

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, November 22, 1865.

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.

Bills have been rendered to all in arrears—many of them small in amount, 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.

REVIVING AN OBSOLETE CUSTOM.

Before the war the Southern people were notoriously arrogant, exacting and aggressive. Continually exercising absolute power over a large class of their fellow beings, they fell into the belief that they were a superior race and as such entitled not only to the unrequited labor of their bondmen, but to an indefinite amount of respectful consideration, and even respectable servility oftentimes, from those with whom they condescended to hold political, commercial or social intercourse.

THE RE-ACTION.

But a few weeks ago the administration and the country were drifting strongly toward the admission of the States lately in rebellion, into full fellowship and power as sovereign States of the Union.

The President had devised a policy looking to the restoration of the rebel States, which, regarding them as under military rule, was fully warranted by the powers conferred upon the Executive. It was but a preliminary action, in which he gave form and color of regularity, by his official aid, to enable them to prove their sincerity in accepting the results of the war, and thus establish their claim to re-admission into their old relations in the Union.

The President was and is sincere in seeking to effect the speedy re-union of all the States, there can be no question; but two classes of men have evidently widely missed their mark in presuming upon the position of the President. The time-serving sycophants of the North, who demanded boundless vengeance when the President declared that "treason is the highest crime and must be punished" in their indignant haste to stultify themselves rushed to defend the cause of traitors and demand their admission into Congress, because they believed such to be the policy of the President; and encouraged by the magnanimity of the Executive, traitors themselves became insolent and defiant, and from being suppliants for the generosity of the administration, they assumed to define their own terms for recognizing the supremacy of the government.

The South has grievously abused the generosity of the President. He has shown them only kindness, and has exhausted himself to facilitate their return to government and civil law; but every step he has taken to smooth their pathway has but encouraged them to fall back still more boldly upon their rebel prejudices and purposes. Mississippi defeated the Union candidate for Governor by an overwhelming vote to place an avowed rebel in the gubernatorial chair, and although the legislature has been in session some two months, they have never even considered the proposed amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery.

South Carolina refused to declare the ordinance of secession null and void; has made no provision for conferring even the poorest civil rights upon freedmen, and has elected Senators and Congressmen who are disqualified by the law of Congress. North Carolina has also defeated the Union candidates for Congress, and elected Worth Governor over Holden, Union, solely because he is in favor of paying the rebel debt and opposed to extending the rights of negroes in any degree.

The same condition of affairs exists in Florida and Georgia, and the result is that the President, admonished by the loyal men of the North and by the treachery of the people of the South, has officially declared his disapprobation of the work of re-construction by directing the provisional Governors in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi, to retain their positions, notwithstanding the election of Governors by the people, until those States place themselves in a position acceptable to Congress.

Thus stands the unfinished work of re-construction now, and its immediate practical results are accepted by the President and by the country as unsatisfactory. We do not mean by this that the policy of the President is a total failure; but it is clear that his generosity has not been appreciated, and that he is so disappointed in the supposed fidelity of Southern people, that he does not himself recognize the State governments he has aided to create, and of course will not ask Congress to recognize them by the admission of their members. Thus has treason again overreached itself, and paralyzed its friends in the North just when they were prepared to make a desperate struggle in its support; and when the President declares his want of faith in the new State organizations as

he has already done by his acts, there will be a howl of denunciation from the place-hunters and vampires of the Union party in the North, equalled in intensity and vehemence by its results as they have already manifested themselves, stupendous as they certainly are, for human vision cannot detect the boundaries of its influence. Future generations will witness it in the construction and government of society centuries after the present. Viewed in whatever aspect, whether as a moral, political or social reform, it is grandly prominent in the world's history. Man can claim little or no credit for its accomplishment. It was the work of a Higher Power and was intended as the great end of our recent trials. Yet in all this the Episcopal Convention professed to see nothing for which a Christian people should be thankful, least of all thankful to the great Author.

