Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

PREJUDICE AGAINST REASON.

An honest, intelligent conviction, no matter how different from what we ourselves entertain, should always command our respect. If we cannot concur in the belief of others, we should at least dissent in a respectful manner, admitting all the time the possibility of the error being on our side.

It is best always to keep in mind the imperfection of human knowledge, and while tenacious of our opinions to preserve an unbiased judgment. It has often happened that an idea emerging from dark obscurity has exploded beneath the fortifications of error, and blown them and their defenders out of existence. There is no security against the occurrence of such a thing, and it is simply wise and prudent to be prepared at all times to make our escape. But it is not every belief that is intelligent and honest. Notwithstanding the fact that we are living in the latter half of the nineteenth century, ignorance and prejudice still exercise a powerful influence on men's minds and hearts. They did not die with the last century, but still linger on, and if not quite so formidable as they were, they are yet as far removed from reason and fight as obstinately as ever. Towards belief grounded in these unfortunate characteristics of human nature, reason can be tolerant, but never respectful. Men may believe, if they choose, in the transmigration of souls, and no one should object to their recognizing in their favorite horses and dogs the souls of their departed grandparents, but they must not complain if intelligent men do not manifest much respect for their insane notions. Men can believe just what they please, or at least they ought to be allowed to do so, but at the same time there is no law to enforce a respect for opinions against which reason rebels.

These remarks have been suggested by the violent and unreasonable hatred toward the negro that is constantly finding expression in the democratic journals, and more especially by a communication which appeared in last week's issue of the *Spirit*. Not that the communication expresses any more violent or unreasonable hatred and abuse than has characterized more than one-half of the editorials of our neighbors within the past year, but because the writer boldly anticipates what we are forced to believe would be to the *Spirit* a desirable solution of the difficulty in which, according to its theory, the negro has involved us. In the article in question it is proposed to "turn upon the black-skinned and coffee colored objects of the negro-lovers commiseration and wipe them out." Just when or how this is to be done the writer does not specify, but assures us that it is a condition precedent to the return of peace and harmony. He places a low estimate on the negro's capacity and avows the belief that the GREAT CREATOR fixed a low limit for his intelligence beyond which it will forever be utterly impossible for it to expand.

Now we are decidedly of the opinion that the author of this brief but philosophic article has a perfect right to believe what he has written, and we will do all we can to protect him in the enjoyment of this inestimable privilege; but if we see in his views a heartless indifference to the welfare of the human race, a stupidity that would disgrace the degraded people of whom he writes, and a bigotry that could only take root in a weak intellect, we must be permitted to withhold our respect from his sentiments, and instead thereof, to bestow our pity upon the author, who, in our judgment is lamentably deficient in a certain article that is generally supposed to contribute somewhat to man's superiority over the brute creation. We speak of him because, by rushing into print, he has made it convenient for us to do so, and not that we attribute any special importance to him or his communication. We take him to be one of a large class of persons to all of whom our remarks will apply with equal force. Many of them are doubtless as ignorant and bigoted as he, though we confess that we have rarely met with such.

This envenomed hate which this class of men delight in exhibiting toward the negro, instead of evidencing their superiority over the objects of their malevolence, rather establishes the opposite. It is not the way superiors generally treat inferiors. If the negro were guilty of any crime or enormity it would be otherwise. If he were even responsible for his present low condition, contempt and scorn might then with some justice be visited upon him, but since he is not, and as his degradation is a misfortune which he could not avert, no matter whether arising from oppression or a law of his nature, it becomes his superiors to manifest pity rather than scorn, benevolence rather than hate. Genuine superiority will invariably manifest itself after this fashion. It is far from creditable to us as a people that this hostility is so widespread; for it rests entirely in ignorance and prejudice. It cannot be defended by a single argument that would commend itself to the respect or judgment of an impartial mind. The negro has not intruded himself upon us voluntarily, but was brought here against his will, by overpowering force and through cunning deceit. He was here when the Republic was founded, fought for its establishment and afterwards in its defence. Though deprived of his rights he has never plotted its overthrow, but has always been true to its flag. He has borne oppression without resistance, and has permitted us to make him a hewer of wood and drawer of water for our convenience and gain. True he is ignorant, lamentably so. But who will undertake to say that in this respect he enjoys a monopoly? If he has any right to such a monopoly, like all others he ever had, it has been disregarded and violated. But MODERN DEMOCRACY doesn't see things in this light and we can understand why. Public plunder once afforded sufficient cohesive power to preserve unity among those professing the faith, but of late years that article has become scarce with them, and where they once appealed to cupidity they are now compelled to appeal to ignorance and prejudice. Every man who has enough of the latter to hate the negro race, as a race, votes the democratic ticket and always will do so. The men who two years ago amused themselves by hanging innocent negroes to lamp posts in the streets of New York all vote the regular ticket and so do all their friends. Policy makes it the business of democracy to encourage and intensify this ill feeling. It admitted into its creed that uncharitable and unchristian doctrine that denied the black man any rights the white man was bound to respect, and notwithstanding the fact that it once professed to believe that all government derives its just form from the consent of the governed, it became the special champion of human slavery. It defended its existence and struggled for its expansion. Its zeal in behalf of its strange ally made it overleap all bounds, and has made it responsible to-day for much of the intolerance that disgraces us as a people. It taught its followers to believe that the great DECLARATION of human right in asserting that all men were created equal, referred only to white men, and we doubt not that a vast majority of them to-day believe that the utterance of that voice from Heaven, commanding "Peace on earth, good will toward men," should be restricted in its reference by the same narrow rule. We would infer from the communication in the *Spirit*, and that journal's editorials, that such at least was their belief, whether it had ever been officially promulgated as an article of democratic faith or not. It is, indeed, humiliating, to know that there is a great party in American politics built upon the theory that God did *not* "make out of one blood all the nations of the earth," and that the great principle of cohesion in that party is an uncharitable and unchristian hate that springs alone from the accident of color. Our common school system may be very good, but we have abundant evidence before us that it has not yet entirely fulfilled its mission. Reason has the vantage ground, but we still need more school houses.

