

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, July 19, 1865.

THE LINCOLN CABINET.

Of the original Lincoln cabinet but two remained at the time of his death, and the third incumbent of his selection had charge of two of the cabinet portfolios. Mr. Cameron was the first to retire from the War Department, and was succeeded by Mr. Stanton, who still remains. Mr. Smith followed by resigning the Interior Department to accept the office of United States Judge, and was succeeded by Mr. Usher, who in time gave way to Mr. Harlan, the present incumbent. Mr. Chase resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and Mr. Fessenden succeeded him, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. McCulloch. Mr. Blair vacated the Post office Department and Gov. Demison took his place and still remains. Mr. Bates resigned and Mr. Speed succeeded him and still administers the Law Department of the government. All these changes were made by Mr. Lincoln during his first term, excepting the selection of Mr. Harlan to the Interior and Mr. McCulloch to the Treasury; and President Johnson has retained the Lincoln cabinet intact, even to installing Mr. Harlan who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln and confirmed but had not entered upon the duties at the time of President Johnson's accession.

During Mr. Lincoln's life there were few reasons given to the public in any authentic shape for the various changes made by the President in his constitutional advisers. There were newspaper paragraphs in abundance explaining the withdrawal of cabinet officers to their credit or discredit; but none ventured into an authorized exposition of the causes which led to the frequent disruption of the cabinet. Since the death of the President, however, we find the secrets of the inner workings of the administration leaking out in various shapes. Some are creditable and some discreditable. Some true; some shaded with truth, and some without even the shadow of truth. It seems to be deemed safe to invade the recesses of the political scenes in the White House, since no process can enforce the testimony of the departed. We see the secret of Mr. Blair's withdrawal leak out in his attack upon Secretaries Seward and Stanton in his Hagerstown speech of last week. He seems to have simply sought an occasion to make a bitter assault upon two cabinet officers who have survived him in official position, and the world learns that he left because he and they could not stay together, and they were mightier with the President and country than he. Were Mr. Lincoln alive, the literature of the nation would have been without Mr. Blair's Hagerstown speech, and Maximilian might have enjoyed his precarious throne without the trumpet blast of evil from the ex-Post Master General. The truth is he retired because the National Convention, the Republicans of Congress, the Union men generally and Seward, Stanton and Chase in particular wanted him out, and finally Mr. Lincoln notified him that "that time has now come," and he retired.

Mr. Chase withdrew from the cabinet with the cordial consent of the President. He had great confidence in Mr. Chase's financial ability, and that confidence was unshaken when he gladly made the change. Mr. Lincoln had his share of the infirmities which variegate mankind, and during the year preceding the Baltimore Convention of 1864, his chief ambition, after his conceded singleness of purpose in desiring the safety of the Republic, was to be re-elected to the Presidency. The writer hereof has frequently heard him discuss the succession with his characteristic frankness and with an earnestness unusual in Mr. Lincoln touching his own interests. He was deeply grieved at Secretary Chase for months before his withdrawal from the Treasury Department, and the breach widened until a new cabinet officer became a necessity. They differed as to the policy of the government, although not materially as to the end in view; and Mr. Chase persisted in pressing his claims for the Presidency even after his own State had declared, through its legislature, for Mr. Lincoln. This weakness he did not excuse in a cabinet officer, and it did not take a serious financial pressure from some Gotham financiers to set Mr. Chase aside. Like Blair, Cameron and Smith he resigned under compulsion—a chance the proverbial kindness of Mr. Lincoln would give to any erring brother. Mr. Lincoln having been so triumphantly vindicated by his re-election, and the fitness of his ambition being confessed by even Mr. Chase himself, he did an eminently proper and generous act by giving Mr. Chase the Chief Justiceship. If he had had any other worthy competitor for the nomination, he would have done likewise with all of them.