We like to give every one credit for honesty and sincerity as long as it is possible to resist a different conclusion; but to concede it to this convention would argue a stupidity in one or the other, which neither would like to acknowledge. Who in this broad land, with a conscience, enlightened above heathenism, can fail to see the blessing in the extinction of human slavery? The truth is, this convention saw it, but lacked the moral courage to confess it. It quailed in the presence of a dead lion and a disgraceful fear choked its utterance. Instead of stripping the monster of all its disguises, and holding it up in all its naked deformity, as it should have done, it attempted to plate it with gold and set it up for reverence. The enlightened conscience of the North cries out against such conduct. The new order of things upon which we have entered requires manly and independent action by all. Servility and obsequiousness will no longer pass unrebuked, but will be resented as an insult to our civilization. Let the Episcopal Church learn this from an indignant people.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The vote cast in Pennsylvania shows a large falling off from the Presidential vote of last year. It is nearly 120,000 less than the vote of 1864, and nearly 75,000 less than the vote for Governor in 1863. The following is the vote of 1864 and 1865 compared:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, 1864, 1865. Includes Lincoln, McClellan, Davis, Union loss, Dem. loss.

It will be seen that the Union vote falls off 58,873, and the Democratic vote falls off 61,016—a difference of less than 2,500. This loss is gradual over the State in both parties, excepting in a few closely contested counties. Indiana, Dauphin, Franklin and Adams were exceptions to the general rule, as in those counties there were local contests which excited unusual interest, and commanded an extraordinary vote. In most of the other counties the vote of both parties declined a little over twenty per cent.

It is worthy of notice, that Gen. Hartranft is elected this year by over 22,000 majority in a vote nearly 40,000 less than that cast for Gen. McClellan last year. It demonstrates that the old vitality and fire which once animated the Democratic party have departed. Judging that party by the past; by its proverbial readiness to vote, and by its aptness for discipline, there were many of the most earnest and sagacious of our Union politicians who feared the result of the late election. It was manifest that the Union vote would fall off very largely, because of the masterly inactivity of the party, and extraordinary exertions were made by our efficient State Committee and leading men who actively co-operated with it, to procure as full a vote as possible. But for the vigor and completeness of our organization our ticket would have been defeated; but the danger was appreciated in good time; the peril of a great election and light vote made apparent to active local politicians throughout the State, and a decisive triumph was thus achieved, and New York and New Jersey were secured to the Union cause. The time was very short for the work to be accomplished; but it was manfully accepted, faithfully performed by Mr. Cessna and his subordinates, and the verdict of Pennsylvania, so potential for the common weal, was made overwhelming on the side of Right.

We notice that the Democratic journals are disposed to censure the silent campaign adopted by Mr. Wallace, their Chairman, as the main cause of their disaster. This is a palpable error. Had the Democrats made a determined, open, manly fight, there would have been no apprehensions felt by Union leaders relative to the result. No sound of danger and warning would have been necessary, for every Democratic meeting would have inspired the Union voters infinitely more than their own men. It was so in Lancaster, Berks, Bucks and other counties where Col. Davis, the Democratic candidate, delivered addresses, and it would have been so throughout the State. The Democratic cause did not bear discussion this year, just on the heels of the Chicago platform which declared the war "but four years of failure," and they did wisely by not arousing the people. They had calculated it well, and adopted the only method that promised them the shadow of a hope for success.

The campaign of 1866 will be one of the greatest moments, and now, when the suggestion cannot be regarded as designed to promote or embarrass any personal ends, we urge upon Mr. Cessna and his committee that the Union State Convention be called not later than April. No matter when the Democrats meet, or what they may hope to accomplish. With their policy we have nothing to do. The Union party must not go bumbling around the Democracy as it did last summer, lest somebody should find out what it meant to say or do. It has its mission to fulfill, its duty to perform, regardless of a perilous Democracy, and it owes it to its National and State administrations and to a country saved by its fidelity, to select its best men for candidates and declare its principles fearlessly. Thus it can win, while if it shall prove cowardly it will deserve to lose and can scarcely hope to attain success. There will be over 100,000 votes cast for Governor next year which were not cast this year, and the best candidate and most complete organization will get the major portion of them. Let the Union men stand to their guns and be ready for the struggle. It may be desperate, but if so, it cannot be doubtful!

The trial of Gayle, the man who offered a million dollars for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and other prominent officials, commenced at Montgomery, on Monday.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The loyal press of the country is again agitating the necessity of trying Jefferson Davis, with an earnestness that cannot fail to be felt at Washington. We do not doubt that had the rebel States given evidence of their sincerity in professing submission to the government and the results of the war, the President meant to demand no more atonement for the causeless strife into which treason plunged the Nation, but the startling events of the last few weeks; the silliness with which the rebels submit to the national authority, and their manifest unwillingness to call faithful men to official positions, have aroused the loyal people of the North, and they demand in unmistakable tones, through their press and their true representatives, that the magnanimity of the government shall not be thus treated with contempt.

