Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, November 15, 1865.

We have a dispatch from a reliable source, dated New York, on Monday, which says that "Gov. Curtin has had a "violent attack of sickness, but this morn-"ing feels that the disease is yielding to "remedies." He has been very dangerously ill for some days, but we trust now soon to be able to announce his recovery and return to the capital.

TERMS—CASH!

The Repository Association is now engaged in erecting a large building, which is rendered necessary for its large business operations and which will be creditable alike to the Association and to regenerated Chambersburg. In addition to the large ordinary expenses required in the publication of the paper, we have very large expenditures for building, and we are compelled to demand prompt settlements from our patrons.

Bills have been rendered to all in arrears—many of them small it is true; but however unimportant the amounts may seem to each individual, in the aggregate they swell up to thousands of dollars. We must now and henceforth enforce CASH PAYMENTS, and trust that our patrons will at once respond to our wants.

Our expenditures are more than doubled in every department, and in some they are trebled since the war, and protracted credits cannot be allowed. No reasonable expense is spared to make the Repository the best rural Union journal in the State, and its steadily increasing patronage assures us that it is appreciated by the loyal men of Southern Pennsylvania. Terms—CASH!

SHALL TREASON REGAIN ITS POWER?

We are within a few weeks of the meeting of the 39th Congress. Memorable as is the history of many in the past, none has ever equalled in moment—whether regarded as effecting the present or the future—the Congress to convene on the first Monday of December next. Various complex questions will demand solution at its hands; but the gravest of all will meet it at the very threshold of the session, and on its determination will depend much for weal or woe to a Nation just rescued from treason by the matchless heroism and countless sacrifices of a loyal people.

When the roll of the new Congress shall have been called by the Clerk, the Representatives from all the States lately in rebellion against the government will demand that their names be added so that they may participate in the organization of the House. Mr. McPherson, the Clerk—who is the presiding officer of the House until a Speaker is chosen—will refuse to recognize the members from the seceded States, and on the determination of the inevitable motion to have the rebel names added to the roll, he will call only the members whose States have maintained their fidelity to the Union, and thus submit the question to the deliberate consideration of Congress. In this he has no alternative. The law defines his duty, and he can but obey it. Were he to do otherwise he would commit a most flagrant usurpation, and would predetermine the most important issue to be decided by the coming Congress. If he should once place their names on the roll and call them on all questions arising in the organization, we should witness the marvelous spectacle of a band of rebels, fresh from their inglorious fields and murderous prison-pens, voting themselves into Congress and into power in the government they had exhausted themselves in a vain effort to destroy.

We do not overrate either the magnitude or the danger of the issue. Encouraged by the leniency of the administration, the Southern members will be clamorous for their admission, and there will not be wanting those who will bend before a united South as in olden times, and yield to the pressure for their success. We shall hear much of fraternity and harmony; of brotherly love; of the ties of race and language, and it is not improbable that even at this early day, with the blood of the Five Forks still unwashed from the soil of the Old Dominion, we shall have threats of turbulence, discord and it may be disintegration if they are denied a voice in our highest legislative tribunals. For all this loyal Congressmen must be prepared, for thus will the conflict come, and whether it shall be mighty or but a ripple on the surface, depends upon the fidelity with which it is met. If there shall be fear and trembling, then will the appliances of power and the thunder of lordly traitors gain ground daily, and the admission of rebel delegations into our National legislature will be but a question of a few weeks at most.