EXPATRIATED.

This seems to have been the condition of the Democratic party for the last five years. On the breaking out of the rebellion the southern wing formally renounced all allegiance to the United States Government and took, as they thought, a final leave of us. The Northern wing equally hostile to the government, but laboring under the slight disadvantage of being a minority among a patriotic people, contented themselves with mentally absolving themselves from their allegiance and with embarrassing as far as they were able, every measure of the government for the suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the country. During the whole war the two wings were in the closest sympathy. A rebel victory was a signal for copperhead rejoicing and a rebel defeat was a source of sorrow deep and lasting. On the principle that "No good can come out of Nazareth," so no one single measure of the government was permitted to pass unassailed.

The President of the United States was denounced as a tyrant, and was ridiculed as an imbecile, a buffoon, an ignorant boor, and with a choice selection of all the terms that Billingsgate could supply. All the eminent men in the country, no matter what might have been their political antecedents, even though but lately High Priests of the Democratic faith, who dared to take their stand in favor of liberty and the perpetuity of the Union, were constantly and unsparingly villified and abused.

The Democratic press of the North re-echoed every slander that come to us from abroad, every stupid tale that the ignorance or malice of foreign hate could devise was repeated here. If we might believe the Democratic papers we were a nation of liars and cowards. Our brave soldiers never gained a victory and the reports of our generals to that effect were false. On the other hand rebel victories were magnified, and the reports of rebel generals were taken against those of our own, as the measure of our lossess. Grant was a butcher and a liar—Lee a gentleman and a soldier. Butler was a beast—Forest an embodiment of chivalry. So the comparisons ran.

Resistance to the draft was persistently taught, and in heavy Democratic districts brought forth the expected fruit, treason and bloodshed. The financial policy and resources of the United States were depreciated and every effort made to make the nation bankrupt. And finally in 1864, at Chicago, in a solemn conclave of the whole Democratic party, the war was declared to be a failure, and the government as far as that party was concerned delivered into the hands of its enemies, for such would have been the result of an abandonment of the War at that time. Happily the people by an immense majority, indignantly refused to endorse this declaration at the polls, and the war went on to a successful issue.

This triumph of the nation has however had no effect in abating the animosity of the Democratic party toward it. It is still as bitterly hostile and as active in the interests of treason as during the war. Nothing that the government does or attempts to do is right. When after a long and tedious trial the assassins of our late President are convicted and punished, the sworn evidence of the government witnesses is discredited, and the statements of rebels and rebel sympathizers received and paraded to the effect that the prisoners are innocent. When the treason of the southern wing of the Democratic party compels the government to retain an army of 50,000 to 80,000 men, one half of whom will probably be negroes, it is attempted to excite the prejudices of the people against the negroes by denouncing them as servile brutal mercenaries—worse than Sepoys—although there is no instance on record of their murdering a garrison in cold blood as the Sepoys under Forest did at Fort Pillow—or of their putting to death by slow starvation 60,000 Union soldiers as was done by the great Sepoy, Jeff. Davis, now occupying a cell in Fortress Monroe. The government is further gravely warned that "the national debt may become a wedge of disunion instead of a bond of Union, unless it be so wisely managed as to forbid the raising of sectional complaints." In other words, if the payment of the rebel debt is not assumed by the United States that the Democratic party will assist the rebel leaders when they again get into power, to repudiate our own debt. And to this end every effort is made by the Democratic party. Every man in the party—every press denounces the exceptions in the President's amnesty proclamation, and especially the $20,000 property prohibition, by which rich and truculent rebels who originated the rebellion are disfranchised and kept beyond the power to do further injury. In short, in every possible way in which malevolence to the constituted authorities of the United States government can be shown, the occasion is seized by the Democratic party to do so.