Mr. Fessenden retired from the Treasury because of his re-election to the Senate, and Mr. McCulloch was selected solely on financial grounds—the finances of the nation then needing more care than its politics. Mr. Smith retired because of growing dissatisfaction with him and his disposition of patronage, in Congress and in the West, and his successor, Mr. Usher, was wrecked on the same rock. Secretary Harlan was finally installed because both Congress and contractors would respect and fear him. Mr. Bates, like Mr. Fessenden, retired from choice. He is old, has outlived his Presidential ambition, and seeks private life full of years and unspotted honors, because he loves it. Gen. Cameron withdrew from the War Department because like Blair, Chase, Smith and Usher, he was politely requested to do so. He was appointed, with Bates, Chase and Seward, because he had aspired to the Chicago nomination and was a competitor of Mr. Lincoln for that honor. So little did Mr. Lincoln know of public men who were prominent merely as politicians rather than as statesmen, that he did not know, two months after his first election, that Mr. Cameron had been a Senator in Congress from 1846 to 1865, when Mr. Lincoln was a Represent-

tative. He knew but little of public men, save those who won his heart or judgment by the eminence of their attainments in the national councils. He was seldom out of Illinois, and was without national fame until his memorable contest with Douglas in 1858. He appointed Mr. Cameron, therefore, because Pennsylvania had presented him for the Presidency, assuming that so great a State would award its highest honors to its most worthy citizen. The statement of the Chicago Republican, that Mr. Cameron voluntarily withdrew from the Cabinet because he would not consent to remain longer with Gen. McClellan at the head of the army, is purely gratuitous, and we hazard little in the assertion that he never made the statement or authorized its publication. That Gen. McClellan and Mr. Cameron differed at times about appointments we do not doubt; but his portfolio was not surrendered for that reason. He withdrew simply because resistance to his administration had culminated in so imperious a demand upon the President from Congress, the honored men of the cities, and the country generally, that it had to be obeyed. The leading New York financiers demanded his removal or shattered government credit as the penalty for denying it, and a Republican Congress became decided in its hostility to his continuance in office,—so much so that that even after his retirement it formally censured him by resolution for mal-administration; and he was ignorant of his own resignation until Secretary Chase called upon him with a letter from Mr. Lincoln, in which he was informed that he was no longer Secretary of War, but Minister to Russia. Of his successor he had no knowledge until the nomination of Mr. Stanton was sent to the Senate, together with his own as foreign Minister; and his letter of resignation, afterwards published, to which the letter of President Lincoln seemed to be a reply, was written some days after Mr. Lincoln's letter had been delivered, and Mr. Cameron had retired from the cabinet. The arrangement of the correspondence was an after-thought, and one of Lincoln's many blunders to the wounds he was so often compelled reluctantly to inflict.

Mr. Smith is dead and cannot participate in the manufacture of history to preserve his fame. Chase is Chief Justice, and deems himself vindicated. Bates needs none and feels so; but Usher will probably soon join Cameron and Blair in explaining how the country happened to suffer the misfortune of losing a good cabinet officer.

INSURANCE.

Insurance is a thoroughly mastered science. It is reduced to a mathematical certainty how many buildings will be burned in a given number of years; at what age sound men and women will die; what number of travelers will be killed and maimed out of every thousand, and how many days, weeks and months bearing people must devote to sickness or curing broken limbs or bruises from accidents. True, they cannot calculate just when any particular individual will die, or take sick, or suffer a fracture of the leg, or when any particular house or barn will take fire; but it is ascertained to a reasonable certainty the average life of healthy men and women; the average number of accidents inflicted upon a thousand travelers, and the average per centage of property destroyed by fire. Years of patient toil have been devoted to research on these points, and the result is that any soundly established and judiciously managed insurance company cannot but make money unless it fails in securing adequate patronage, or meets with some most uncommon misfortune before it has attained a good footing.

While the great science of Insurance has been thoroughly mastered by men who have devoted their energies to the establishment of profitable insurance companies, the wisdom, indeed the necessity of insurance is very far from being properly appreciated by the people generally. Most persons have learned that when they have erected good houses, barns and places of business, it is but the part of wisdom to protect themselves from total loss by insuring them in one or more companies; but beyond that the question of insurance is as yet in its infancy. The time is past when men are entitled to sympathy who suffer serious loss by fire because they have, from parsimony or neglect, failed to effect insurances; and the principle is a correct one. There is no excuse whatever for the neglect to insure property when it can be done without fear of swindling almost at their doors. Any one who can afford to build can well afford to insure, and those who can barely afford to build, cannot afford not to insure, for the reason that in case of loss by fire, they cannot replace that which they have lost, while if insured, they can rebuild and none feel the loss materially.