—Should they be admitted? We are not insensible to the fact that they are to form a part, and no unimportant part, of our regenerated Nation, and we concede that the time must come, and we hope at an early day, when they shall justly regain their proper position in all departments of the government. Because they have rebelled is not, in itself, a reason for their exclusion. If it were, they should be forever excluded. Nor can they be placed on probation until they think, feel and act on all questions as do the people of the North. They will ever cherish their heroes, mourn their bereavements of their friends, and will not soon learn to love the hated sons of the North whose sterner qualities they proved so fearfully for themselves on many battle-fields. To ask that they should forget their convictions and their affections, before restoring them to power, would be to doom them to lives of dependence. But we must not be unmindful that we have just emerged from a terrible war—a war that has left its hundreds of thousands of untimely graves; that has staggered the Nation with billions of debt—a war causeless, wanton, wicked and most cruel; forced upon an unwilling people without recourse to the constitutional redress for real or imaginary grievances, and a war which has tangible, logical results now patent to the civilized world. If these results were alike acceptable to all, then would immediate fraternity in our National legislature be the first duty of the vindicated government. But the deadly, desolating civil war of America does not differ from other great wars in having victors and vanquished; and it but repeats the history of the arbitrament of the sword in all times past, in making up its results at the cost of the discomfitted. The North has lost nothing in the great issues of the war; the South has lost everything it staked on the conflict. The North has deep wounds to heal in broken circles, and its full share of war's inexorable exactions, but it has won the great principles for which it gave its noblest blood. The South has no less sorrows to solace and has lost the issues it staked in the deadly struggle. It is defeated, subjugated and bows sullenly to hopeless disaster. It yielded nothing while the sword could be drawn in wrath; while man could meet man in bloody strife. A common Government, a common Nationality and a common Inheritance, weighed as nothing in giving us peace. It was a surrender to the direst necessity, and they now come with life, property, honor, citizenship, everything forfeited by treason—with nothing more to lose and everything to gain, whether little or much, in the work of restoration, and yet we learn from their leaders that their representatives have unquestioned right to seats in Congress to determine the penalty for their own offences, and to direct the destiny of the government they failed to overthrow.

The results of this war are far from defined and settled in the policy of the government. Slavery has been abolished by the war we are told. How? If the States are in the Union, and ever were, then was Emancipation a monstrous usurpation, unless accomplished by constitutional amendment, and if they are sovereign States in the Union, so that they are entitled to representation without question, then are their provisional Governors usurpers, and the Presidential instructions that they must abolish slavery, repudiate debt, &c., the work of a dictator and confronting the very genius of our institutions. We accept the destruction of slavery as one of the logical, inevitable results of the war; but how and upon what terms is it abolished? Georgia demands compensation for slaves; so does Louisiana, and so would all if they sacrificed discretion to truth. It will be for Congress to determine whether slavery shall fall as a legitimate fruit of treason's war, or whether it shall be compensated and the Nation give still millions more to compromise with its crowning crime. Who should determine this grave question? The North whose valor fairly won the result? or the South who made the war for slavery and lost it?

The South comes professing no surrender of principle. It justified the war on the plea of State rights, and yields not its favorite fallacy in demanding admission. Shall this question remain, as heretofore, a stumbling block for honest men, and a stepping stone for future traitors to inaugurate fresh discord and probably future war? If not, who should, and who must, adjust the question for the safety of the Nation? Should the friends or the foes of the government devise the measures necessary to avert war and preserve the Nation's life by peaceful means? It is confessedly wisdom to leave no important questions open to latitude of construction for present or future traitors, and who should judge the remedy? Those who in their richest blood and with boundless treasure maintained the right? or those who deluged a continent in gore to overthrow its authority? Our debt is crushing; it weighs heavily upon the loyal millions who cheerfully incurred it for government and law; but it is an accepted law of war that its authors may be made to bear its fullest burden. Such was the policy of this government in the revolution as applied to traitors, and in the last war with England; such was the policy of treason's government, which relentlessly confiscated the property of every loyal man North and South that it could reach, and such was the deliberate enactment of our own Congress. In the South every claim due the North, and the property of every loyal man was confiscated. Real estate may now be restored, but who is to restore the millions of dollars plundered from loyal citizens in the South which perished in its use? Shall restitution to such be made from the property of those who inaugurated the war? Shall it be done from our common treasure, or shall it not be done at all? These inquiries are yet to be answered by the highest legislative power, and who shall decide them? Shall the men who made the war and the debt, and who were instrumental in the spoliation of loyal citizens in the South, become judges in Congress in the adjudication of these momentous questions? Our Congress has solemnly enacted, as a punishment for treason, that no traitor shall sit in our National legislature—that none but such as can affirm that they have not aided or abetted the rebellion can be qualified as members. The strict enforcement of this law would exclude every Southern member elect. Should they be admitted in violation of the law and aid in the determination of the issue whether this penalty for treason should be revoked? If treason is thus to sit in judgment upon treason, where will be the penalty for crime?—where the reward for virtue? Our organic law may prove to be defective—unequal to the preservation of our great National compact; and to whom should be entrusted the responsible duty of adjusting it to heal a country's woes? Surely not to those who have ever struggled to weaken and subvert our great charter and ended their perfidy in revolution. There are billions of rebel debt. Shall it be paid in part or in whole? There are thousands upon thousands of rebel maimed and scarred, won with a heroism worthy of a better cause, and there are other thousands of bereaved mothers, who would have irresistable claims upon the generosity of a government to which they had been faithful? Shall they be pensioners upon our common treasury? These are issues which treason does not flaunt upon its banner as it thunders at the doors of Congress; but they must be met, and who shall meet them? If met by united delegations of rebels from the Southern States, with their concentrated power to appeal to ambition, well may the patriot despair of the Republic.