We have ever insisted that Mr. Davis should be tried by a competent tribunal, regardless of the condition of affairs in the South. He has been officially charged by the President with conspiring to assassinate the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. As yet that charge stands before the world. It certainly was not made without some reason to believe it could be sustained; and if so, he should be tried as were his co-conspirators and if guilty, share their fate. But there is still another charge no less grave in its character, which is preferred against Mr. Davis by the Nation. It is mournfully uttered in our ears from thousands of bereaved homes whose loved ones were doomed to the most barbarous cruelties and lingering deaths at Andersonville, by direction of the rebel authorities. Mr. Davis was the chief of the rebel usurpation. He had but to command and he was obeyed. Weiz was but his pliant creature, and his atrocities had been condemned by the civilized world long before the rebellion failed. Mr. Davis either did or did not direct the shocking atrocities of Andersonville. He certainly knew of them, and either did or did not exercise his supreme power to arrest them. If guilty of either charge, he is a monster of inhumanity and should die as the foe of mankind.

For this palpable infraction of the accepted laws of war, or for conspiring to assassinate President Lincoln, he can be tried in but one way—by military commission. A commission of the best men the service can furnish—such as Grant, Meade, Sherman, Thomas, Hancock, &c.—should be selected, and Mr. Davis should be patiently and fairly heard. The civilized world would accept the verdict of such a court as true to justice and to law, and if he should be thus condemned to death, he would die unhonored and unscathed. Justice to Mr. Davis and justice to our heroic martyrs in rebel prisons, demand such a trial, and we hope that it may yet be ordered and accomplished. It must not be entirely forgotten that "merry-to-traitors is cruelty to the country."

A well informed Washington correspondent says that President Johnson recently informed an ex-rebel General, that he will not at present pardon any more civil or military leaders of the rebellion. Things are beginning to wear rather a wholesome aspect at Washington. The President trusted rebel professions until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he has now resolved to take no further measures for conciliation or restoration until the Southern people give unmistakable evidence of their acceptance in good faith of the results of the war.

HARRISBURG.

The machinery of an Administration—Hon. Eli Miller, Secretary of the Commission—Who? Horace? Father Benedict? The Speaker—Mr. Kelly likely to be chosen—The Reception of the Colored Troops.

The masses of the people of the State know but little of the machinery of an Administration and of the component parts which must perform their respective functions well to give success to an Executive. I was struck with this consideration last week when business called me to the State Department. The Governor was absent and had been for two weeks, and during that time was too ill to be consulted about affairs of government; but the machinery moved on with exactness and only business which could not be transacted in the absence of the Governor was delayed. There are few men of the thousands who meet him in his matter of fact official transactions in the course of a year, who know Eli Slicer, the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Quiet, unobtrusive and retiring to a fault, he labors in his responsible department week after week and month after month, with a degree of industry, integrity and a singleness of purpose which are rarely found in an official these days.

In all respects a self-made man—a trained mechanic, without friends or fortune or any fortuitous circumstances to give him advancement, he has won his way by his own merits without seeking distinction, until he is one of the most capable and thorough officials ever connected with our State government; and it would be well if in our national affairs there were more men of the clear, practical judgment and thorough familiarity with great questions and with the various re- sponsible public trusts. He entered public life about 1849 as a member of the legislature from old Union and Juniata, and was re-elected the following year. In 1851 he was nominated for Senator in the Union, Mifflin and Juniata district, after a protracted and bitter struggle in the conference between three other aspirants—all agreeing in the end to unite on him, and he was nominated in defiance of his earnest protest, and elected without opposition. In both branches of the legislature he earned confidence and distinction by his unflinching fidelity to the interests of the State, and his enlightened and thorough views as to our finances and sterling integrity of character, made his political friends single him out with great unanimity for State Treasurer in 1855. He was elected, and more than met the high expectations of the State by his management of the treasury; but the succeeding year the Democrats secured a majority in the legislature and he of course had to retire. In 1859, when the Republicans again carried the legislature, he was re-elected, and the legislature of 1860 again conferred the treasury to his keeping. In 1861, when Gov. Curtin was inaugurated, he called Mr. Slicer to his cabinet as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and he has filled the position until now with the same spotless fidelity to the State and to his chief which have ever characterized him in all public positions. He is still in the prime of life, and if he had ambition equal to his strength and merits, he might have many honors in store for him in the future; but he would rather man-

