# The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1865.



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## JAS. BUCHANAN'S DEFENSE.

After more than four years retirement from public life, JAMES BUCHANAN appears once more before his countrymen. He presents himself, not as Chief Executive, Cabinet Minister, Foreign Embassador, Senator, or as an aspirant for any of these positions, but in a capacity such as no other man of respectability in the country could be persuaded to assume, that of his own defender and apologist. He has written a book, entitled "Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the eve of the Rebellion," which is just now given to the public by his publishers. The reason of the production and publication of such a work is very obvious. The statesman who has for fifty years served his country, in the advancement of its interest; who has sacrificed his own personal ambition to promote its welfare, and who, on every occasion, has stood ready to defend its Government, from foreign foes and domestic traitors, has no need to spend the evening of his days in recapitulating his own achievements, or defending his conduct from the criticism of his countrymen. Such was the case with the founders of our Nation. The veteran statesmen who preceded Pennsylvania's favorite son in the Presidential Chair, could safely trust their record to the impartial pen of their country's historian without a single fear that any one of them would be handed down to posterity as the faithless defender of her Constitution. Not so was the case of the Sage of Wheatland. Called to preside over the Nation under circumstances peculiarly favorable, with an experience in political affairs such as few statesmen in the world have enjoyed, it was hoped that his administration would be conspicuous for the wisdom of its measures and the respect which its Chief would inspire both at home and abroad.—How sadly were the hopes of a great people disappointed? In four years, the model statesman saw the party that elevated him to power, rent asunder with factions and discord, and the nation which he ruled powerless to enforce obedience from its citizens. Without the tact to conciliate the discordant elements in the country, or the courage to maintain the authority of the Government, James Buchanan retired from his high station amid the scorn of patriots and the contempt even of traitors. That such a man should write his *own* vindication is not strange—by him it must be written, if written at all.

Of course the responsibility of his criminal dereliction of duty is shifted to other shoulders. Abolitionists commenced agitation; persisted in their interference with Slavery; refused to compromise with men who were daily plotting the overthrow of the Government; refused to vote supplies that could be used in the interest of traitors, and were unmanageable generally by a President who couldn't control his own political household. These charges are specious, but unfortunately they are too old. They have been in the mouth of every apologist for treason since treason first began. The people have heard them so frequently that they turn from a repetition of them in disgust. They know that they confided to Mr. Buchanan a Government that commanded the respect of the world and received it back from him so weak and demoralized that it was incapable of protecting its property from seizure by unarmed mobs. They know that with resources greater than those of any nation on earth, he depreciated its credit so that its own citizens feared to furnish it money. They know that their Chief shrunk back affrighted from the menace of a few traitor militia, and allowed a ship carrying the national flag to be fired upon, without moving a finger to resent the indignity thus thrust on the Government. They know that to the imbecility, if not treason, of the man who now indites his own defense, is chargeable all the misery, suffering and bloodshed of the war which has so recently terminated. All this is known by all who will read James Buchanan's defense, and for all this will he be remembered, if not with scorn, with a pitying contempt that few even of the active traitors of the Rebellion will receive.

## WILLIAM HOWARD DAY.

In our last we inadvertently neglected to notice an address delivered at Rheem's Hall, on Tuesday evening of last week, by WILLIAM HOWARD DAY, a noted colored orator of New York City. It was delivered under the auspices of the "Hughes League" of Carlisle, and in advocacy of the principles of that Association. The Hall was crowded, the colored people of the town turning out *en masse*, and very many white persons being also present. Rev. Dr. CLERC, of the Episcopal church, having read the prayers of the Church appropriate to the occasion, and Mr. HUGHES, of Harrisburg, having stated the object of the Association, the orator of the evening was introduced.

He is somewhat lighter in complexion than what is considered the standard color of his race, but his hair and features proclaim him unmistakably a negro. He is unquestionably a man of education and has the appearance and manner of a gentleman. He advocates an entire political equality for his race—contending that justice and good policy equally demand that the black man should exercise the elective franchise, sit on juries, and be eligible to office, and insisting that merit and not color should be the standard of manhood. For more than an hour and a half did the orator speak on these topics, to an audience which had never before heard arguments in their favor from the rostrum. Every one listened with the most respectful attention, and at the close, a number of gentlemen congratulated the speaker on his effort.