—Let no Union man from Pennsylvania presume so much upon a faithful constituency as to hazard every issue of the war by the admission of the rebel delegations into Congress. They come in pursuance of no law; the offspring of a provisional organization that is but a petition to Congress for acceptance; and we owe it to the faithful people who have maintained the government; to the hundreds of thousands of our martyred heroes who were sacrifices upon the altars of our liberties; to the hopeful living who are stricken in their holiest affections by the madness of treason; and above all do we owe it to the future peace and harmony of a mighty Nation, that every issue of the war shall be definitely and irrevocably adjusted; that its full fruition shall be fixed as the stars in the spheres, before one faithless representative of a faithless State shall sit in judgment on Freedom's noblest struggle for mankind!

THE PARASITE'S EULOGY.

The chief Editor of this journal has achieved the most enviable distinction of having been elaborately denounced by both the Harrisburg papers within the space of ten days, and he hopes that the credit he has thus won shall not soon be wrested from him by the fatal praise of either of the mendicant journals which have so long disgraced our capital. If in an evil hour we should resolve upon political suicide, their blistering commendation can be had at any time, in any degree of extravagance, and at rates within the reach of the humblest means.

A few weeks ago the writer hereof called on President Johnson. He was not an obtrusive visitor. He did not go to make apologies, to seek honors, to beg for emoluments, to give unbidden counsel, nor did he go to plead that the wishes of his people should be defied to make him the recipient of official favor. Just why he went, or how he came to be there, is no matter. When there he discussed with the frankness of manhood such questions as were agreeable to his company. On some points there were differences of sentiment expressed with equal candor by both, and on others there was entire concordance. The main features of that conversation were given in an Editorial letter in these columns, in which the same frankness was maintained that characterized the conference. It was so given for truth's sake, and also because it is ever a matter of public interest to know the views of an Executive when grave questions are agitated and demand solution. Had we been the village post-master, with four-fifths of our citizens desiring our removal, probably we should not have said and published what we did; but being a stranger to that measure of both greed and contempt, this journal stated the simple truth as the President means it shall be understood

This letter is made the pretext by the *Telegraph* for a gross perversion of its statements and tone and a column of scurrilous abuse of the writer. It assumes that we have assailed the President's policy, when we have merely adhered to the opinions this journal has uniformly expressed since the close of the war, as to the treatment of traitors, in which we have ever fallen far short of the vengeance demanded by the *Telegraph*. Hitherto it has teemed with vengeance and only vengeance to the subjugated people of the rebel States. It has demanded life, property, honor and citizenship to be surrendered as the penalty for treason; but now it learns from this journal that its persistent demand for wholesale ostracism and wide-spread slaughter are at variance with the views of the President, who has changed his convictions, and forthwith it reviles us for stating the truth and pleads the cause of treason with a mendacity only equalled by its former thirst for blood and confiscation. It elaborates the privations and the virtues of traitors. With mingled stupidity and cowardice it cries that the punishment of rebels "*is already greater "than that suffered by any people for a sim-"ilar offence!*" and it bends the suple knee in the face of its low appeals to prejudice to swell the current of Northern hate in adjusting our difficulties, and would kiss the lash of the lordly traitors, when bidden by its masters or its fears.