age his beautiful farm on the Susquehanna than seek political honors however certain the prospects of success. He has been a most invaluable auxiliary to Gov. Curtin during the harassing cares of his administration, and when it shall be ready to commit to history, there is no man who will deserve better of the people, or to whom Gov. Curtin would pay a more heart felt and grateful tribute, than to Eli Slicer. For thirteen years he has been in responsible official positions here, and he will retire the same upright, faithful, christian man he came, after having filled the highest measure of public trust in the State, excepting only the Executive chair, with eminent honor and success.

"Who is Horace?" I have been asked this question four score times. I discussed it with a prominent rule-contractor the other day a full hour, but failed to satisfy him, mainly for the reason, I presume, that I did not tell him all I knew on the subject; and brother Berger and I have had several earnest consultations about the identity of your troublesome correspondent, without arriving at any very satisfactory conclusion, at least on his part. "He insists that 'Horace' don't buy his stationery of him, and therefore he is not a reliable member of the Union party, and should be read out of political meeting, in which I cordially concurred, and as the senior has already been read out by the Telegraph, I shall probably be called on one of these days by brother Berger to write my own formal excommunication. Perhaps I shall do it—perhaps not. The Norristown Herald intimates that I am Father Benedict, Clerk of the House. Why! Imagine 'Horace' Clerk of the House of Representatives, calling out names and recording stupid motions for the one hundred cattle who annually congregate here to prey on the public. If I were in that position, there would be just about one row a week in the House, and each riot would last about five days. Imagine with what delightful unction Cochran, of Erie, would have answered last winter if 'Horace' had been at the Clerk's desk. Whoever I am, I think that I shall never be Clerk of the House, for two reasons—1st they wouldn't have me, and 2nd they couldn't get me; and when I see Father Benedict I shall consult with him as to which of us should apologize to the other for the Herald article. I have never been ward in jail or in the legislature, and as A. Ward Jr. would say "my other general habits are good," therefore I think I shall claim the apology.

The Speaker of the House will pretty certainly be attained by Mr. Kelly of Washington, without a serious contest. Col. Glass, of Allegheny, and Mr. Negley, of Butler, have both been named; but the West will concentrate on Kelly and the others will doubtless yield gracefully. He is a young man of fine abilities, and will make a dignified and acceptable presiding officer. He was a Democrat before the war, but volunteered in the service and did not face rebel bullets long before he took to voting on the side he fought. Ill health compelled him to retire from the army, and he has been thrice elected to the House by the Union men of his district.

The reception of the colored soldiers on the 14th inst. was a creditable demonstration. The 29th colored regiment was here to be paid and discharged, and a large crowd of sable friends honored the occasion in their richest plumes. The town was crowded with colored people from all the neighboring towns, and they manifested their appreciation of their soldierly in the most extravagant manner. Gov. Curtin being sick in New York, Gen. Cameron was called on by the vast concourse, and he delivered a short address from his own steps. His remarks were in good taste, and were received with hearty applause. Prof. Wm. Howard Day, colored, was the orator of the day, and he acquitted himself in a very creditable manner. Letters were read from Gen. Butler and Meade and other distinguished officers. The whole affair closed in the evening with a colored hop at Brandt's Hall.

PHILADELPHIA.

The contested election case—Process of the Fair for the Soldiers and Sailors Home—Counterfeit Legal Tender Notes—Hon. Wm. D. Kelley's Address—The Catawissa Railroad—Change of Public Opinion.