The history of our times when fully recorded will present the singular spectacle of a great party living among us, yet not of us. Whose every act in a time of great public danger was against the government which protected them. Who appeared to have lost every sentiment of love and respect for their country and flag and every honorable feeling as American citizens. A party who had so completely abjured all patriotic feeling as to become aliens in feeling to the land which gave them birth. Who had departed so far from their original principles that their name was a libel on them—and who had finally arrived at that point that like Salathiel, the Wandering Jew, they might be said to be without a country and a name.

A CORRECTION.

The *Spirit* with its usual regard for truth, says in its last issue, that the number of men furnished by New York city for the war (116,000) is almost as large as the entire number furnished by New England. The facts of the case are that New England furnished 366,945 men, more than three times the number furnished by New York city.

Rhode Island sent more troops in proportion to her population than any other state in the Union, except Kansas. The statistics show that the New England states responded as fully in proportion to their population, to the calls for men, as their sisters. They did it too without fraud, rioting and bloodshed, and without the presence of United States troops to compel them to their duty, as was the case in New York city. The character also of the men sent was more reliable as soldiers than those furnished by New York city. The records of the Provost Marshal's Office in this place, show that of the deserters from Sheridan's army last fall and winter who were arrested here—at the rate of 90 to 100 per month, four-fifths of them were New York soldiers, many of them with their bounty money still in their pockets. We admit however, that the *Spirit* has stated one fact, "New York city is a Copperhead hole."

THE Union State Central Committee held a session at Harrisburg on the 19th, and passed a resolution convening the Union State Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th of August. The members called upon General Cameron and presented to him, from the Union men of Philadelphia, a life-sized portrait of himself.

NATIONAL TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—This body will hold its annual meeting for 1865, on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg. Gov Curtin will deliver an address of welcome, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th. The *Pennsylvania School Journal* says that the hotels of Harrisburg have consented to reduce their charges about one-third, in favor of the members of the Association. The railroads will grant free return tickets to members who pay full fare coming to the Convention.

JUDGE McCANDLESS in the United States Circuit Court on the 19th read the opinion of Judge Grier and himself, prepared, as he stated, by Judge Grier, declaring the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania which repealed the charter of the Connellsville Railroad Company to be unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON.

Acquittal of Miss Harris—Intense Heat—The Markets—The Colored People and the Elective Franchise—Distribution of an Appropriation.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 22d, 1865.

The great farce of the hour is completed, and the curtain has dropped on the play of "The Avengeress." Mary Harris is on her way to her prairie home, justified by a verdict of her countrymen, and lives a new illustration of the power of beauty to humbug juries, aye and courts too, in defiance of law or common decency. The judge may be *Wily*, but not enough so to resist the potent charm which has lured many a man to ruin. Said a friend of mine to one of the jurymen in this case, "At what stage in the proceedings did you make up your minds to acquit her?" "Oh, said he," "about two weeks before we were empanelled." The details have been given in the newspapers, but no pen can do justice to the closing act. Try and fancy it.

Scene 1st discloses the judge in earnest effort to see that all things are "done decently and in order," and as the surest way and *shortest cut* to that end, determined to shut up the District Attorney's mouth, while the latter is so full of a determination to do his duty, without fear of God or man, that he can't keep his mouth shut. "If an irresistible mass comes against an immovable body what will be the result?" Said the schoolboy "Why a *general* smash." So it was here, but we pass on to scene last, but not least. Jury looking solemn as owls. "How say you," says the stentorian voice of the clerk, "guilty or not guilty?" "*We not guilty of coorse*," responds the jury. The veil with which the criminal had kept her beauty shrouded that justice might not cut up too wonderful antics under its magic power during the trial, is withdrawn by the adroit hands of Mr. Bradley, whose rehearsal of his part must have cost him infinite labor. He impresses a kiss upon the fair brow of the pretty criminal. She swoons, with her arms carefully encircling his neck, and is transported in that *interesting* position, amid the huzzas of the delighted audience and the waving of handkerchiefs by the feminines of the Treasury Department, who were present in force, to an ante-room, where by a liberal application of the principle of *similia similibus curantum*, she was speedily brought to, and then appears the mastir of the stage who delivers this sage moral deduced from the play:

"Now all ye young men who are looking for wives,
Be warned that yi do it at risk of your lives;
And be sure that be girl you say DOO to, you marrys,
Lest you be shooted by some paroxysmal Miss Harris."