We do not claim for this journal that it rivals the *Telegraph* in endorsing the President. We shall endorse his administration, as we endorse every other public man or measure—when consistency and right demand it. We censured him months ago, as did every other Union journal of character, and would do so again under similar circumstances. The *Telegraph* did not, lest its pursuit of plunder and precarious official honors should suffer thereby. It approves because it dare not do otherwise. If vengeance be demanded, it is for vengeance; if conciliation, it is for conciliation. It clings to office in defiance of the popular will, while a brave soldier with scars and stars heroically won, although sustained by the people in overwhelming numbers, is thrust aside in obedience to the imperative demand of its masters. The soldier who has aided to win his country's deliverance shivers at the outer door of favor, while the pampered parasite revels within. We envy not the little success it gains by meanly reflecting others hatreds and jealousies, and in imbecile, contradictory sentences weaving awkward falsehoods against all who maintain their manhood. Its infamy is its own and fairly won, and as it is harmless only in its assaults, we thank if for the tribute its groveling malice has paid us. One year ago, when the Union candidate for the legislature, we encountered the impotent opposition of its proprietor, who in that, as in all things, but obeyed the master's behest; but then as now its hostility was the surest precurser of success, and the highest vote cast for any one on the ticket was given for the editor of this journal. When the *Telegraph's* ostensible proprietor or those who use him for their meaner purposes, attain one position with the high seal of popular favor, instead of crawling or climbing to place in insolent defiance of the people, we shall join in awarding them all the credit they have achieved. Until then however, there would be fitness in persistent and obnoxious place-hangers and plunderers letting those alone who seek no honors but at the hands of their constituents.

LIVE THE REPUBLIC!

The elections of the 7th inst. present one overwhelming wave of Union triumph. Not an Executive, not a legislature, not an important officer of the opposition was chosen in any of the States which voted—the last elections of the year 1865 but consummating what all previous ones were steadily effecting—the universal discomfiture of the so-called Democracy. In New York Gen. Slocum—a man who had been the recipient of political honors from the Republican party—was tempted to treachery to himself and his cause by the proffer of a Democratic nomination for Secretary of State—a nomination tendered him by the same "friends" who crimsoned New York with lawlessness to defeat the conscription of men to fill our then sadly shattered armies, in which Gen. Slocum held an important command. To delude the people more effectually, they placed the Republican Controller on their ticket also; endorsed President Johnson, and their orators and journals from day to day declared him in sympathy with them and desiring their success: but the people of New York, faithful in war have been no less faithful in peace, and they responded to the issue by giving more than quadruple the majority for the Union ticket given for Mr. Lincoln last year. Thus have gone down in the Empire State the weak and temporizing, the corrupt and faithless in a common grave. They made but two issues distinctly before the people—the support of President Johnson and the immediate admission of the Southern representatives as his favorite policy. Will they accept the verdict as forced by themselves?

Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota and New Jersey all elected Governors on the same day. In Massachusetts A. H. Bullock (Union) defeats Gen. Couch about three to one; in Minnesota Wm. R. Marshall (Union) defeats Rice by a large majority, and Lucius Fairchild (Union) is chosen in Wisconsin by a decisive vote. In New Jersey, the only Northern State that has hitherto adhered to the waning fortunes of the Democracy, the Union men have at last triumphed by the election of Ward (Union) as Governor by some 3,500 majority, and a Union majority in both branches of the legislature—thus securing the ratification of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. In Illinois the vote was for local officers only, but the Union men have made large gains, and in Maryland they elected a solid Union legislature and one Union member of Congress to fill a vacancy.

—Such is the verdict of the Nation! Behold its tribute to Truth, to Union, to Law, as declared from the opening of the year, with treason still in deadly array against the government, to its close, when it yielded the sword to win its way to power through Democratic success at the polls. Thus have the people, ever faithful in the darkest days with which treason shadowed the Republic, vindicated their country's cause with the dawn of peace, and declared million-tongued that the dearly won and deeply crimsoned fruits of the war shall not be marred or blotted in our history. It is an admonition as grave as it is decisive to rulers and to people, to patriot and traitor, to the faithful and perfidious, that to loyal men, and to them alone, shall the destiny of the Nation be committed until treason becomes powerless to reverse the verdict of the sword which it chose as its arbiter. Let all accept the verdict, for it cannot be disregarded with impunity. Let it be obeyed in the calm, determined, faithful spirit in which it has been given by a loyal people, and the perils of peace will fade away as have faded the terrible clouds of war. Live the Republic!

KOONTZ VS. COFFROTH.