The contested election of our City Commissioner has developed some rich facts. In the pretended soldier vote for John Given there were "returns" from Companies A, C, D, H and K of the 65th Pennsylvania volunteers, which it was alleged had held an election at Lynchburg, Va. Company A was credited with 41 votes; C with 47 votes; D with 47 votes; H with 17 votes; and K with 48 votes—in all, 200 votes, and all for John Given. This much of the fraud, has been thoroughly exposed by Col. Cecil Clay, the commander of the 25th Regiment, who was examined yesterday, and who testified, under oath, that not one of those companies was at Lynchburg, but that they were scattered at various other points in Virginia, which he names; and in such election was held. Not only that, but in examining the list of alleged voters in company K, Col. Clay recognized but five, all the rest, 43 in number, were the names of men who are dead, discharged or deserters. Such is the character of the returns by which John Given holds the certificate of election as City Commissioner, in place of Major Weaver, and yet he still persists in keeping it. There can be no doubt that the pretended returns from Baton Rouge will be exposed in the same manner. It is lamentable that an election in which more than ninety thousand citizens participated can be nullified by such a fraud as that committed in this case. Scarcely any one, beyond the interested parties, pretends to believe that this fraudulent vote was cast. The press representing the party which nominated Given almost unanimously condemns the proceeding, and yet he holds on and manages, by legal technicalities and dilatory motions, to keep Major Weaver out of the certificate of election to which he is entitled by the vote of the people.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the great fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home recently held at the Academy of Music in this city, and of which I have written the REPOSITORY, met on Wednesday afternoon when returns were made indicating that about \$100,000 would be netted to the home. A subscription for the sale of articles left on hand from the Academy is to be held at Carpenter's Hall, where it will be remembered the first American Congress met.

Merchants from your region of country visiting the city should look out for well executed counterfeiters of fifty dollar legal tender notes which are now in circulation. But two points of difference are apparent between these and the genuine issues. One of them is in that part of the engraving of the head of Hamilton, upon the face of the note, which represents the line of the waistcoat crossing the white collar at the neck. The acute angle formed by the shape of the collar, so far it is shown, is perfect in the counterfeit note; but in the genuine the lines of the flesh were drawn by the engraver across the point of the collar at its junction with the waistcoat, for the purpose of relieving the angle of the sharpness it would otherwise have exhibited. This difference is not readily observed unless the note is perfectly clean. The other discrepancy is in the shape of the ornaments in the border on each end of the face of the bills, and in the whole border on the green ground, of which the 50 is in the genuine bills in octagonal form, rather well defined, though the angles are not sharp. The eight sides of what at first view appear to be circles may be

easily discerned. In the counterfeit bill the border ornaments containing the "50" are octagonal in only a very slight degree, and seem to be perfect circles. I wrote you last week of the prospective address of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley on "Shoddy" to be delivered before the Editors of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music. The address was so oddly unexpected in its tone and so original in its views that it has occasioned considerable remark and received universal attention. It was a speech of great ability, but assumed that the "Shoddy" instead of being a byword of reproach, was one of the most important and valuable products of the world. His address is too lengthy to notice here, but was an argument in behalf of manufactures in contradistinction to agriculture. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Catawissa Rail Road, held at their office in this city on Wednesday, it was resolved to lease the road to the Atlantic and Great Western R. R. Co., for a period of 99 years from the 1st of December next. The lessees are to pay the Catawissa Co. \$385,000 per annum in monthly installments—This is equal to 5 per cent. upon the capital of the Company.

The leading editorial in last week's REPOSITORY has been copied here and generally commented on. The public tone is becoming more and more radical. I wrote you last week of the great change in the tone of the Inquirer. This has been still more exemplified within the last five days. That paper has now taken decided ground against the admission of any Southern representative to Congress and also against the pardoning policy of the President.

WASHINGTON.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax—Applications for Pardon—A Female Patron Broker—Fighting among Soldiers—High Price of Boarding.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax has returned to the city and taken rooms at the National. Last evening he was serenaded by a large number of his personal and political friends. After repeated calls and cheers Mr. Colfax appeared and made a neat and telling speech—which shows that he is still on the right side, in regard to the admission of the rebellious States to the privileges they enjoyed before the war.

Applications for pardon are still pouring into the Attorney General's office at the rate of nearly a thousand per week. About 4 thousand have been filed away for special consideration. These include rebel generals, members of the late rebel Congress and graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academy who took up arms against the Government.

The latest sensation afloat is in regard to the procurement of pardons for a fee by Lucy A. Cobb. Mrs. Cobb's name about a year ago was Miss Lucy Randolph. She used to keep a cigar and soda fountain stand adjoining the Kirkwood House. She being very pretty was well patronized and made an extensive acquaintance. During all last winter she had a front room on E Street, and appeared all the time dressed in second mourning and living in luxury. For the last month or so she could be seen daily at the Executive mansion with a large bundle of papers. She had almost daily interviews with the President. Everybody wondered what business she could be daily transacting with him. It now appears that she carried on a most extensive business in pardon brokerage. Gen. Baker laid a plan to entrap her. He got one of his men to employ her for a fee of \$200 to procure a pardon—the man representing himself as a rebel. She actually got the pardon, and then Baker pounced like a hawk on her, seizing the pardon and taking from her four \$50 Treasury notes. Against this act Lucy strongly objected and had Baker arrested. Yesterday the case came up in the criminal court—but Gen. Baker entering into bail the case was continued to next term. If the case is not hushed up and a full trial had, it will be one of the richest trials that has taken place for a long time.