The weather has been intensely hot in the last two days making the grease to start from the skin equal to a strike of a flowing "ile well." When I tell your readers that the sweat "sizzled" on the skin like it in a hot frying pan, they will be able to comprehend the situation at once.

The markets are supplied with fruits and vegetables in abundance and you can buy enough for ten cents to give you the——cholera morbus.

The colored population of the city are holding numerous meetings with a view to harmonize action upon the question of suffrage, and seem in earnest in demanding all their rights, if they can only find out what they are. A good many of them evidently regard the matter of the election franchise as a *black joke* and an insidious effort to make the negro eligible to a seat in Congress, and thus sink him to the level of the white man; while the more intelligent of them believe that their only chance for political salvation is everlasting separation from the whites and to this end are in favor of memorializing Congress to furnish them within the limits of the United States or its teritories a country of their own, where they may work out their destiny according to the ability that God has given them, free from the influence of the ineradicable prejudice of caste under which they must suffer by remaining among the whites or the barbarizing influences to which they would be subjected if transported to Liberia or even to Central America.

Congress at its last session made an appropriation of money to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to those clerks whose services had been the most meritorious. He has directed it to be distributed among the higher class clerks in accordance with the scriptural principle that "to him that hath shall be given," but those that don't get any "don't see it in that light." S. C.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository:

As the time is near at hand when the Union County Convention will be called upon to nominate a ticket, to be placed before the people for their suffrages at the ensuing general election, the present crisis demands that none but men of sterling integrity be placed upon it; and as the office of Sheriff is one of considerable importance, we would suggest the name of JACOB KINDIGE, of Southampton, who will be brought before the Convention; (than whom a more *loyal* and *patriotic* man does not exist in the county) for that office. Having had five sons in the army fighting for the cause of the Union, (two of whom sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country,) we know of no other man more deserving, or who would make a more efficient officer. We think this end of the county is entitled to the nomination, and if placed upon the ticket he would add vastly to its strength, and to its success at the coming election. ORRSTOWN.

PERSONAL.

—Mary Harris, on trial at Washington for the murder of Burroughs, has been acquitted.

—Gen. Logan is making speeches in Kentucky in support of the Constitutional Amendment.

—Kenneth Raynor, the well known North Carolina politician, has been pardoned by the President.

—Gayle, the Alabamian who offered a reward for Mr. Lincoln's assassination is now confined in Fort Pulaski.

—The only female present at the execution of conspirators at Washington, was Mrs. Major Walker, surgeon.

—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson has been confined to his bed with fever for two weeks, but is pronounced convalescent.

—W. H. Wallace, of Idaho, has been appointed Governor, of that Territory, vice Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsville, resigned.

—G. P. Reed, Esq., Senior Editor of the Indiana *True American*, died at his residence in that borough, on Monday the 10th inst.

—George F. Robinson, the Maine soldier who saved the life of Secretary Seward, has been given a clerkship worth twelve hundred dollars a year.

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

—The conspirators—Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin, and Spangler—have been sent by order of President to the Dry Tortugas, instead of the Albany Penitentiary, as at first designated.

—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax arrived in San Francisco on the 1st inst., and delivered an address there on the Fourth, which was celebrated on the Pacific slope with considerable enthusiasm.

—The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Hindman and Bee have gone to Mexico. Kirby Smith had to borrow money to get away. The rebel Governors Allen, Moore and Marsh have also gone to Mexico.

—A gentleman from Savannah says Mrs. Jeff. Davis is boarding at the Pulaski House. She appears to have plenty of money and an extensive wardrobe. The statement that she was about to leave for England is untrue.

—Col. Hamilton, the Private Secretary of Jeff. Davis, has been sent to Fort McHenry; Prof. McCullough, the alleged projector of the incendiary fires in New York, to Fort Delaware, and Gov. Harris to Libby Prison.

—The wife of Gen. Ewell proceeded to Fort Warren on the 19th, with an order from President Johnson for the release of her husband, on taking the oath of allegiance. He was liberated and both left for the South that evening.

—General Hardie publishes a card in response to a statement in the New York *Tribune* of the 17th, relative to the issue of a pass to a clergyman to visit Mrs. Surratt. He avers that the Secretary of War expressly and readily assented to the visit of a Catholic clergyman to Mrs. Surratt, and he made no condition as to any conviction of the clergyman as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or as to anything he might say on the subject. Gen. Hardie further asserts that the Rev. Mr. Walters was very violent in his language in speaking of the case, notwithstanding which he handed him the pass signed by the Secretary of War; and further, he gave him a note to get an interview with the Acting Military Secretary of the President.