But insurance is steadily ramifying into every channel that opens the way to afford protection against accident or the loss of the source of living by death. Each year life insurance is widening its sphere of usefulness until it is now very generally adopted by judicious business men. One-half of the active men in Chambersburg who have families have their lives insured. We know of two of our citizens who have each an insurance of thirty thousand dollars on his life, and there are very many who have ten, five and as low as one thousand to protect their families from want in case of their death. It is regarded by well informed business men as the best investment that can be made. We have well established companies—such as the American, the Penn. and the Girard, each of which have agents here,—which have stood all the financial convulsions of the last twenty years without impairing their credit, and it is a well ascertained fact, that unless their assets are stolen, they must not only remain solvent but increase in wealth for an indefinite period. Insurances can be taken in every conceivable way. You can insure your own or any other's life—can insure in favor of your own estate or in favor of your wife, child, creditor or any one else; and you can pay the whole in ten years; pay semi-annually, or take a non-forfeiture policy, which

will remain good for any proportion of the policy that is paid for even if the payments are discontinued. By life insurance every family can be made secure against want. Two-thirds of the families in every community depend wholly or measurably upon the efforts of the head of the family for support, and suffer either absolute want or grievous curtailment of the comforts of life when the averaging angel strikes at the father and husband. We know of hundreds of widows and orphans who have experienced sad changes in life because of the failure of their natural protector to resort to life insurance; and we know of a few whose sole dependence now is upon the income derived from the money received on a life insurance policy. There are few industrious and thrifty men who cannot afford to spare a portion of their income to provide a certain revenue for their families in case of death; and we commend the subject to every careful and affectionate parent and husband.

Accidental policies are also issued now by responsible companies, and they are worthy of the attention of business men, particularly those whose families depend upon their daily labor for support. Travelers can, for an additional ten cents paid when purchasing a rail-road ticket, get an insurance for three thousand dollars, which will be valid for twelve hours. If death ensue within that time by accident, the sum is paid in full, or if by casualty the person insured is prevented from attending to his usual business, he is paid fifteen dollars per week for a period not exceeding twenty-six weeks. Similar policies can be taken for a year, at the rate of five dollars for every thousand insured, and if any accident prevents active employment during that time, five dollars per week is paid for every thousand insured, and in case of death from any accident, the whole sum is paid. This feature of insurance is especially adapted to mechanics who work upon buildings or about dangerous machinery, and to persons who travel frequently upon railroads. It is very cheap as the number of accidents in proportion to the amount of travel and the use of machinery is being reduced each year because of the vast increase and perfection of both. It is not uncommon for families dependant upon daily labor to suffer serious want because of accident preventing the father from pursuing his calling, and the pittance of less than two cents per day will secure five dollars per week, for the support of the family, while the disability continues. The same principle applies to health insurance; but it is fast fading away before the progress of life insurance, though some companies still incorporate it with the insurance upon life.

The whole subject is worthy of the careful consideration of all classes, for there are none so opulent and none so poor that they cannot find a system of insurance adapted to their wants and circumstances. There are three agents of Life Insurance in Chambersburg—W. G. Reed, of the American; S. S. Shryock, of the Penn. and John Mull, of the Girard; and Mr. Reed is also general agent for a number of Fire Insurance companies, and the only agent we believe, for Accidental Insurance.

MEXICO—THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The emphatic declaration of Hon. Montgomery Blair, in his Hagerstown speech last week, that our government must promptly demand the surrender of the Mexican throne by Maximilian and enforce the demand at every hazard, has a peculiar significance. Upon the face of the address it seems to be a mere ebullition of petty spite against Messrs. Seward and Stanton, two fellow cabinet officers who retained their portfolios while Mr. Blair reluctantly retired; but as a political manifesto, considering the relations of the author to the powers that be, and the military movements in Texas, we regard it as fore-shadowing important events. That it assails Mr. Seward is no indication that Mr. Seward will surrender the Premiership, nor that he is in the way of the new policy apparently to be inaugurated. Mr. Blair would doubtless prefer that Mr. Seward should resist the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and fall in the effort; and the labored argument that he has antagonized it and means to persist in it, proves simply that Mr. Blair wants Mr. Seward out of the cabinet or intends to strip him of all credit for the inauguration of the new policy.

It is true, as charged by Mr. Blair, that Mr. Seward has not insisted upon the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Lincoln wisely adopted the motto—"One war at a time," and Mr. Seward faithfully carried it out. Both would doubtless have preferred to restrain Napoleon from interference in Mexico and to declare the usurpation of the Mexican throne by Maximilian as an act of hostility against the United States; but inasmuch as they found only enough to do to enforce the laws within the territory of the United States, they allowed the question to remain in abeyance. According to the settled policy of the government, the declaration of Congress and the platform of the Baltimore Convention, they were bound to protect Mexico from French and Austrian domination, just as they were bound to maintain the sovereignty of the general government in all the States; but it required over four years to discharge the last duty, and it was not the part of prudence and the certain road to success in both, to overlook the lesser evil until the greater was overcome. Now the authority of the government is confessedly re-established, and the question of French interference in Mexico becomes a legitimate issue, and we must prepare to meet it as becomes a great nation.