Owing to the flagrant disregard of the law by certain Democratic return Judges in this Congressional district, General Koontz's name is omitted from the Governor's proclamation certifying to the list of members of Congress elect from Pennsylvania. Gen. Coffroth is also without the formal recognition of the Executive proclamation, and the certificate on which he relies to give him his seat entirely omits the vote of Somerset county, where a majority of over 800 was cast against him. His friends, in insolent disregard of their solemn oaths, and in disregard of the plainest provisons of law, rejected a portion of the soldiers' vote, even after it had been computed by the return Judges of Fulton county, and thus made an apparent majority for *him*; but when the district Judges met, they concluded to do the clean thing, and they made out a return for him omitting an entire county and on that they gave him a certificate.

Owing to the organized fraud in a circle of Democratic return judges—that party having control of the Boards in four of the five counties—Gen. Koontz was unable to get the full and correct vote certified by the persons chosen to perform that duty; but he has it properly certified from the records, under the seals of the respective Prothonotaries, and will thus present it to Congress. The official vote was as follows:

	Koontz.	Coffroth.
Adams	2,525	2,759
Bedford	2,145	2,515
Franklin	3,508	3,457
Fulton	552	851
Somerset	2,512	1,592
	11,242	11,174

Koontz's majority, 68.

That this vote was cast and properly returned to the Prothonotaries of the proper counties no one pretends to deny; and that it was the duty of the return judges to compute it and issue a certificate of election in accordance therewith, is clear from the following section of the law:—

And it shall not be lawful for said Judges or clerks in casting up the votes which shall appear to have been given, as shown by the certificates under the 76th and 77th sections of this act *to omit or reject any part thereof*, except where in the opinion of said Judges, such certificate is so defective, *as to prevent the same from being understood, and computed in adding together the number of votes.*

In open disregard of this law the army vote was withheld, and while it did not secure Gen. Coffroth a certificate, it did deprive Gen. Koontz of such testimonials as are necessary to enable him to be placed on the roll when Congress meets.—Certainly one of these men is entitled to be sworn as *prima facia* elected, and we submit to Congressmen whether the man who has, confessedly, *a clear majority of the whole vote returned in the district, is not that man.* It is not disputed that Gen. Koontz has such a majority, and we insist that he shall be admitted at once on the evidence to that effect, and thus prevent a district from being entirely disfranchised for two or three months until a committee shall decide the case. If illegal votes have been polled, let Gen. Coffroth contest in the regular way and establish if he can that the majority for Gen. Koontz is made up of illegal votes. If he can prove that such is the case he will be justly entitled to his seat; but until then the clear majority cast and regularly returned gives Gen. Koontz a just and legal claim to the seat until his vote is shown to be fraudulent.

We ask the attention of Congressmen to this peculiar case, and ask only that it shall be judged by law and equity according to the well settled rules which govern elections. If it shall be so judged, Gen. Koontz will be sworn at once in obedience to the instructions of the House, and a fair contest, if Coffroth shall so determine, will establish the folly of his claim to represent us in defiance of the vote of the people.

EXECUTION OF WIRZ.

Henry Wirz, the jailor of the charnel house of Andersonville, was executed in Washington on Friday last in the Old Capital Prison yard, in obedience to the finding and sentence of the military commission as approved by the President. He persisted to the last in denying that he had wilfully starved, murdered or maltreated Union prisoners, although the testimony on the trial was overwhelming and cumulative to an extent that precluded the possibility of doubt as to the fiendish character of the man. He gave to the reporters of the press a detailed account of his life, carefully embellishing his good traits, as though he dreaded the imputation of the unnatural crimes charged against him next to death. His last letter was written to one of his counsel just before mounting the gallows, in which he appealed for assistance for his family. He said in it that "if any one ought to come to the relief of my family it is the people of the South, for whom I have sacrificed all." After his execution, his body was delivered to Father Boyle, his spiritual adviser, for interment.

