in the power of either party to it to repudiate or annul it without the consent of the other.

The State claims no sovereign power to repudiate its contracts or defraud its citizens, and the Constitution delegates no such power to the Legislature.

If in the act of incorporation the Legislature retains the absolute and unconditional power of revocation for any or no reason; if he so written in the bond, the party accepting a franchise on such conditions cannot complain if it be arbitrarily revoked; or if this contract be that the Legislature may repeal the act whenever in its opinion the corporation has misused or abused its privileges, then the contract constitutes the Legislature the arbiter and judge of the existence of that act.

But the case before us comes within neither category. The contract does not give an unconditional right to the Legislature to repudiate its contract, nor is the Legislature constituted the tribunal to adjudicate the question of fact as to the misuse or abuse. Moreover the case before us admits that the condition of facts upon which the Legislature is authorized to repeal the contract, does not exist. It admits that the corporation has neither "misused or abused its privileges." A charter may be vacated by the decree of a judicial tribunal in a power proceeding for that purpose, without any such reservation in the act. Then both parties are heard and a verdict of a jury on the facts can be obtained, which concludes the question. But the Legislature possesses no judicial authority under the constitution, and has no established course of proceedings in the exercise of such power.

The party who is injured by its action is not heard. The reasons usually alleged in the preamble to such acts are the mere suggestions of some interested party, seeking to speculate at the expense of others—professional solicitors who infest the lobby are ever ready, for a sufficient consideration, to impose on the good nature of honest but often careless legislators, by the suggestion of any necessary falsehood.

If any one should feel curious as to the methods used by agents of corporations to obtain such legislative acts as may be desirable, they will find them fully exposed in the opinion in the Supreme Court delivered in the case of *Marshall vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company*, 16th Howard, 333.

We do not intend even to insinuate that any such secret service by "skillful and unscrupulous agents" "stimulated to active partisanship by the strong lure of high profits" to use "most efficient means" to get the vote "of the careless masses of legislators" have been used in this case. But we do say that the recitals in the preamble to this act exhibit a labored attempt to justify a more than doubtful exercise of power by an array of reasons which, even if true in fact, might be deemed to in law as insufficient.

The act does not contemplate the exercise of the right of domain by which the property of individuals or corporations may be taken for some public use on making ample compensation. Its object is to transfer the franchises and property of one corporation, anxious by every means in its power to complete a valuable public improvement, to another whose interest is not to complete the road, and who are not required to do so at any time in this or the next century.

here in a case like the present the Legislature are asked to take the property of one corporation and give it up to another on the ground that one has abused or misused its privileges, the just and proper remedy would be to pass a resolution ordering the Attorney-General to institute the proper legal proceedings to ascertain the fact of "misuse or abuse." If such issue be found true then that the charter be revoked or resumed. We do not say that without such judicial proceedings ascertaining the existence of the condition in which the right of repeal is reserved, the act is absolutely void; but we do say that in all such cases the party injured, if he denies the existence of such "misuse or abuse," has a right to be heard, and to have that question tried before he shall surrender his property or his franchise.

We do not think it necessary to notice the numerous and conflicting cases which have been brought to our notice by the learned counsel.

In the case of the Erie and N. East R. R. vs. Casey, 26th Pa. and 1st Grant, the Court found, after a full hearing of the parties, that the fact of "misuse or abuse" did exist, and therefore the act was not void.

It cannot, therefore, be any precedent for a case which admits that such facts do not exist. The principles of law, so far as they affect this case, are very clearly and tersely stated by Chief Justice Lewis, in his opinion to be found in 1st Grant, 275, with a review of the cases and a proper appreciation of them from Iowa.

The sum of the whole matter is this:

1. The complainant has shown a proper case for the interference of the Court in his favor.

2. That the act complained of is unconstitutional and void under the admissions of the case.

3. The complainant is entitled to the decree of the Court on the pleadings as they stand.

4. That the defendants have leave to withdraw their demurrer and answer over; and if they shall so request, an issue will be ordered to try whether the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad have misused or abused their charter.

I am authorized to say my brother McCandless fully concurs in this opinion.

Bill dismissed to the Governor, as his acts, can do neither harm nor good to either party. Respondents have thirty days to file answer and request issue. If not done in that time final decree according to the prayer of the bill per curiam.