Mr. Blair has not spoken at random in the important enunciation of our true foreign policy. He is known to sustain the most intimate relations with President Johnson, who was the guest of F. B. Blair Sr. from the time of his inauguration as Vice President, until his shattered health was entirely restored; and when he appeared before Chief Justice Chase to qualify as the chief ruler of the nation, the two Blairs, father and son, with Preston King, were by his side as friends and counselors. Since then they have been

tireless in their attendance upon the new President, and he could have few more sagacious advisers on all public questions in which their personal prejudices and disappointments do not enter. Besides Mr. Montgomery Blair is a politician, sagacious and tireless, and not wanting in support, and suffer either absolute want or grievous curtailment of the comforts of life when the averaging angel strikes at the father and husband. We know of hundreds of widows and orphans who have experienced sad changes in life because of the failure of their natural protector to resort to life insurance; and we know of a few whose sole dependence now is upon the income derived from the money received on a life insurance policy. There are few industrious and thrifty men who cannot afford to spare a portion of their income to provide a certain revenue for their families in case of death; and we commend the subject to every careful and affectionate parent and husband.

This view of the great issue is fully sustained by the military movements in Texas. When Gen. Sheridan was ordered to Texas, Kirby Smith defied the government, and declared his purpose by proclamation to his soldiers to maintain rebellion indefinitely; but before Gen. Sheridan had reached his new field, the entire rebel forces in the Trans-Mississippi department were surrendered, and no armed forces remained any where to resist the proper authorities. It was generally supposed that Gen. Sheridan's mission was ended before he reached his headquarters; but instead of returning or disbanding his troops, his army has been steadily strengthened until he has fully 100,000 men in his department, and an army of 20,000 men ready to take the field for active operations. The President has not sent a fighting soldier like Sheridan to Texas to amuse himself by putting 20,000 men through the evolutions on dress parade every few days, nor would so strict an economist as President Johnson incur such a vast expense for naught. He keeps an immense army there and there are no rebels to fight; no internal disturbances to quell; no point of our southern frontier or coast is threatened by any foe, and yet Sheridan is daily strengthened instead of mustering his men out and sending them home, as has been done every where else. He evidently has a most important mission to fulfill, and the government manifestly expects the bloody arbitrament of the sand to be necessary to its solution. The first step taken is the formal demand made by Gen. Steele, one of Sheridan's lieutenants, upon the Imperial General for the surrender of the rebel ordnance and arms sold the French by the rebels, and we regard that as but the beginning of the end. Unless the signs of the times, both political and military, prove singularly deceptive, it cannot be long until Napoleon and Maximilian will be notified that Mexico must be allowed to adopt and maintain her own form of government, and Sheridan stands in waiting to enforce it. It may result in war with France; but we think it will not. If it should, it would be best to accept it now than hereafter when France and the Empire in Mexico shall have become much better prepared to meet us in the field. It is evident that this government cannot be secure while the Monroe doctrine is insolently defied by the governments of the old world; and it will be the part of wisdom to grapple with the foe before he has attained the full measure of his power. Maximilian must leave Mexico, or this government must confess its inability to maintain its own dignity by enforcing its long settled policy of non-interference with the sister governments of the continent; and if the administration shall determine that now is the time to act, the nation will cordially sanction it and cheerfully bear every necessary sacrifice to sustain it.

The Union State Committee will meet to-day in Harrisburg, and a call will doubtless be issued for a State Convention. We hope that the time fixed will not be later than the last week of August, or the first week of September at the farthest. The issues of the pending contest will, as heretofore since treason culminated in rebellion, be made up by the enemies of the administration or there would be none to decide. The course of the Union party is so clear that a way-faring man need not err in seeking it. The administration of President Johnson is to be sustained and its wise and patriotic policy approved; and now will question that the devotion of the State administration to the honor and interests of the Commonwealth, as well as to the preservation of the Republic, meets the hearty commendation of the loyal men in every section.

Candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General are to be nominated; and the tone of the Union journals points with unusual distinctness to the selection of one or more of our battle scarred heroes, Generals Selfridge and Hartranft and Col. Nagle have been warmly urged by eastern journals for one of the places. Of the civilians named we notice Hon. John A. Heistand of the Lancaster Examiner for Auditor General, and W. Harry Markle, Esq., of Westmoreland, for Surveyor General.

J. W. DEAL, Esq. has been re-appointed Post Master of Chambersburg for the term of four years by President Johnson. So acceptedly has he discharged the duties of the office during the last term that his re-appointment was conceded by general consent, and the universal approbation of the people as manifested in the desire for his continuance, is a rare compliment to his efficiency and fidelity as an officer. It is but just to say that he eminently merits it, and we heartily join in the general approval of his re-appointment.

We have recently received many letters from soldiers and their friends desiring discharges from service in the provisional corps retained of the Army of the Potomac. In answer to all we would state that the entire corps will be mustered out and discharged in a few weeks, so that applications for individual discharges are useless.

We give in to-day's paper a communication recommending Col. Frank Jordan, of Bedford county, for Governor. Col. Jordan has risen to distinction at the bar; has served with great credit in the Senate, and has given four years to the military service—the last of which he has devoted to the responsible position of Military Agent at Washington, rendering invaluable aid to our Pennsylvania soldiers; He would make a strong candidate and a faithful and efficient Executive.

The annual report of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, just issued, shows that, despite all prejudice and all opposition, the institution is becoming as famous as it is useful. It is now in the sixteenth year of its existence. It has had warm and earnest friends, with liberal hands and ample purses, or it would long since have sunk out of existence. The outbreak of the war swept away the feebleness of the medical schools, but the Female College has successfully withstood the brunt. The class of 1864-5 comprised twenty-three students. Of its graduates many are now in successful practice, and in various parts of the country. When this school was founded the medical education of a woman was an untried experiment, regarded by many excellent people as a thing of questionable propriety. Things now are materially changed.

In last week's issue the name of W. Harry Markle, Esq., of Westmoreland, was given in connection with the Union nomination for Auditor General. We learn by a communication given elsewhere that he will be pressed by the Union men of the Western counties for Surveyor General. He is a devoted and able Union man, and his nomination would be gratefully received in the Western portion of the State.

We devote most of the first page of to-day's paper to the eloquent oration of Gen. Howard delivered at Gettysburg on the 4th inst.; the brilliant poem of Col. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) and a patriotic letter from President Johnson, addressed to the Committee at Gettysburg.

M. EDGAR KING, Esq., has returned from the Fulton-Republican, and is succeeded by E. B. Beirman, Esq.

We are indebted to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Hon. A. H. Coffroth for valuable public documents.

WASHINGTON.

The trial of Jeff Davis—the Bodies of the Executed Confederate—Trial of Miles Harris—The Army in the District—The Crops—New Mode of Selling Mules—Health of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1865. We are now informed that Jeff Davis is soon to be brought to this city, where he will be tried, as most people think and wish, before a military commission. The attorneys of Davis have made application to the Secretary of War asking permission to be allowed to visit Jeff at Fort Monroe, and also that his trial take place at an early day. They were informed that no communication would be allowed between Davis and his counsel until he be brought to this city, and that a trial should take place as soon as possible. The court room at the Penitentiary is being fitted up for some purpose, and from the preparations making and the gossip of well informed persons, we opine that he will be tried there, and as one of the chief instigators of the murder of Mr. Lincoln. There is no doubt but that the government has now in its possession evidence against him, unknown to the outside world, which will convict him in short order.

The bodies of Mrs. Surratt, Harold, Atzeroth and Payne still rest in the graves to which they were committed immediately after the execution. The friends of these four persons have received no assurance that they will be delivered up. Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler still remain confined in the Penitentiary. Some think the reason is that they may perhaps be put upon the stand when the trial of Davis or Dr. McCulloch comes off. These prisoners have greatly improved in health and spirits since the trial.

The trial of Miss Harris for the murder of Burroughs, in the Treasury Department, is nearly concluded. The plea that she shot him while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, arising from a real or imaginary wrong, is pretty well substantiated by medical and other testimony. Her defense has been ably conducted, and the general impression is that she will be acquitted, some think without the jury leaving the box. There is much sympathy expressed for her, and the court room is daily crowded with ladies. We do not, however, think the taste of ladies who sit there listening to the evidence very refined, and especially wonder that parents allow their daughters of fifteen and sixteen to visit the court room, as they have been doing at this trial. It certainly can do them no good, and on the acquittal of Miss Harris we should not be surprised to hear of some of them procuring shooting-irons and blazing away at some poor devil for the fun of the thing.