Without any reference to the doctrines advocated by the speaker, we think that every one present will admit that his effort stamped him as a man of much more than usual ability. We are free to say that we have heard few stump speeches with which it would compare unfavorably.

We are pleased to see that the *Volunteer* of this week noticed the speech in what it intends to be a complimentary manner.—This is an evidence that the course of events has much to do in the shaping of even the utterances of Democratic editors. Had any negro undertaken publicly to plead for justice to his race five years ago, we venture the assertion that both orator and audience would have received a somewhat different notice.

In this connection, we must not forget to compliment our neighbor on the exquisite humor he so frequently displays in his articles. Speaking of the orator, he says: "Unlike some of his white brethern who advocate the same disgusting dogmas, he was not abusive of those who disagree with him in opinion,—he eschews epithets, and for this he deserves credit." We read this sentence several times before we concluded to treat it as a joke, but at length were forced to do so. That the paper which has for four years persistently applied the foulest epithets to its opponents merely because they were opponents, should say that any one deserved credit for eschewing epithets would be very contemptible if uttered in earnest. Do, neighbor, please examine your files for a single issue since the war began, in which you have not denounced the majority of the people of the loyal States as thieves, murderers, fanatics, Jacobins, scoundrels, traitors, shoddyites, infidels, liars, cormorants, pimps, and by many more designations which are too especially your own to be even borrowed for illustration. Indeed, we think in this very issue you have used about half your vocabulary, and yet you say a man deserves credit for eschewing epithets. If you are serious, we must say that by your own showing, an humble imitation of the negro who is the subject of this article, would entitle you to credit that your own inclination as heretofore indulged in, has made you unworthy of. But as we presume you only intended a joke, we beg to compliment you on its originality.

## Items From the Reports.

We learn from the report of the Secretary of the Interior that only two survivors remain of the Revolutionary army. The act of last February, which made an annual allowance of three hundred dollars for life for five of the old veterans, was extended to only four. Two of these died since the appropriation, William Hutchings, of Penobscot, Maine, aged one hundred and one years, and Samuel Cook, of Clarendon, New York, aged ninety nine years, are the only persons among the living, known to the department who participated in the heroic struggle which achieved our National independence.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis to some eligible location on the Chesapeake Bay. The present academic grounds include only twenty one acres which are wholly insufficient for the school. At least two thousand acres are required. It is proposed to convert the present site at Annapolis into a home for disabled sailors.

Secretary Welles stated that the number of vessels, nearly all British, captured and sent to the courts for adjudication during the war, as blockade runners, was no less than one thousand one hundred and fifty one, and the number detained three hundred and fifty five. The proceeds of the former, with a number of important cases yet unsettled, was nearly twenty two millions of dollars, and the value of the vessels destroyed at least seven million.

The War Department computes the number of deaths in the Union armies, since the commencement of the war, at 350,000, and of the Southern soldiers at 225,000. At Gettysburg, 23,000 of the Union army were killed, wounded or taken prisoners—the greatest loss during one battle. Grant's losses from the time he crossed the Rapidan until Lee's surrender, were 90,000. Great as these losses were, they are less than those incurred in European wars, owing to our superior medical and sanitary arrangements, and the care of the Government for its troops.

From the statement of the Treasury officials we learn that the total value of the bullion deposited at the mint and branches during the late fiscal year was $32,248,754, of which $31,065,349 was in gold and $1,183,405 in silver. Deducting these deposits, there remain the actual deposits, amounting to $27,892,849. The coinage for the year was, in gold coin, $25,107,217; gold bars, $5,578,482; silver coin, $636,308; silver bars, $313,910; cents, including two and three cent pieces $1,183,330. Total coinage $33,819,248. Of the bullion deposited, $5,570,371 was received at the assay office in New York. Of the gold bars, $4,940,809 and of silver bars, $165,003, in value, were stamped at the same office. At the branch mint in San Francisco the gold deposits were $18,808,318, and the silver deposits and purchases $540,299 in value. The value of the gold coined was $18,670,840; of silver coined, $320,800, and of silver bars $145,225. Total coinage, $19,144,875. At the branch mint in Denver the total deposits were $548,609, of which $541,559 was in gold and $7,050 was in silver.

WHAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON SAYS OF THE FREEDMEN.—Gen. Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, said in a speech in Brooklyn on Tuesday evening,—

"Yesterday I had a talk with President Johnson, who said to me that he felt the great responsibility committed to him—People say sometimes I was born Southand I will not treat the negro as a freeman, but I mean to carry out the views of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, and to see that these people have a guaranty of their freedom. I may not believe with you in their ultimate attainments, but I mean they shall have a fair chance. [Cheers.] I wish the people of the North knew what I have to stand between. Daily I receive telegrams and letters from all parts of the South of dreadful import. If they could but see the difficulties of my position, they would pity me, and give me their prayers. This he said with tears in his eyes; and I asked him if the Freedmen's Bureau was to be discontinued,—my resignation being already in his hands,—and he said to me, go back, go to your work, and see justice done to both white and black. The Freedmen's Bureau will only cease to exist when the Southern States are resolved to deal honestly and justly by these freedmen. [Applause.] And I came away from his presence with more of faith and hope in Andrew Johnson than I ever had.

ENGLISH JUSTICE.—There are two points in the late news from England which will attract special attention, as being an exhibition of the boasted even-handed justice which is dealt out in Great Britain. One is the conviction of Thomas Clark, Luby for a supposed crime, and his sentence to twenty years penal servitude on a charge which had no foundation beyond the fears of what might have been done in case Luby should be permitted to enjoy his freedom. He had committed no overt act, and was, therefore, not amenable to any law based upon civilization and justice. The other was the trial of Capt. Peter Suter Corbet, the man who ran to sea the Shenandoah, for the purpose of delivering her into the hands of the rebel Waddell, and knowing that she was destined for a piratical cruise. This man Corbett, whose offence none but an English court could fail to recognize, was, after a 'patient' hearing, pronounced perfectly innocent, and permitted to go scot free, with an endorsement from an English jury of having been engaged in legitimate business and an honest calling. What a difference it makes whose ox is gored?

REORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL COURTS.—Mr. Morgan, of New York, has introduced into the Senate a bill to change radically the inferior courts of the United States. It provides for the abrogation of the Circuit Courts; for conferring on the District Courts jurisdiction of suits and crimes which is now exercised by the former; and for the establishment in each of the circuits a court, to be composed of the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit and the several District Judges of the districts composing the circuit. This new court is to be a Circuit Court of Appeals. In this way the Judges of the Supreme Court will be relieved of the burden of holding courts for the trial of jury causes. The accumulation of business in the Federal Courts makes relief in this form desirable in the facilition of trials.

GEN. GRANT, in his report, spoke in contemptuous terms of Gen. Butler. Hence, the latter officer insisted on the acceptance of his resignation, which was tendered months ago, and has entered on the preparation of his defense. If it turns out not to be sharp, pungent and trenchant, it will be because Butler has lost the qualities which first made him celebrated. Whether Butler is a great General or not, we are not competent to judge. Grant, who is competent, insinuates that he is not. But Butler took a firm stand for the Union when his adhesion counted for thousands, and he has exhibited vast executive abilities, incalculably valuable to the national cause.

Thomas H. Dudley, our Consul at Liverpool, writes to the Department, under date of the 30th ultimo, enclosing extracts from newspapers in almost every part of England, upon the subject of the "Rinderpest," or cattle plague, which is now raging England and Scotland to an alarming extent. Mr. Dudley states "that for a time the district of Liverpool was exempt from the scourge, and it was the general belief that it would not visit that section." Contrary to the expectation of all, it has recently made its appearance in that district, and is now as bad there as in any part of the United Kingdom. It was hoped that upon the appearance of cold weather the disease would abate; but the contrary is the result, the deaths in England and Scotland going up from seven to twenty five hundred per week.