—Thus has the creature of murderous treason atoned for the monstrous atrocities which doomed twenty thousand Union prisoners to loathsome disease, lingering starvation and death; but where are his principals? The record of the trial of Wirz shows that he was arraigned, tried and convicted for "combining, confederating and conspiring together with Jefferson Davis, James A. Seddon, Howell Cobb, John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Isaiah H. White, S. P. Moore, —— Kerr, late hospital stewart at Andersonville, James Duncan, Wesley W. Turner, Benjamin Harris and others unknown, "to injure the health and destroy the lives "of soldiers in the military service of the "United States, then held and being prisoners of war," &c. Upon this charge Wirz was found guilty—not guilty merely of murdering Union prisoners himself, but guilty of "combining, confederating and conspiring together" with Davis, Seddon and others to accomplish the deliberate murder of prisoners of war. This finding the President approves with the sentence, and upon this record, sanctioned by a court martial and approved by the highest officer of the government, the poor creature—the miserable tool of the chief murderers,—is executed. What shall be the fate of his principals? When and how will they be tried? Is justice to be satisfied by the punishment of an irresponsible subordinate, while his superiors whose bidding he was bound to obey, are enjoying their freedom and helping to reconstruct the government, or calmly waiting in comfortable confinement, the coming day when they may be discharged with impunity?

The reconstruction of the rebel States seems to go on smoothly enough on paper and in the speeches of delegations which call on the President; but when it comes to electing Governors, &c., treason will assert its supremacy and frequently smashes the whole Union machine. South Carolina simply repeals the ordinance of secession, instead of declaring it null and void because illegal, and thus practically reserves the right to re-enact it at her pleasure. She also refuses to repudiate rebel debts and hesitates about ratifying the amendment of the constitution—in fact would not cast a single vote for it in her legislature if left to her own deliberate choice. Georgia demands compensation for slaves emancipated, and finally, after peremptory instructions from the President, who takes that way of insuring them a Republican form of government, they concluded to repudiate their rebel debt by a bare majority. Louisiana also demands compensation for slaves, and has just chosen a ticket of clean-limbed rebels to all their offices, excepting only the Governor, who is considerably mixed. Mississippi had agreed to be re-constructed with Fisher, Union, as Governor, but Gen. Humphreys, one of Lee's division commanders, took the field and ran pretty much all the votes. In North Carolina, where there has ever been a strong Union sentiment, and where Gov. Holden started out with fair prospects for maintaining his ascendency, the election has just swept the board clear of all Union candidates, beating Holden by Worth, rebel, and defeating all the Union candidates for Congress. In none of these States have the Southern people even agreed to make negroes witnesses in their courts, and they will be hereafter as heretofore, subject to all the brutality of their old masters without a remedy. We submit that after four years of terrible war to dethrone treason, these results are not the entertainments to which victory invited us.

Will the Franklin *Repository* answer us this question: Do you believe, with President Johnson, that the States which passed ordinances of secession were never out of the Union, and are in the Union now, or do you go with Thaddeus Stephens, who holds that those States are out of the Union and are no longer States, but conquered provinces, and must be governed by Congress and the Federal Executive? No dodging, Colonel.—*Bedford Gazette.*

If the *Gazette* will read a leading editorial in this paper, it may find its question frankly answered. The organic law forbids treason and secession, but we do not therefore assume that the crime cannot be committed. In like manner the laws of Pennsylvania forbid election judges to make fraudulent returns; but when the *Gazette* and its friends do make fraudulent returns an accomplished fact, we are unwilling to deny the crime because it is forbidden. The secession of the Southern States was an accomplished fact—it was so recognized by Executive proclamations; by solemn enactment of Congress, in which both parties concurred, refusing their votes for President and denying them all representation, and it is now for Congress to determine when and on what conditions, they shall regain their position as States in the Union. Some preliminary steps were necessary, such as the appointment of provisional Governors and the calling of conventions, all of which are within the powers of the President when States are under military rule, but such organizations are but an appeal to Congress for recognition and will be so regarded.

The *National Intelligencer* of a recent date says "that President Johnson will, before the meeting of Congress, issue a proclamation recognizing the reconstructed States as again in practical relations with the Federal Government; that it will, consequently, be the duty of Mr. Clerk M'Pherson to place the names of Representatives from those States on his initial roll." It is not improbable that such a proclamation may be issued for the purpose stated, unless the thunder of the late elections has not reached the inner sanctuary of the White House, but it will be like the Pope's bull against the comet so far as Mr. M'Pherson is concerned. Mr. M'Pherson will obey the law of Congress, and will *not* call the members elected by the States lately in rebellion against the government. That is a question for Congress, and not the Executive to detetmine, and Congress will not part with its high prerogative in the premises.