Last evening, about ten o'clock, we were astonished at hearing the long roll beat at various camps all round the city. We imagined all sorts of things and wondered if the city was again in danger. Judge still more of our astonishment when on looking up the Avenue we saw the 6th Regiment of Hancock's Corps double-quickening it up the Avenue toward the President's House. Supposing that there was assassination and conspiracy going on, we hurried after it. Suddenly the regiment surrounded Rush Barracks, in which place was a regular fight going on between the officers and men of the 4th Regulars and those of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps. The fight was general, and a large number of soldiers were wounded on both sides. As the barracks was entirely surrounded and no one allowed to pass in or out, we could not glean the origin of the fight. Had it not been for the timely arrival of the regiment a great quantity of blood would undoubtedly have been shed.

Very few Congressmen have as yet arrived. Living is so high that they will not come here before the time. Several members have taken rooms in Baltimore intending to come here every morning and return there in the evening. The Hotels here will most likely raise the price of board to six dollars per day. The city will be crowded this winter, that at that high price, they will be all full.

PERSONAL.

The personal property of Henry A. Wise has been libeled for confiscation. The Richmond papers state that Kirby Smith took the Amnesty oath at Lynchburg. Clement L. Vallandigham has abandoned politics, and since the election begun a series of lectures on the Bible. The Taunton Gazette learns that Major General Couch is to take charge of the coal mines near Portsmouth Grove, R. I. Governor Morton, of Indiana, has turned over the duties of his office to the Lieutenant Governor, and will soon leave for Europe for the benefit of his health. Col. Robert Johnson, son of the President, has been appointed private secretary to the President, in place of W. A. Browning, Esq., appointed Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

A despatch from Galveston announces the death of Wm. Johnson, only brother of the President, and late Collector at Yelaco. He died from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound. Gen. Briscoe, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for embezzling Government funds at Lynchburg, has been released by order of the Secretary of War, on the ground of his long and gallant service in the war. James Duncan and Capt. Richard B. Winder, now confined in the Old Capitol Prison, charged with cruel treatment toward Union prisoners at Andersonville, will soon be brought to trial, and it is understood a court is being organized for that purpose.

A Chicago despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says that General Logan, in conversation with a friend, remarked that he would accept the appointment of Minister to Mexico, provided the Government would order 20,000 armed men to accompany him to the capital of that country. The press of Philadelphia, which has within a brief space of time lost a number of its well-known faces, has now to deplore the death of another veteran, Washington L. Lane, of the Public Ledger, who died at his residence, south Third Street, last week, aged fifty-two years.

—Two of the Congressmen elected in North Carolina were members of the rebel Congress, and two more were officers in the same body. Hon. Bedford Brown, who was in the United States Senate thirty three years ago, has been elected in the Fifth district to the House of Representatives.

—The Telegraph conveys the sad intelligence of the death of one of the most valuable, as well as one of the oldest, members of the Senate of the United States. Senator Jacob Collier was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1792, but has resided since his early childhood in Vermont. His public services have been long and varied. As a young man he served in the last war with England, and afterwards adopting the legal profession in the State legislature, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, a position which he held until 1841. In 1843 he went to Congress. He held his seat by re-election until 1849, when he took the position of Postmaster General in President Taylor's Cabinet. He resigned upon the death of the President and resumed his seat on the Supreme bench of Vermont, where he remained until 1854, when he was sent to the United States Senate. He has represented Vermont in the Senate from that time to the present period, leaving, by his death, an unexpired term of two years. Mr. Collier was a staunch Whig and Republican, and has always exercised a powerful influence in the Senate chamber by his consistent adherence to principle and the business-like devotion to the duties which his chairmanship of important committees constantly devolved upon him. His death inflicts a serious loss upon the Senate, his State and the country at large.