Very little of the army remains in this District, hardly a respectable corps division. On this account the city is very dull and from present appearances and the rush of Southerners here, it looks as if the city would ere long fall back into that dull, dead state for which it was noted before the war.

Hon. Isaac Newton is daily in receipt of information from all sections of the country, showing that the crops of the present year are much larger than any previous year, especially the crops of hay, corn and potatoes. The hay crops will be fully one-third larger than any previous year. A new mode of selling mules is to be tried by the Quarter Master General. Brevet Brig. Gen. Ekin invites sealed proposals until August 1st for the purchase of 2,300 mules in lots of 50 and 100 each at Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Wilmington and Washington. The mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named ten days prior to August 1st.

The President has entirely recovered his health and is now devoting all his time to the vast amount of business that has accumulated on his desk during his illness. Delegations and visitors still besiege the house from morning to night. S. C.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

I have observed that several of the leading citizens of our State have been publicly recommended by their friends as suitable persons to be presented to the Union Convention, as candidate for its nomination for Governor.

Among the claims urged in behalf of those gentlemen, that of locality is prominently set forth. I accept it as having much force, and assert it as peculiarly our own.

This section of the State is strangely overlooked in making selections for the bestowment of State or National honors. That it is important enough to the Commonwealth need not be argued. But something else is wanted than locality to commend a candidate to the people of Pennsylvania at this momentous period. Never before was it so important to hunt out carefully a man fitted for the high position of administering the affairs of this great Commonwealth, burdened now with debt and groaning with unvoidable taxation. Locality has its claims, but these alone are insufficient; public service may not be accompanied with integrity, industry or capacity. But honesty, energy, ability are the requisites de-

manded imperatively by the financial condition of the State, and by the influence which she is to exert over the councils and policy of the nation. A mere politician won't answer, let his orthodoxy be never so pure and his intellect never so brilliant. Wisdom and good management in our Executives are more needed now than the mere shining but less substantial qualities, which often mislead us in the choice of our rulers, but seldom do so in our private concerns.

I believe, while we have special claims as to locality, that we have also, most fortunately for the man. One who has had ample experience in public affairs, who is well known throughout the State, who has had ample experience in business affairs; whose ability is conceded by political friend and foe; whose honesty is without spot or question; a gentleman of industry, of excellent business habits, of firmness, who would administer the affairs of the State prudently, economically, wisely. I refer to Col. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, and am confident that the people of this Congressional district will endorse my declarations, and labor to secure his nomination. FRANKLIN CHAMBERSBURG, July 18, 1865.

DOES IT PAY?

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository: In 1862 the ministers of Chambersburg, at a weekly ministerial meeting, called up the subject of intemperance, and resolved to take a financial view of the great evil. They appointed a committee of two to inquire of the proper authorities to obtain facts and report. Their report was as follows—allowing three-fourths expended by the county for Jail, Poor House and criminal courts as the results of intemperance, which is below the real result:

Table with 2 columns: EXPENDITURES and LICENCE INCOME. Includes rows for Poor House, Criminal Courts, Taverns, Restaurants, Distilleries.

\$7,826 expended over the gain, or in other words, the taxpayers of Franklin county are paying that much in taxes to afford the sellers of strong drink the privilege and profit to supply strong drink; to make men drunkards; to tempt young men and boys into the snare of intemperance; to destroy the peace and quiet of families; to unfit a class of men for business and usefulness, and finally to fill scores of graves with drunkards. Can the working and business men of this county afford to pay \$7,826 in addition to their other high taxes?

Can it be financially or humanely wise, or good policy, to give their influence by legislation or by petition to keep up such a useless expenditure of money? Surely every financier will say nay.

W. HARRY MARKLE, ESQ.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository: In your issue of 12th July, you say that W. Harry Markle, Esq., of Westmoreland, is urged, as a candidate for Auditor General. Mr. Markle's name is pressed for the nomination of Surveyor General and is meeting a warm response in the West. All recognizing the fact that the name of Markle, which by its sacrifices for and labors in, has been a tower of strength to the Union cause in the West, never yet has been associated with an office. This, in connection with the high professional ability and excellent character he sustains as a gentleman of honor and integrity, seems to be concluding all in favor of Mr. Markle for that place. ONE IN THE WEST.