Information is wanted of one Montgomery Blair, late a Republican Cabinet officer, then a sore-headed scold in the Union ranks, and later still a champion of the Democratic ticket in New York. We learn that Mr. Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Committee, desires to engage Mr. Blair's services exclusively for Pennsylvania next year—said Blair to speak for the Democratic ticket and thus insure the success of the Union candidate for Governor. Any one who can give information to Mr. Cessna of Mr. Blair's whereabouts will do a signal service to the Union cause, as there is danger of the Union men of other States securing him. We can elect our Governor by some 30,000, anyhow, but it may just as well be made 50,000, and Blair can do it!

We see daily statements from Washington in the papers relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis for treason—some insisting *that all arrangements for his trial are completed* and that it will soon take place. We do not assume to speak authoritatively on the subject; but if any arrangements have been made for the trial of Davis they have been made within the last two weeks. We adhere to the opinion expressed last week that Davis will not be tried at all, but that he will ultimately be paroled, as was Stephens, Reagan and others.

The President has given a very positive evidence of his appreciation of the late elections, by the appointment of Gen. Kilpatrick as Minister to Chili. The General made fearful raids through the Democracy of New York and New Jersey during the late canvass, and more than once routed such old stumpers as John Van Buren and Montgomery Blair, and his signal recognition by the President is a significant rebuke to those blatant leaders who professed to have Johnson's administration in their peculiar keeping.

We intimated some weeks ago that Co. C, of the Chambersburg Home Guards, might be wanted to make a journey to Boston soon to grace the inauguration of Gen. Couch as Governor of the Bay State. From some scattering returns, for Couch, received from that State, we feel warranted in saying that the company will not be wanted, as Gen. Couch has concluded not to be inaugurated Governor this year.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Friday last espoused the cause of traitors and protested against any farther penalties because, as it stated, the punishment of rebels "*is already greater than that suffered by any people for a similar offence!*" On Saturday it insists upon hanging Jeff Davis. What next?

The Gettysburg *Sentinel* says that an investigation of the vote of Mr. Duncan in Adams county exhibits the following illegal votes:

Deserters from the army and draft	50
Deserters to avoid draft	30
Other illegal votes	20

The official aggregate vote for Auditor General, including the army vote, is as follows:

Hartranft, Union	237,816
Davis, Dem	215,292
Hartranft's majority	22,524

C. B. Richardson, the publisher of the *U. S. Service Magazine*, is about publishing three works which will be most important additions to the history of the war. The "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," by Wm. Swinton; in one volumne of 600 pages, with fine steel portraits of Gens. M'Clellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, the several commanders of that heroic army, will be a work of most thrilling interest, prepared as it will be by Mr. Swinton with masterly ability. "Grant and His Campaigns" will be issued by the same publishers during this month. It has been prepared by Prof. Coppee, the able editor of the *Service Magazine*, who has had rare facilities for making the work complete and reliable. He has the sanction and co-operation of Gen. Grant in the enterprise. It will be one volume of 500 pages, with portraits of Gens. Grant, McPherson, Meade, Ord, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Rawlins, and maps of his great battlefields. "Sherman and His Campaigns" is just issued. It is a volume of 512 pages, with steel portraits of Sherman and all his lieutenants, and maps and plans of his batttles and great marches. It is prepared by Cols. Bowman and Irwin, who have had the cordial co-operation of Gen. Sherman in the enterprise. These works are all sold only by subscription, and we heartily commend them to the favorable consideration of the public.

The *Adams Sentinel* entered its sixty-sixth year last week, and its present venerable and respected editor, Robert G. Harper, Esq., has conducted it uninterruptedly for forty-nine years. He is the patriarch of the Pennsylvania press, and the editorial career of few men has been equally reputable. Many have won wider distinction, but none have made a record more blameless than Mr. Harper. Ever truthful, dignified and courteous, the *Sentinel* has gained a rare repute for fidelity among its many readers. We are glad to know that it "is now as well supported as it has ever been," and wish its editor still many years of usefulness and success in the profession he has so long and so highly adorned.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* has again been enlarged, and now ranks with the largest class of our dailies. It is conducted with marked vigor and ability, and well deserves its liberal patronage. The *Gazette* announces that it will soon enlarge also.