R. C. GRIER.

The Country Gentleman says: Much has been said about salting hay by different writers, and many think that hay is as well and even better without salt. We have not put a lock of hay in our barn for some twenty years without applying six quarts of salt to each ton of hay, which is about the amount required by stock in the consumption of a ton of hay. The result has always been, that our hay was as bright and fragrant as tea, and I never had a lock of musty hay. During haying last year, our hay was cut, cured and got in the barn without a drop of rain on it, and we thought in such good condition we would omit the salt; and so we did, and what was the result? Well, we have not used a lock of hay but what is more or less musty. For twenty years we salted our hay and had the best of hay; and one year we omitted the salt and had the poorest hay. Hence the above remarks are not predicted in one year's experience.

Queen Victoria is expected to go to Germany in August, where there is to be a family meeting, and the inauguration of a statue to the late Prince Albert, for whom, as a London high class journal said the other day, "she is still pleased to mourn."

The Erie, (Pa.) Observer says that H. D. Sherman, of the famous "Sherman will," is reported to be worth \$7,000,000. Five years ago he was a poor man.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S POLICY.

There is the ring of an Old Hickory proclamation in all that Andrew Johnson says and does. His instructions to the Provisional Governors of the seceded States, his address to delegations visiting him from all sections of the Union, his platforms of Restoration, and his letter to the people of Gettysburg on the Fourth of July are instances that inspire hopefulness in the country and warrant the most exuberant enthusiasm among all true men. Full of fervor, free from fanaticism and firm in the right path, Andrew Johnson has evoked, as no President in thirty years has evoked, the grateful plaudits of a patriotic people. Looking to the restoration of the Union as "the primary object of patriotic desire," he distrusts rightfully all aspiring to weaken its bonds. "Believing 'the Constitution to be sacredly obligatory on all,'" and taking Washington's Farewell for his guide, he evidently regards the theories of fanatics as designed "to direct, control, counteract, and awe the regular deliberations of the constituted authorities, as of destructive and fatal tendency." He cannot fail to recognize in them an attempt "to organize a faction to secure an artificial and extraordinary force; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a small but artful and enterprising minority, and to make the Administration the mirror of the illconcerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests."

In a word, with the warning of the nation's Father before him, he must see in the Congressional combinations and associations which are besetting him at every turn, the "engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and usurp for themselves the reins of government." His Gettysburg letter is characteristic of his views on this subject. Eminent in its patriotism and exalted in its appreciation of the grand and beneficent fruits of our recent struggle, it has also a crowning merit in its fidelity to our race,—in its faith to the poor white man of the South, from which class the President sprang. With the tones of a true man and the admonition of a father, he addresses his countrymen as follows:

"Since I have seen the love our fellow-citizens bear their country, and the sacrifices they have made for it, my abiding faith has become stronger than ever that a government of the people is the strongest as well as the best of governments. In your joy to-morrow I trust you will not forget the thousands of whites as well as blacks whom the war has emancipated who will hail this Fourth of July with a delight which no previous anniversary of the declaration of Independence ever gave them. Controlled so long by ambitious, selfish leaders, who used them for their own unworthy ends, they are now free to serve and cherish the Government against whose life they in their blindness struck. I am greatly mistaken if in the States lately in rebellion we do not henceforth have an exhibition of such loyalty and patriotism as was never seen or felt there before. When you have consecrated a national cemetery you are to lay the corner stone of a national monument which in all human probability will rise to the full height and proportion of your design. Noble as this monument of stone may be, it will be but a faint symbol of the grand monument which, if we do our duty, we shall raise among the nations of the earth upon the foundation laid nine and eighty years ago in Philadelphia. Time shall wear away and crumble this monument, but that based as it is upon the consent, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the people, each year shall make firmer and more imposing."

There is the ring of manhood in this and of its synonym—sterling patriotism. He has no concealment of opinion with which to delude the populace. Looking the nation straight in the eye, he speaks his thoughts and his inspirations with an earnestness and a heroism that are not to be mistaken. Free from mawkish sentimentality, and exempt from the fanaticism that expends its sympathies on the negro, while the poor and humble of our own race are bowed in suffering and misfortune, Andrew Johnson invokes the brotherhood of the nation in behalf of the latter, and predicts from its recipients "an exhibition of such loyalty and patriotism as never seen or felt there before." And his prediction will be fulfilled.