PERSONAL.

Gov. Curtin is at Saratoga in search of health. He will be absent several weeks. Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, has been arrested at Columbus, Kentucky. The health of Davis is said to be better now than at any other time since his imprisonment. Gen. Dick Couter, says the Sunbury Herald, is quite unwell. His old Wilderness wound has broken out. William T. Avery, ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, was pardoned on Tuesday week by the President. Ex-Governor Letcher has been released on parole, on condition that he go to his home, in Virginia, and remain there subject to the order of the President. Hon. O. N. Cooley, of Iowa, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs in place of Mr. Dole, resigned. Ex-Senator Yule, and acting Governor Allison, of Florida, have been arrested, and confined in Fort Pulaski. Judge Wm. Marvin, formerly of Key West, has been appointed Provisional Governor of Florida by the President. The degree of L. L. D. was conferred on President Johnson by Columbia College, New York city, at its recent Commencement.

An Augusta paper says it understands that Gen. Tombs has succeeded in making his way out of the country, and is now in Cuba. General James L. Selfridge has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, in the 11th District of Pennsylvania. A better appointment could not have been made. Senator Wallace and Representative Boyer, of Clearfield, have been unanimously renominated.—In boring for oil in Clearfield, salt in stead of "oil" was struck at 760 feet. Mrs. Douglas, the widow of the late Senator, made two personal attempts to obtain from the President a reprieve for Mrs. Surratt, but in each case was firmly but courteously denied.

Secretary Seward is quite restored to health, the splint having by order of his surgeons, been removed from his face, leaving very slight traces of the original accident and the subsequent assault. Major-Gen Sherman was publicly received at Columbus, Ohio, last week. In the course of an address he endorsed Gen. Cox, and for himself, declared in advance all gubernatorial or Presidential honors. General Lee is said to be writing a history of the campaigns in Virginia, from the time when he took command of the rebel army after the battle of Seven Pines down to the surrender of that army in May last.

Professor McCullough and General Thos. A. Harris, of Tennessee, have been arrested and taken to Washington. The former was head of the torpedo and infernal machine bureau of the rebel Government. Mr. Stanton is very well, even hearty, and as attentive to his official duties as if he intended to stay in his Department till he concluded to resign—an event which he does not contemplate, nor the President desire.

A colored woman, in conversation with a lady just before Davis was caught, expressed her confidence that Jeff would be taken, saying—"His own wife will 'peach' on him for a hundred thousand dollars!" "Oh, that is impossible," returned the lady. "Oh, no, there is nothing impossible with them folks; if they will sell their children for two or three hundred dollars, I guess they'll sell a husband or a wife for a hundred thousand dollars."

The long-promised volume of Mr. Buchanan is now in the hands of the printers, and will be published in fine style by the Appleton's, the celebrated New York publishers. It will be a full biography of the last Administration, from J. B.'s

own notes, written by himself, in the months of classic quiet at Wheatland, while his theory that the Government could not protect itself from an insurrection, was being tried at the cost of precious blood and life on the field of battle. It will be a work of some five hundred pages duodecimo.

—It gives us pleasure to record the appointment of Col. Horatio G. Sichel as Health Officer of Philadelphia. Governor Curtin has displayed his characteristic regard for our brave soldiers by this selection. Col. Sichel entered the service in 1861 at the head of one of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments, and most bravely and worthily did he follow the fortunes of that gallant organization through all the trying scenes of the war until its shattered remnants were disbanded in 1864. Col. Sichel again took the field, in that year, at the head of one of the Union League regiments, and while commanding it received a serious wound. Such men have a claim to the honors and emoluments of civil life which cannot be too generally recognized.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Henry A. Wise has made application to the military authorities for a restoration of his former estates near Norfolk, with rather a poor prospect of succeeding. —During the last week there were released from prison stations 591 rebel prisoners, making a total of 43,391 discharged by President Johnson. There are now none but sick prisoners left.

—Gen. Hancock and staff will remove their headquarters to Baltimore on Friday or Saturday, when the General will assume command of the Middle Department. The troops of the First Army corps will be removed from Camp Stone-man to some point in Maryland, probably near Monocacy Junction. In a very short time there will be no troops in the vicinity of Washington but the bare garrison of the city.