HON THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio, died in the city of Washington on last Monday. Throughout the entire Country this intelligence will be received with profound regret. Few men have had more of the elements of popularity than the departed statesman. One of the most eloquent orators the country has produced, he has for almost half a century been prominently before the people in the discussion of all the national topics in his time. Admitted to the Bar in Ohio in 1817, he was chosen to the State Legislature in 1822; represented his district in Congress from 1831 until 1841 then Governor of Ohio for two years and defeated for reelection, he became U. S. Senator in 1845 and was called from the Senate in 1850 into the Cabinet of President FILLMORE as Secretary of the Treasury. In 1858 he was again chosen to Congress where he remained until appointed Minister to Mexico by President LINCOLN, from which mission he has but lately returned. Politically he was a disciple of HENRY CLAY in the days of the old Whig Party and on the later issues he has been a consistent Republican, with conservative tendencies. He is almost, if not the very last of the class of old statesmen whose genius and patriotism will make their memories immortal.

A new railroad has been projected from New York City to Oswego, on Lake Ontario. It is designed to traverse mainly the country between the New York Central road and the Erie railway, though it must needs cross the Central somewhere in the upper part of the Mohawk valley. I will run through Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, Otsego, Schoharie, Delaware, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan counties. The company has been organized for this object. We think a good many years will elapse before cars make a through trip.

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.—This old and reliable Republican paper has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, and now presents a really beautiful appearance. The *Gazette* is the oldest, and has always been the most influential journal in Western Pennsylvania, as the immense Republican majorities in Allegheny county fully attest. An addition has been made to its corps of editors, B. F. PENNIMAN, Esq., favorably known as a writer of ability, having been added to its list. We are glad to find that our old friend and former townsman, THOMAS COSTAMAGNA, Esq., has also been added to its corps as business and financial manager, and those who know him will have no hesitation in saying that he is excelled by very few as a financial and business man. Mr. C. has been the architect of his own fortune, and his success in life is attributable entirely to his own unaided efforts, his indomitable energy and untiring industry. We wish Mr. COSTAMAGNA and the old *Gazette* abundant success, politically and financially.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to learn that this sterling Republican journal is in a most prosperous condition. During the whole period of the war, when treason was most rampant, *The Telegraph* was a faithful and fearless sentinel upon the watchtower of freedom, justifying and sustaining the right and rebuking treason and disloyalty in no measured terms. Persons in want of a reliable and loyal paper from our State Capital should send for the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*. It gives the daily proceedings of the Legislature when in session, besides the current news of the day, politics, &c. Terms—Daily Telegraph, $6.00 in advance; Weekly do., $2.00. GEORGE BERGNER, Proprietor, Harrisburg, Pa.

—Some of the old Generals are thus stationed:

Burnside has gone into the railroad business at Reno and Pitholo. Carl Schurz is a Washington correspondent. Sigel has become editor of a Baltimore German paper. Franklin is superintending the Colt's armory at Hartford. W. S. Smith, the famous cavalry leader, has gone into the retail grocery trade at Chicago. Pattrick has returned to the plough; Ferrero leading the art of dancing, and Percy Wyndham is again a fencing master. Among the Rebel Generals, Buckner, of Ky., is now associate editor of a New Orleans paper; Gardiner, of Port Hudson memory, is a local reporter; while the General who drove off Franklin and his fifteen thousand men at Sabine is a barkeeper at Houston. Gen. G. T. Anderson opened a butcher stall at Atlanta, but has become an auctioneer at Augusta. Gen. B. M. Thomas, a West Point graduate, is clerk on a steamer plying between Mobile and Montgomery. A Galveston letter writer speaks of seeing a Rebel officer in the street, "with his his full uniform on, stars and all, driving a dray with a mule, whose harness was made of rope." Forrest and Wheeler, the two most prominent cavalry leaders after the death of Stuart, are employed; the former running a saw-mill in Tennessee, and the latter doing a commission business at Augusta.

## NEWS ITEMS.

—The Louisiana Senate has manifested its loyalty by refusing to have the national flag suspended over the President's desk.

—The total assessed valuation of New Orleans is $98,788,835—a decrease of four and a half millions since last year.

—Two men, named Williams and Wilson, were assassinated and robbed in the neighborhood of Selma, Alabama, on Saturday night. They were said to have been agents or detectives in the service of John Hardy, the United States Marshal.

—The City Council of Atlanta have offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderer of James R. Cren, a candidate for Mayor of that city.

—A MONTGOMERY correspondent of the Mobile Times says the negroes are beginning to appreciate their condition, and are rapidly making contracts for the coming year.