—A despatch from San Francisco announces the death of Bishop Alonzo Potter, on the 4th inst., in that city. Bishop Potter was a native of Duchess county, N. Y.; graduated at Union College; became a tutor in the college in 1819, and was elected professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in 1821. He was ordained in the same year, and invited to a rectorship in Boston in 1826. In 1831 he was made Vice President of Union College; was chosen Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845. Bishop Potter has contributed many works to the literature of the country. Among them the "Principles of Science applied to the Domestic and Mechanic Arts," "Political Economy, its Objects, Uses and Principles Considered," "The School and Schoolmaster," and a number of discourses, charges, addresses, etc. He was born in 1800. His death will be universally regretted. No man was held in higher respect, and none whose authority in educational matters was more respected.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Union men of Clarion have nominated Col. Thos. M'Culloch for Senator and Col. John Ewing for Assembly.

—A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* urges the nomination of Brice X. Blair, of Huntingdon county, for Surveyor General.

—A correspondent of the Washington *Tribune* recommends Major Gen. F. J. Herron, of Allegheny county, for the Union nomination for Governor.

—The election for a State Convention in South Carolina will take place on the 6th of November. The Convention will meet on the 20th of the same month.

—The Unionists of Northern Texas have nominated B. H. Peterson, of Red River county, for Governor. The regular election comes off on the first Monday in August next.

—The Unionists of Armstrong county have nominated Col. S. M. Jackson, late Colonel of the 11th P. V. R. C., for Senator, and Lieut. Frank Mechling for Assembly.

—The election in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday week resulted in the choice of the "secession" candidates. The voting is said to have been chiefly done by paroled soldiers of Lee's army.

—The Union men of Blair county have nominatdd Joseph G. Adlum for Assembly, Benj. F. Rose and Adam Moses for Associate Judge, and Col. David M. Jones for Register and Recorder.

—Ex-United States Senator Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Governor of Utah, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor James D. Doty, which occurred two months since.

—The Union Senatorial Conferees of the Armstrong, Butler and Lawrence District, after taking about fifty ballots for a candidate for Senator, adjourned without being able to make a choice. They will meet again on the 3d of August.

—Elections will take place as follows: Kentucky, members of Congress and State Treasurer, first Monday in August; Vermont, Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer, first Tuesday in September; Maine, Governor and Legislature, second Monday in September.

—The Democrats of New Jersey held their State Convention, at Trenton, on Wednesday, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The attendance was remarkably small, there being but five delegates present. These five agreed to postpone the nomination until a more convenient season.

—Major General Sherman had a public reception at Columbus, Ohio, on the 13th inst. In the course of his remarks he heartily endorsed Gen. Cox, announcing him as the next Governor of Ohio. He also said he was not, under any circumstances, a candidate for Gubernatorial or Presidential honors.

—The canvass for the Governorship of Wisconsin at the November election is becoming animated. Gen. Fairchild, who has been strongly endorsed for the office, by Wisconsin regiments, and who was supposed to have a "sure thing," suddenly finds himself confronted by a formidable rival in the person of Gen. C. C. Washburn. The Convention has not yet been called.

—Major-General John F. Hartranft, of Norristown; Brig. Gen. Nagle, of Schuylkill County; Gen. Harry Markle, of Westmoreland, and Capt. Brice X. Blair, of Huntingdon County, are severally announced by their friends as Union candidates for Surveyor General. Gen. Selfridge, of Northampton, Gen. Nagle, of Allegheny, and Jno. A. Hiestand, of Lancaster County, are spoken of as Union candidates for Auditor General.

—The New Jersey Republican State Convention assembled on Thursday, at Trenton. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick was elected permanent President. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, pledging support to the National administration; favoring the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery; thanking the soldiers for suppressing the rebellion, &c. General nominations were then made for Governor. Among others, General Kilpatrick's name was placed in nomination, and was received with immense applause. It was proposed to nominate him by acclamation, but the friends of the other candidates desired a ballot. Four ballots were taken, and on the last Marcus L. Ward was nominated. The resolutions of the committee were adopted, and one relative to the rights of negroes was tabled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—Sheridan's Cavalry, under Generals Merritt and Custer, are now marching across Texas to the Rio Grande.

—Maj. Gen. Stedman has assumed command of the Department of Georgia, and Maj. General Brannon of the Department of Savannah.

—Hancock's First Army Corps is to be distributed among the Northern and Western States by regiments, but the corps organization is to be preserved, with headquarters at Baltimore, where General Hancock has removed.