WASHINGTON.

The Execution of Werze—The Sick and Wounded in the Hospitals—The Veteran Reserve Corps—Shooting Affair.

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

NO. LIV.] WASHINGTON CITY, November 12, 1865.

The sentence of death in the case of Werze was carried into execution on Friday morning last. He was hanged by the neck until dead.—The execution took place in the old capital yard. The solemn spectacle was witnessed by several hundred civilians and a large number of soldiers. The dome of the capitol and all the house-tops round about the place were crowded with people. The prisoner walked on to the scaffold with a firm step accompanied by the Rev. Fathers Boyle and Wigget of the Catholic church, from the former of whom he received the sacrament before leaving the prison. The President's order approving the sentence of the court martial was there read, occupying some three quarters of an hour during which time Werze conversed with those near him, appearing self possessed and asserting his innocense. All the time he maintained a most stolid indifference. When the executioner strapped his legs together and pinioned his arms he smiled and when the black cap was drawn over his head he stood up erect without flinching a moment until the drop fell. The firmness of the prisoner was severely tested by the vociferous cheers and taunts of the thousands who had gathered on the roofs. His ears were constantly greeted with voices exclaiming, "How are you Andersonville?" "Hang the scoundrel." And just before the drop fell he was saluted with "Down with him; let him drop." The body after falling swung to and fro, the shoulder shrugged a little, and the limbs drew up a little several times, but in less than four minutes the body ceased to swing and was apparently lifeless. After hanging fifteen minutes it was cut down and examined by surgeons who found that the neck had been broken. The body was yesterday taken to the Penitentiary yard and buried by the side of Atzerodt, Payne, Harold and Mrs. Surratt. And this is the last of Werze, but who can tell from appearances what will be the end of his superior officers, Davis, Lee, &c., who really are the guilty ones, and not this poor Swiss caitiff who but like a faithful cur obeyed their call. He was but a poor miserable dog. He had no friends left. No 15,000 women led on by a Mrs. Coleman, who happens to be the daughter of John J. Crittenden—and all of Baltimore, to plead for pardon as they are now doing for Jefferson Davis. Verily President Johnson will certainly have an unpardonable sin on his head, if he orders the death of this poor dog, and spares that of Jefferson Davis and others of like stamp who had the power not noly to stop the fiendish work of Werze at Andersonville—but also the power to try and execute him for the work he did. We do not wonder that the President wavered so much between staying the execution of Werze and ordering it to go on—when he has yet in his hands—the "head and front" of the rebellion for whose blood all the loyal people throughout the land cry out.

The number of sick and wounded in the government hospitals throughout the country is at present a little under 5,000. Eight months ago there were over 100,000 patients. There is yet in the field, east and west of the Mississippi, over 180,000 men. This is considerable more than people supposed.

Out of the whole twenty-four regiments of Veteran Reserves, only 1,200 men desire to remain in service. There are 640 officers in these regiments, who mostly desire to remain, and who will have nearly two men apiece to command.

The shooting was this week transferred from Washington to Alexandria, just to amuse the people there a little. On Friday afternoon Major Henry Dixon, a Paymaster in U. S. A., was assassinated in the street by a Dr. H. C. Maddox, of Warrenton, Va. Maddox shot Dixon twice in front of the city hotel. Dixon lingered in great agony until 6 o'clock Saturday morning. There was an old politieal feud betwixt the two.

S. C.

PERSONAL.

—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has been sick for some time. He is going to Italy to recruit his health.

—Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, has been assigned to the command of the Department of Mississippi, to succeed Gen. Slocum.

—Gen. Longstreet had an interview with Gen. Grant on Tuesday week, and subsequently visited the State Department, where he took the amnesty oath, which is preliminary to the consideration of his application for pardon.

—The body of Captain Werze was directed by the President to be intered in the Penitentiary yard of the Arsenal grounds, where Payne and others were buried. Werze's grave is the southern one of a row of five, in the following order—Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold, Atzeroth and Werze.

In anticipation of a visitation of cholera, the Secretary of War has ordered the suspension of sales of all Government hospitals, that they may be in readiness for use should there be a necessity for them.

A Washington correspondent announces that the President will issue a proclamation declaring the restoration of peace before the meeting of Congress.