—ALLENTOWN, Lehigh county, has nearly trebled its population since 1851, and now boasts of 11,000 inhabitants. The Lehigh Valley, of which Allentown is the geographical centre, produces one tenth of all the iron of the United States.

—It is reported that the resolution offered in the House of the Kentucky Legislature, for the release of Davis, will scarcely pass the two branches of the Legislature, and if it does, it is almost certain to receive a veto at the hands of the Governor, who has already expressed himself in favor of the trial of the prisoner.

—The Georgia House of Representatives have instructed the Judiciary Committee to report a bill securing to persons of color the rights of property, the right to sue and be sued and to testify in the courts.

—The Indiana Senate has defeated the bill so amending the State Constitution as to strike out the thirteenth article, prohibiting negroes from entering the State.

—The House Committee on the District of Columbia was purposely made up with a majority of men known to favor equal suffrage there. The Chairman, (Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois,) is the successor of Owen Lovejoy.

—The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of November, were $498,451 against $444,525 for the same time in 1864; increase $53,899. From March 1st to November the 30th, $3773,498, against $3,118,414 for the corresponding period in 1864 increase $654,994.

COAL IN PERRY.—The New Bloomfield (Perry county) *Advocate* says: "We are informed that Mr. Samuel Leibey, near Newport in digging a well struck a vein of excellent coal, at the depth of twenty-five feet. The vein is not very heavy, but may lead to the discovery of coal in large quantities."

—The post-office at Pitholo was broken into on Sunday evening and three bags, containing the mail for New York, the eastern and northern States, and eastern Pennsylvania, taken. The sum of $56,000 was in the mail bags, the property of three men alone, and the full amount lost was probably between $75,000 and $100,000.

—In the Kentucky Senate on the 11th instant Mr. Benton offered a resolution directing the Committee on Revised Statutes to inquire into the expediency of repealing all laws in regard to slavery. Considerable discussion was called up, during which Thomas B Cochran, of Shelby county, denounced Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as traitors, as great, if not greater, than Jeff Davis, for overriding the Constitution. The resolution was rejected.

—In the Alabama House, Mr. Smith, of Choctaw, has introduced a bill to prohibit marriage, etc. between the white and black races. Intermarriage is made felony by the bill, punishable by imprisonment for the whites, and branding and whipping for the negroes. Other disreputable connections between the races subject the whites to a fine of $10.00, and imprisonment in the County Jail for twelve months. The other parties to the crime are to receive "one hundred lashes on his or her bare back."

—The United States consul at Oporto, under date of Nov 18, informs the Department of State of the entire disappearance of the cholera from Portugal, and bulletins, issued by the General Council of Health in Lisbon, authoritatively announce the country as entirely free from the epidemic. The consul states that the report published in the English papers, that the "rreinderpest," or cattle plague, had broken out in Portugal, is entirely without foundation in fact.

—The Legislature of Vermont has transmitted to the Kentucky Legislature a resolution lately adopted by that body, the object of which is to "secure equal rights, without respect to color, to all citizens residing in the seceded States, including the right of the elective franchise." Gov. Bramlette opposed very strongly the adoption of such a resolution, and urged the Legislature to take immediate action.

—The number of males in the United States is 13,682,854 against 13,004,372 females, showing 681,462 excess of males, according to the census of 1860; so that there is now more than a man to every woman, in spite of the loss by the war. In Europe, exclusive of Russia, Turkey, Prussia, Switzerland and Austria, there are 51,350,796 males and 52,346,918 females, showing an excess of 996,122 females. The difference in Europe is accounted for by the fact that 942,068 more males than females have emigrated to America. That accounts for the excess of males in this country. Had it not been for this we should have near 800,000 more females than males. Had the emigration of the sexes been equal, there would be in Europe about 100,000 more females than males; so that this country is far more favorable than Europe to the increase and preservation of females.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE PAPERS.—A new phase of the swindle practiced in the matter of buying soldiers' discharge papers has been brought to light. The purchase of them is, we believe, no longer attempted, but various imposters are travelling the country, claiming to be agents of the State for the purpose of collecting them, in order to secure additional bounties for veteran soldiers. In many cases, soldiers have parted with these invaluable documents, without even taking a receipt, and they are therefore lost. It may as well be said here and now that no such agents have been appointed, and all who represent themselves to be so are swindlers.—Again we advise soldiers to keep their discharge papers in their own hands.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.—Now that Congress is in session, its attention should be directed to looking into the combinations among certain interests. That those combinations, or conspiracies, exist, is not to be doubted, and that they are terrible oppressors of the people is manifest in every day history. That there are combinations of this character among manufacturers of cotton goods, of paper, and, above all, of coal operators, is, we believe, not denied. If Congress desires to do a work for the people, this thing cannot be corrected too soon. Who will make himself the most popular man in Congress by moving in the matter?—*Lebanon Courier.*