—The Provisional Rebel Convention at Montgomery, whose archives were captured by Gen. Wilson, intended to call the "Confederacy" the "Republic of Washington." This proposition was defeated by one vote. Washington's name was therefore saved the discredit of being sponsor to the Rebellion designed to overthrow the Union which he fought so hard to establish. The Montgomery convention met in the days when their ambition was full blown, and nothing short of the possession of Washington would ever permit them to make peace with the North.

—Miss Ann Barton, daughter of Judge Barton, of Worcester, Mass., who has obtained national repute by publishing a list of missing soldiers, and by her heroic deeds to the wounded in battles, and even under fire, left Washington last week, on a government vessel, with a party for the purpose of enclosing the area of ground at Andersonville, where so many Federal prisoners perished from want and exposure, and of putting up head-boards at their graves. She conceives that she has a suitable list of the deceased, and has accordingly ordered seventeen thousand head-boards for the purpose. She may be rewarded with perfect success.

—The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in a letter to a friend in this city, remarks that the southern cause could not have failed with anybody else but Jeff. Davis as its leader. That opinion seems now to gain ground very rapidly, and public sympathy with him is diminishing in proportion as this fact is being realized. Colonel Northrop, Davis' Commissary General and peculiar protegee, condemns without reserve the policy which he pursued. The Colonel says that so disgusted did he become with his whole course that he refused to speak to him for nearly twelve months before the evacuation of Richmond.

—Gen. Torbert, commanding the Army of the Shenandoah, brings the rebels up to the mark. A Captain Somers and a rebel lieutenant, after the order proclaiming as outlaw all persons found in arms after Lee's surrender, attacked some of our soldiers in the vicinity of New Market, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, fired upon them, robbed them of their effects and of their horses. Gen. Torbert issued special orders that if caught and recognized, they should not be brought within the limits of the camp, but should be shot wherever caught. The order was executed to the letter, upon the above officers, last Tuesday week, by the commandant of the forces near Mount Jackson, Va.

—A rebel war department dispatch lately discovered in Richmond adds force to statements heretofore made to the effect that Robert F. Lee, recently commander of the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia, is the person really responsible for the burning of cotton and tobacco in Richmond and setting fire to that city at the time of the rebel flight. It also shows that the evacuation was contemplated at least six weeks before it took place. The dispatch, which is dated February 22, is from Gen. Breckinridge, then rebel Secretary of War, to General Ewell, and advises Ewell to see Gen. Lee for the purpose of receiving definite instructions regarding the rebel order for the burning of cotton, tobacco, &c.

—The State authorities are arranging to procure the names of all Pennsylvania soldiers who perished at any or all of the rebel prisons, and who were buried at such localities. Wherever the marks correspond with the records of the prison, and there is no doubt of the identity of the remains, the same will be published, and at the proper time transportation will be issued for the removal of the bodies. Active efforts will at once be made to gather all the facts of importance in connection with the Pennsylvania burials at Andersonville. A State agent will be dispatched to that locality fully instructed to examine the condition of the graves; secure full particulars concerning their marks, and make such other arrangements as will facilitate the removal of these honored remains with the least possible trouble to the surviving relatives of the dead and as little necessary expense to the State.

—President Johnson has divided the entire country into military divisions. Gen. Meade commands the Division of the Atlantic. Under him Gen. Hooker commands New England, New York, and New Jersey; Gen. Hancock commands Delaware, Pennsylvania, Western Maryland, and West Virginia; Gen. Schofield North Carolina, and Gen. Gilmore South Carolina. Gen. Sherman commands the Division of the Mississippi. Subordinate to him are Gen. Ord, commanding Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan; Gen. Pope, commanding Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and Montana; and General Reynolds, commanding Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Gen. Sheridan commands the Division of the Gulf. Subordinate to him are Gen. Slocum, commanding Mississippi; Gen. Canby, commanding Louisiana and Texas; and Gen. Foster, commanding Florida. Gen. George H. Thomas commands the Division of the Tennessee. Under him are Gen. Stoneman, commanding Tennessee; Gen. Palmer, commanding Kentucky; Gen. Steedman, in Georgia; and Gen. Wood in Alabama. Gen. Halleck commands the Division of the Pacific. Gen. G. Wright, under him, commands the Territories north of California; and Gen. McDowell commands California and the Territories east of it. General Augur commands the District of Columbia and Eastern Maryland.

The Atlantic telegraph cable has been satisfactorily tested on board the Great Eastern, a message having been sent through the wire in a minute and a quarter.

Twenty thousand persons have died of the cholera at Mecca, in Arabia, and one thousand at Alexandria, in Egypt. The disease is moving westward.