Wade Hampton, in a long letter to the New York Day Book, dated at Columbia, S. C., June 19th, attacks Gen. Sherman's official report of his march through the Carolinas, as "misrepresenting him in the grossest and falsest manner." Gen. Sherman, it will be recollected, charged Gen. Hampton with being the main instrument in burning Columbia, S. C. Hampton denies all this, and charges Gen. Sherman with burning the city and allowing all sorts of atrocities to be perpetrated upon the inhabitants.

Base Ingratitude—What Two Massachusetts Abolitionists Did.

On Sunday afternoon last, while the stillness of the sultry Sabbath air was broken by the pealing of bells, we witnessed a scene on Bay street that is worthy of record, and for two reasons; first, to show the cruelty and ingratitude of one class, and to reveal the Christian, forgiving spirit of another much abused race of people. The sun poured down its fierce rays with an intensity that caused man and animal to swelter while striving to seek a cool retreat. The streets were hot and dusty, and all nature seemed parched and in a feverish condition. At the foot of a tree on Bay street two paroled Confederate soldiers reclined in the shade, both of them clad in the filthy and ragged uniform that is so repulsive to the eye.

These poor, jaded privates had just arrived on one of the steamers from Augusta, and were on their way home in the interior of the State. They were greasy, dirty, despondent, hungry and exhausted. A great many people walked leisurely past the spot where these friendless and penniless soldiers were seated, but watched closely to see how many of the most blatant and vindictive Rebels would approach the poor fellows, for we felt that indeed it was a piteous picture that must appeal to the generous sympathy of every passer-by.

We saw quite a number of noted Secessionists stroll leisurely along the hot pavements, and as they passed, gave a careless glance at the half famished men, but to their great shame be it said, not one of them had enough of the milk of human kindness flowing through his bosom to prompt them to speak to their suffering fellow-men, men whom we shortly afterwards learned were forced into the rebel service to fight against a benign and glorious Government that had always protected them. The church bells tolled their soothing invitations and summoned Christians to the temples of Divine worship, but no one came to those sick and feeble soldiers to offer as much as a word of sympathy.

A couple of noted and detested Massachusetts Abolitionists happened to notice a group of Yankee soldiers in conversation with their unfortunate and defeated enemies and supposing the Rebels were sick, they stepped up to offer assistance. One poor fellow was just able to tell that he was suffering from a protracted fever, and a severe attack of chronic diarrhoea, while his sunken face of nature's final surrender.

The Abolitionists hastened to an adjoining building and procured a tumbler of fine sherry wine, and the prostrated men speedily drank the contents and soon felt sufficiently revived to walk a short distance, when Massachusetts number two escorted them to an eating saloon, paid for their meals, gave them some money and departed. The astonished men were very anxious to know if their generous donors were Southern men, and they were eager to ascertain their names. The only reply that they received was a magnanimous one, according to the mode of reasoning. "Never mind the name. We are men, Massachusetts Abolitionists, who have been fighting you for four long years, but the State we hail from has taught her sons to practice humanity, and that is all we have done for you. Our creed is to help our fellow-men whenever we see them in distress, if we are able. You two men are privates, and though we have been your enemies in the field, yet we entertain no hostile feeling towards any of you now. Our hatred and contempt is reserved for the real guilty ones, the educated, arrogant leaders who, by their influence, forced such men as you to battle for a cause which, if successful, would only have wrought the chains of bondage for the poor whites of the South. We have no names to give you, but if any one asks you who befriended you in your dark hours of sickness and adversity tell them two rapid Massachusetts mudsills or Abolitionists," and saying this with deep earnestness, the two Yankees disappeared, leaving the grateful hungry Confederates to enjoy what the soldiers call in the army vernacular "a good, square meal," and most probably the first one these famished men had tasted for years.

Now that is the kind of Abolitionism we like to read about, and doubtless a great many of our readers who have been very willing to believe all the Rebel press has said about the natural instincts of barbarism that dwell in Yankee hearts, will now go into a fit of hysterics because we have dared to reveal the particulars of this atrocious Yankee outrage.

We know one thing, and that is, this little incident ought to refute the calumnious charges we so often hear on the streets, in the drawing room, and even at the public tables of our hotels in regard to Yankee measures. Here was a strong case for the exercise of charity, but it was left for Massachusetts men to relieve the wants of two sick and suffering Confederate soldiers in the secession city of Savannah.