—Gen. Butler's resignation, which was sent on the first of June, has been returned marked "not accepted," and he has been sent to Washington, where he is likely to be assigned to duty connected with the Freedmen's Department.

—Gov. Murphy, of Arkansas, reports a deplorable state of affairs in that State. He charges the rebel leaders with permitting their troops to disband themselves before their surrender, so that they have scattered themselves in every direction, taking arms and ammunition, plundering and robbing without discrimination. There is much destitution in the State.

—The Army of the Shenandoah is virtually discontinued. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry took their departure for home from Winchester Wednesday. There are now no troops left in the valley but one-year men. The guerrillas are represented as having totally disappeared, and the people are diligently employed in raising crops, &c. In a few days more there will probably be no more troops left in the valley, except at Winchester.

REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE.—Dr. Thomas Hackett, a practicing physician of Hillsboro, Caroline county, Md., has brought to Baltimore one of the most remarkable specimens of lusus nature perhaps ever witnessed. It is a full grown fœtal birth, delivered by Dr. H. on the 13th inst., the mother being a highly respectable lady of Talbot county, Md. It weighed at its birth eleven and half pounds, and measured eight inches across the shoulders; it has two fair and distinct heads and necks, the features of each face being well marked; these join together at the base of the necks, and run into one body with a single pair of upper and lower extremities. The internal thoracic and abdominal organs are double, that is to say there are two pair of lungs, two hearts, two livers, two alimentary canals, &c., with a caudle appendage not unlike the tail of a turtle. It is pronounced by medical gentlemen to be one of the most curious freaks of nature they have ever witnessed.—*Balt. Clipper.*

DESTRUCTION OF GIVEN'S PAPER MILL BY FIRE.—On Wednesday morning about 3 o'clock, the large Paper Mill of Messrs. Given Brothers, situate at Mt. Holly Springs, about 6 miles southeast of Carlisle, was discovered to be on fire, and before anything could be done to extinguish the flames, the building was entirely consumed. From the most trustworthy information, it appears that the fire was the result of spontaneous combustion in some damp rags which were stored upon the third story, and the flames had consumed the entire upper portion of the mill before the workmen who were at the time in the first story, knew anything of the conflagration.

The building is a large, five-storied brick edifice, built originally for a carpet factory, but for many years used by Messrs. Given for a paper mill. We have no means of ascertaining the amount of loss, but learn that the insurance, which is in several companies, is about $14,000.—*Carlisle Herald.*

SECRETARY STANTON'S REPORT.

During the war, one of the most difficult things to learn, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, was the precise extent of enlistments, and the number of the military force we had in the field. Secretary Stanton has just furnished a report which lets a little light into the popular darkness on this subject. There were enlisted for the army from November 1, 1863, to November 1, 1864, 402,698 white and colored troops. Colored volunteers enlisted in rebel States from January 1, 1864, to October 14, of the same year, 22,143. In the same period the recruits for the regular army were 13,871. Veterans and re-enlisted before the expiration of their service, between November 1, 1863, and November 1, 1864, 136,507. Drafted and substitutes, 75,006. For the naval service and marine corps, from February to November, 1864, 24,683; making a total of 675,452. The report says:

"In estimating the number of troops called into the service, it has been the care of the Department to take into account the whole number of men mustered, without regard to the fact that the same persons may have been previously discharged after having been accepted and credited on preceding calls.

A large part (near two hundred thousand) of the men accepted in the years 1861 and 1862, were soon found to be unfit for service, and were discharged. This accounts, partially, for the large excess carried forward from the calls of 1862 and deducted from those of 1863."

The colored troops enlisted up to October 30, 1864, numbered 101,930. This branch of the service, up to that time, lost by battle, discharges, desertions, and diseases, 33,132 men. Up to November 7, 1864, Gen. Thomas had organized along the Mississippi river a force of 56,320 colored troops.

The operations of the draft are very remarkable. The report is dated November 25, 1864. From July 1, 1864, up to that time, 130,000 names were added to the enrolment list, and 285,398 names stricken off. This enrolment showed the national force, not called out up to November 1, 1864, to consist of 2,784,266 men. In the draft of 1863 the quota drafted for was 194,962, with fifty per cent. added. The report says:

Of this number 39,417 failed to report, and 164,857 were exempted from physical and other causes, 52,237 paid commutation, 26,002 furnished substitutes; and 9,848 were held to service.