—The telegraphic advices from Washington inform us of the very interesting and important fact that President Johnson has reinstated our Mexican legation, and commissioned it, not to the Mexican empire, but to the republic of Mexico, of which Juarez is, or was, President. Mr. Corwin, our Minister to the republic, returned home in consequence of the French intervention, and has resigned his post; leaving the embassy in charge of the Secretary of Legation. President Johnson now appoints to the vacant post a gallant soldier of the late war, General John A. Logan, who served under Grant in his western campaigns, and subsequently under Sherman in his glorious campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas. Before the breaking out of the war Gen. Logan was a distinguished Democrat, well known in Illinois politics, and has been several times a member of Congress. During the great conflict he has been with the Administration, and has canvassed Illinois with great success for the Republican ticket. His being accredited to the republic of Mexico just at a time when both Europe and America have been filled with rumors that our government designs to acknowledge Maximilian, looks like a decisive announcement of our determination not to countenance Max's assumption that the republic is ended, not to give any support to the policy of treating the Mexican patriots as outlaws. Should Gen. Logan accept the appointment and go to El Paso, we cannot doubt that very important results will ensue.

—Hon. Preston King, collector of the port of New York, committed suicide on Monday morning by jumping overboard from one of the ferry boats plying between New York and Hoboken. He was laboring under temporary aberration of mind. Mr. King was born at Ogdensburg, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., October 14, 1809. He was entered at Union College, where he studied distinguished for scholarship; for his sound judgment and careful study. He was early selected for friendship by Sias Wright, who was one of the most discriminating minds of that State. In 1834 he was chosen to the N. York Assembly from St. Lawrence county, and in 1837 voted for Sias Wright for U. S. Senator. He retired the next year, owing to ill-health. He was elected to Congress in 1842 and served until 1853. In 1848 he joined the Barnburners, and helped nominate Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Dodge at Utica. He was subsequently a member of the Free Soil Convention at Utica, and defeated Robert C. King for the speakership. Mr. King was a member of the Democratic State Convention in 1853, and also a member of the Committee on Platform. He opposed the truckling slavery, and was elected a member of the anti-Nebraska Convention at Saratoga. When the Democratic party adopted the Nebraska policy he withdrew. He was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1857, and was chosen to the U. S. Senate in 1857. His term of service expired in 1863, and he was out of political life from that time until his appointment to the Collectorship of the Port of New York. Mr. King had the reputation of being an able and shrewd political manager—a reputation not won without effort and ability. He was nearly sixty years of age at the time of his death, and will be long remembered for his ability and dexterity. It is said that he committed suicide by drowning during a temporary aberration of mind.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

—The rebel ram Merrimack, sunk in Hampton Roads, has been partially raised. —There are 180,000 men in the armies of the United States—one half on either side of the Mississippi.

—Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, calls upon the people of that State to organize companies to aid the civil authorities in maintaining law and order, and cautions them against oppressing the negroes in any way.

—War has been declared between Spain and Chili, and the Chilian ports declared blockaded. The Chilian Congress has authorized a loan of \$10,000,000, and given necessary powers to the Executive. Business is prostrated. The Peruvian revolutionaries are likely to aid Chili.

—Great military activity is reported at New Orleans, in consequence of late dispatches from the Rio Grande. The sale of gunboats is prohibited, and some are being put in order for action. Transportation and supplies are forbidden to be sold, and three regiments of cavalry have been ordered to join General Merritt at San Antonio. The dismounted colored cavalry at New Orleans goes to the same place.

—By the arrival of the late steamer from Europe we learn that the pirate Shenandoah arrived in the Mersey on the 6th and surrendered to the guardship Donegal. She is now in the hands of the naval authorities. Capt. Waddell states that the first information he received of the close of the war was on the 30th of August from the British war vessel Barracotta, and that he immediately consigned the guns to the hold and steered for Liverpool.

—Advices from Mexico, via Brownsville, announce the capture of Monterey by the Liberals. The besieging force before Matamoros has received an accession of eighteen hundred men under Gen. Mendote, who had previously surprised and captured an Imperial garrison of one hundred men. A Matamoros paper says the Liberals have offered four hours' plunder of the city, which Americans will join them in its capture, which they claim they can effect at any time they may choose. Other and conflicting reports are also made, as usual.

—The Cumberland County, Ala. house, situated two miles east of Carlisle, was burned on Thursday morning. The furniture was mostly saved, and the inmates all escaped. The fire is supposed to have originated from the heaters. The loss is partially covered by insurance in the Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The fire companies from Carlisle aid efficient services in preserving the out-buildings of the institution.