It is a glorious sign of the return of that fraternal spirit which ought to exist forever between the two sections of our land, and we wait for similar manifestations from Southerners who have been Secessionists. This incident aptly illustrates the universal spirit of the Northern people towards the South, for Gov. Johnson corroborated it, and hundreds of others confirm the statement. Then why is it that such obstinate, vindictive, unrelenting spirit of hatred is exhibited towards Northern people by the majority of the Southerners? Is it not high time to bury the axe, forget the past and link ourselves together in the bonds of fraternity, and live encompassed with friendship's sacred tie? Who says no?—Savannah Republican, July 8.

G. P. Reed, editor of the Indiana American, died suddenly in Indiana county, on the 10th inst. He was a faithful man, esteemed by all who knew him.

RAPID PROGRESS OF REUNION.

It is related when De Witt Clinton projected his great canal, one of the doubting philosophers, who are always ready to hang on the wheels of progress, commenced writing a series of essays to prove the impracticability of the idea; but, before he got more than half way through, the feasibility of the work was established and a good part of the canal actually completed. It looks now as if President Johnson's plan of establishing republican government in the heretofore seceded States would be consummated long before Wendel Phillips had got through with his harangues, or his newspaper champions had deployed their heavy columns of attack and misrepresentations. It is neither to be expected nor desired that the government should be rebuilt from the fragments of the rebellion as rapidly as old institutions have been torn down; but nothing is more surprising than to note how quickly the thoughts enunciated and the remedies suggested by President Johnson have been caught up and carried out by the Southern people. That there was great and immediate need for help and food in every neighborhood, and a live and pressing necessity for municipal, county, and State governments, is clear, and these imperative demands forced prompt action, and compelled improvised arrangements; but that out of all this chaos, in so short a period of time, should grow what promises to be orderly and systematic customs and laws, may well be classed among the wonders of the age. The correspondent of the New York World, writing to that paper from Savannah, Georgia, thus glowingly describes a recent visit to the famous Sea Islands, and at the same time vindicates the employment of compensated free negro labor under the system encouraged by the administration of President Johnson:

The condition of the island along this coast is now of the greatest interest to the world at large, and to the people of the South in particular. Upon careful inquiry, I find acres of land under cultivation by free labor. The enterprises are mostly by Northern men, although there are natives working their negroes under the new system, and negroes who are working land on their own account. This is the third year of the trial, and every year has been a success more and more complete. The profits of some of the laborers amount to five hundred, and in some cases, five thousand dollars a year. The amount of money deposited in bank by the negroes of these islands, is a hundred and forty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the Seven-thirty loan, amounted to eighty thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops which landed on the island robbed indiscriminately the negroes of their money, mules, and supplies, the negroes went back to work again. General Saxton, who has chief charge of this enterprise, has his headquarters at Beaufort. If these facts, and the actual prosperity of these islands could be generally known throughout the South, it would do more to induce the whites to take hold of the free-labor system than all the general orders and arbitrary commands that General Hatch has issued.

Bear in mind that it is only a little more than three months since the surrender of Lee and the beginning of the catastrophe which crushed the rebellious hosts. Within that period the most baleful and gloomy prophecies have been uttered and disproved. Our mighty army has returned home and assumed the garb and customs of private life. With singular rapidity our navy has been dismantled. The vast mass of material left by the war is being gradually disposed of. The troops that are held are sent forward to garrison far off frontiers or distributed at different posts throughout the conquered sections. Although the commencement of reconstruction has not been so smooth perhaps as the change of a civil administration after a peaceful election, it has nevertheless worked with admirable efficiency. Not a Governor appointed by President Johnson has refused to carry out his instructions; not one has proved to be treacherous incompetent. All of them men of mark and ability, they have set to work in good heart and hope; and whether it is in North Carolina, under Holden; in Mississippi, under Sharkey; in Georgia, under Johnson; and hear nothing but what is auspicious. When the great empire of Texas feels the strong and healthy influence of Alexander Jackson Hamilton—who, unlike the provisional Governors appointed for the States referred to, finds fertile fields, countless flocks, almost limitless harvests, with a people mostly strangers to war, save in the loss of those who went forth to fight in the rebellion—we shall have a still stronger evidence of the irresistible power of the National Government, and a yet more triumphant trophy of the practicability and humanity of the policy of President Johnson.

Col. W. H. Markle, of Westmoreland county, is recommended by the Indiana Weekly Register, as a suitable candidate for Surveyor General.