The total deficiency drafted for was	50,367
The number reported and examined	85,261
The number exempted for physical disability	31,446
The number exempted for other causes	19,648
The number held to personal service	3,418
The number furnished substitutes	8,903
The number who paid commutation	32,446

On September 19, 1864, another draft was had, and the result, known up to November 1, was as follows:

Number reported and examined	72,432
Number exempted for physical disability	20,332
Number exempted for other causes	19,797
Number held to personal service	19,058
Number furnished substitutes	13,343

These facts, adds the *Ledger*, clearly show that, as a means of recruiting the army, the draft was entirely inadequate. Those who were exempted, those who ran away from the draft, and those who paid commutation, swallowed up nearly the entire number drafted. The number held to personal service was but a small proportion of the whole amount. This proves that volunteering, however expensive it may be, is the most popular, surest, and speediest means of raising an army, and of making satisfied and willing soldiers. The average measurement of the chest, at inspection of the recruits was, 35.16 inches. The average height was 5 feet 6.44 inches. Vermont troops showed the greatest number of inches around the chest and the greatest height; but Pennsylvania recruits were close upon Vermont—for her men measured an average of 5 feet 7.08 inches, against Vermont's 5 feet 7.62. In the measurement around the chest the men of Pennsylvania were 1.55 inches less than Vermont. The Veteran Reserve Corps shows that nearly every fourth man has been transferred to it on account of disability from honorable wounds. The horses and mules in the army amount to 300,000. During the first eight months of the year 1864, the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac was supplied with two remounts—nearly 40,000 horses.

The expenditures for the Ordnance Department during the year were $38,502,822, and there remained in the arsenals on the 30th of June last 2,037 field cannon and siege guns, 1,304,947 small arms, and 1,831,893 pounds of artillery ammunition. There were in operation during the year 6,500 miles of military telegraph, of which 76 miles are submarine. One million eight hundred thousand telegraph messages were transmitted during the year, at an average cost, charging the whole yearly expense of construction, maintenance, and operation to them, of only thirty cents. There were purchased during the year about 9,500 army wagons, 1,100 ambulances, and harness for 175,000 animals. The special report of animals and means of transportation with the several armies during the year are imperfect, but it is estimated that there were about 300,000 horses and mules in the service of the army, of which the horses were about 170,000, and the mules about 130,000.

The number of men who have died in hospitals, in the vicinity of Washington, from August 1, 1861, to August 1, 1864, is stated at 12,708, of whom 4,910 were natives of the United States.

Over two hundred flags, captured from the rebels in various battles, received during the year, are deposited for safe keeping. Many others are supposed to have been disposed of by persons who captured or had them in possession, in ignorance of their being public property. One hundred and six enlisted men were presented with medals of honor for capturing rebel flags and other acts of bravery.

The statistics of the Surgeon General's Department show that there were in operation on the 30th of June, 1864, 190 hospitals, with a capacity of 120,521 beds. During the year the health of the entire army was better than is usual with troops engaged so constantly on active duty and in arduous campaigns. No destructive epidemics prevailed in any section, and the number of sick and wounded, although large, was comparatively small in the proportion it bore to the whole army. At the close of the year the number of sick and wounded, both with their commands and in general hospitals, was less than sixteen (16) per cent. of the strength of the army. Of this number 9.3 per cent. were sick, and 6.46 per cent. wounded. The deaths from disease during June, 1864, were 2.98 per thousand of mean strength; from wounds, 3.10 per thousand; total deaths, 6.08 per thousand, or six-tenths of one per cent. for the month. During the same month of the previous year the total was 7.3 per thousand of mean strength, or over seven-tenths of one per cent. There were furnished during the year to disabled soldiers 669 legs and 339 arms.

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT.

The press of all shades of loyalty will cordially endorse the following just tribute to Col. Thos. A. Scott and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which we copy from the Harrisburg *Telegraph:*

At the precipitation of the rebellion, and when Gen. Cameron was suddenly called on to furnish a great army with all its paraphernalia, means of transportation for its quartermasters' and commissary stores, he called to his aid Col. Thomas A. Scott as the ablest representative practical man (if we may use the expression) in the country. That selection, at the time, although not fully foreseen, was the most fortunate that could possibly have been made, simply because it afforded a great practical mind the opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the military operations of the Government, with the material, vigor and force necessary to keep up those operations, and with the business, aside from the political importance of the struggle in which the nation was just then entering. What Col. Scott learned in the War Department—the experience he had there—and the knowledge of public affairs derived in his association with the great soldiers and statesmen of the times, rendered him the more fitted to resume his almost absolute control of the great corporation which has given such signal service in crushing the slaveholders' rebellion. Hence it was that the vigor imparted to the Pennsylvania Railroad rendered the services of that road of such valuable importance to the State and the Nation Of course we do not pretend to write that other railroads in this and other States, did not do what was right in aid of the Government to enforce its authority. What we mean to declare, however, is, that in the emulation thus to serve the National Government, our own great railroad, which stretches its iron sinews from one extremity of the Commonwealth to the other, and which has its arteries of strength running in all directions through the State, stood out alone in its giant efforts, and can be fairly accorded the honor of never once failing in fulfilling all that was demanded of its controllers and employees. It may be said that the resources of men and material which were recruited and gathered in all parts of the great West, and which were borne over all the great avenues of travel through the Western States, to be cast in incalculable magnitude and countless numbers on the shores of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, could only find a safe and speedy transit to Washington City over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was in the hands of traitors. Its route was through an enemy's country. The Government could not depend upon it, and did not dare to trust it. Then it was that the Pennsylvania Railroad exhibited its great ability—its capacity of transportation—its vast resources—and then, too, it was that the genius of that one practical man, Thomas A. Scott, displayed its worth to the country and to the cause of civilization and freedom. The supplies for the Army of the Potomac found their way, in exhaustless quantities over this great line; and, after according to military tact and energy its due, Washington city, on more than one occasion, owed its safety to the efforts of the same corporation. Of course it is not within the bounds of a newspaper article to enter into details, in exhibiting the importance of the services rendered by this road. But the history of the State and of the effort to crush the rebellion, will not be faithfully made up, until it bears upon its pages the full acknowledgment of the benefits derived from this quarter.