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SURVEY COMPLETED.—The survey for a new railroad from New Oxford to Wrightsville has been completed by Mr. Joseph S. Gitt, civil engineer. It starts from a point on the Gettysburg Railroad, near New Oxford, Adams county, and runs along north of the Pigeon Hills, to Abbottstown, York and Gettysburg turnpike, crossing the Codorous near Chicken Bridge, the Northern Central Railroad near the Almshouse, near York, and runs north of the pike to Wrightsville. The route is said to be a good one and of light grade. It is proposed to open a direct line of railroad from New York, through Columbia, York, New Oxford and on to Gettysburg; and from this point it is proposed to extend it on still further—to Waynesboro', Cumberland, to Tennessee, and on to New Orleans.

## PERSONAL.

—Alexander H. Stephens peremptorily declines being a candidate for the United States Senate.

—Gen. Sherman was at Memphis on the 4th inst., and was to leave the next day for Little Rock, Ark., on a tour of inspection.

—Gen. Grant has issued an order for the discharge from the army of all civilians except clerks, and to substitute for them, when necessary, men detailed from the army.

—J. Hennesy, Major of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Judge Advocate of Norfolk District, has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney at Richmond.

—Gen. Scott arrived at Key West on the 7th inst., and left there for New Orleans.—He will spend the month of January at Key West.

—C. J. Jenkins, the recently elected Governor of Georgia, sent a communication to the Senate on the 8th inst. declining inauguration at present, and appointing the 5th of January, 1866, for that purpose. He also suggested a recess of the Senate till that time.

—Jacob Painter, jr., charged with the murder of his wife and child, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., was temporarily lodged in the jail of Kittanning, Armstrong county, on Monday week. The arrest was made in Northern Iowa.

—Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, was re-elected, recently, by 2 00 majority. On the same day, James B. Blacken was chosen Mayor of Worcester by nearly the same majority. Both gentlemen are Republicans.

—Provisional Governor Johnson of Georgia issued a proclamation on the 5th inst., declaring Messrs. B. Cohen, P. Cook, H. Buchanan, E. E. Cabaniss and A. F. Wofford elected to Congress, and adds: "I do further declare that, as at present advised, no certificates will be given them."

—Hon. James Guthrie, as President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is credited with a smart thing, whereby his road made two hundred thousand dollars out of the war. The State of Tennessee had loaned, its bonds for $5 0.0 0, to aid in the construction of the road, which was to pay interest semi annually to the fiscal agent of the State—the Bank of Tennessee. When the bank ran off into Dixie, it was, of course, impossible to pay, and as holders got no dividends, the value of the bonds depreciated. Mr. Guthrie quietly bought them all up for the road, and the State has just received them at par, thereby cancelling the debt.

—Senator Fessenden, of Maine, appointed on the Joint Committee of Congress to prepare a testimonial of respect for the memory of President Lincoln, served on a similar committee appointed after the death of President Harrison. Senator Howard was also of that committee in 1841, both gentlemen being then members of the House.

—Horace Maynard was standing in one of the hotels at Washington, the other day, when a tall Tennesseean approached him:—"How do you do, Col. Maynard? I am delighted to see you looking so well, sir." "I ought to recognize you, sir, I presume; but I don't." "Why, Colonel, you ought to remember me. You've met me often enough in Nashville, where I live." "Yes, sir," responded Maynard, in his coldest and snakiest manner, "I lived in Nashville two years. I was attached to the administration of Gov. Johnson. I passed about the street daily; but if I had been a Jew, covered with the most loathsome leprosy from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet, I couldn't have been more studiously avoided and abhorred by you citizens of Nashville!" The pardon-seeker didn't think it advisable to ask Mr. Maynard to take charge of his case.