—At the end of the war, we desire simply to do justice to a road which is now the pride and the boast of the State. Having frequently witnessed the effects of these services—having been at a point here, where we could behold the wonderful working of this mighty corporation, we deem this imperfect acknowledgement of its services due—due, because these services are of historical importance; and because, too, the operations of that road constitute a portion of that strength and prosperity which entitle Pennsylvania more than any of her sister States, to be recognized as an *Empire*.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Pennsylvania was the first of the States of the Union which liberally, or which made any specific arrangement for the care and education of the orphans of soldiers, citizens of the State, who perished during the war for the suppression of the slave-holders' rebellion. Gov. Curtin took an early and active interest in this object. Indeed, it may be said that the project originated with His Excellency. Being without authority to accept a large donation of money, the offer of a great corporation, to assist in equipping men for the defence of the State, he suggested such legislation to the General Assembly as would enable him to accept this money and devote it as he proposed, to the education and care of the children of those who fell while fighting the battles of the country.

Annexed is a statement of the operation of the system as we derive it from the last issue of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*. This statement of course emanates from Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, who has charge of this branch of our public system of education:

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' OFFICE,
LANCASTER, JULY, 1865.

Number of orphans ordered to be admitted to the different Schools and Institutions, to June 1, 1865:

North Sewickly School,	Beaver county,	78	
Quakertown "	Bucks "	65	
Orangeville "	Columbia "	111	
M'Allisterville "	Juniata "	129	
Paradise "	Lancaster "	79	
Strasburg "	" "	63	
Total of the more advanced pupils,			525
Pittsburg and Allegheny O. As., Allegheny county,		41	
Pittsburg Children's Home, Allegheny county		5	
Zelienople Farm School,	Butler county,	1	
Lancaster Children's Home	Lancaster Co.	37	
Loyesville School,	Perry county,	83	
Northern Home,	Philadelphia,	100	
Bridesburg Orphan School,	Phila.	40	
Germantown Orphan School,		9	
York Orphan Assylum,	York county,	16	
Total of the more juvenile pupils,			332
Total of all ages,			857
Number ordered to be admitted in June,		105	
" " transferred to other schools,		27	
" " restored to relatives.		9	

—We are endeavoring to gather other facts connected with the education of the soldiers' orphans. The subject is of vast general interest, and as the system has been in operation for some time, it is natural that there should be a desire on the part of the public to be informed thereon.

THE FORMER HOME AND FAMILY OF HENRY CLAY.—A Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial tells the following story of Ashland, the late homestead of Henry Clay, and the history of his descendents:

"The homestead of Henry Clay is now occupied by the family of Hon. Thomas Clay, one of his sons, and present Minister to one of the South American governments. It is owned by the heirs of James B. Clay, a degenerate son of the great statesman, who, it will be remembered, died in Canada, about a year ago. The house in which Mr. Clay lived, when at home, was torn down, some years since, by James, and a magnificent structure erected on its site, and there is nothing now about the place to remind one of him who once owned and honored it except the family buggy in which the old man and his wife used to drive about, and the oak trees in front of the house, beneath which he used to sit and talk with family and friends.

"Mr. Clay had five sons. Four of them survived him. One, who bore his father's name, was killed in the Mexican war. Thomas, as I have said, is now a government minister. John is living on one-half of the old homestead (now divided into two farms.) James died a fugitive in a foreign land, and Theodore (the oldest of the family) is, and has been for twenty-five years, an inmate of an insane asylum, still avowing to every one that he is the original George Washington, and refus