—Senator Morgan is preparing a bill granting the same pensions to sailors that are now granted to soldiers. As the law stands, sailors who have lost both arms or both legs only receive $8 per month, while soldiers who have lost two limbs receive $25 per month.

—Gen. Logan has declined the Mexican mission, says a dispatch to a Philadelphia paper. His reasons are not made public, but it is said he does not like the policy which is to be pursued by the Government.

—After perfuming every other theatre, Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" is now perfuming the late theatre of war. Southern orders roll in continuously. There is a perfect union of sentiment between the two sections as regards this peerless extract. Sold everywhere.

GRAIN SPECULATORS.—The failure of sundry grain speculators in Chicago has excited no sympathy for them anywhere, and the public would not regret to see all of them going about with burned fingers. They have, during the last six months, succeeded in keeping wheat, the staff of life, far above its natural and legitimate price, and have thus made life harder and poverty severer to hundreds of thousands of people who could ill bear such a affliction. By holding back for higher prices, they also prevented the outflow of grain to Europe, where there was a demand for it at a price at which it could well be afforded; and in this way they helped to keep the balance of trade against this country, and thus raised the price of all other articles.

## FREEDOM.

### UNIVERSAL—COMPLETE.

### "Proclaim Liberty throughout the Land and Unto All the Inhabitants thereof."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1865.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, to all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

KNOW YE, That whereas the Congress of the United States, on the first of February last, passed a resolution which is in the words following, namely:

"A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring*, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE XIII. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

*And whereas* it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, and Georgia—in all 27 States;

*And whereas*, The whole number of States in the United States is thirty-six;

*And whereas*, The before specially-named States, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed amendment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue, and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the twentieth day of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### HON. E. M'PHERSON AND THE PENNSYLVANIA LOYAL LEAGUE OF WASHINGTON.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted unanimously at the late meeting of the "Loyal Pennsylvanians" in Washington:

*Resolved*, That the just, fearless and lawful position assumed by Hon. Edward McPherson at the organization of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States, in omitting from the roll of the House the names of those who claimed to be representatives from the States so recently in Rebellion, meets with the unqualified approbation of the loyal Pennsylvanians of this city, and as a much esteemed and honored member of our Association, we heartily thank him for his action.

*Resolved*, That we are gratified to know that he has been re-elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, a position the duties of which he discharged with so much ability and acceptance during the past two years, as evinced by the manner of his re-election, and that we are proud of him as the representative of the great State of Pennsylvania in the organization of the present Congress.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

It was heretofore announced that the Department of State had not received notice of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery by Indiana. To-day, however, Speaker Colfax filed in the Department official notice of its ratification by that State, attested by Acting Governor Baker and Secretary of the State Trusler, of Indiana.

## Inaugration of Gov. Jenkins.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 16.

Governor Jenkins was inaugurated at noon to-day.

In his address to the Legislature he said, there is no conflict between the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and the laws of the United States are supreme. He passed a handsome tribute to the good conduct of the negroes during the war, and says they must be thoroughly protected in their persons and property—have the right to enter the Courts, and should be encouraged to work, and will then be the best working classes, and their late owners the best employers in the world. He reviews the condition of the State institutions, and says even light taxes will be burdensome, but thinks the people will not suffer and concludes with the words "God help us all."

Provisional Governor Johnson then tendered the oath to Mr. Jenkins, who was then declared by the President of the Senate to be Governor of Georgia.

The sentiments expressed in the address were cordially endorsed by the members of the Legislature, which body will adjourn tomorrow.

## Letter From Washington.

DEAR HERALD.—In consequence of the death of Senator Collamer, of Vermont, Congress has adjourned until Monday, the 18th inst. shortly after which the regular holiday recess will be taken, lasting until the 9th proximo. The work already done, however, is significant, as showing the determined aspect of the House in regard to the readmission of the Southern Representatives into the legislative halls of that body. The caucus resolution of Mr. Stevens, after being slightly culled by the Senate, is substantially adopted and indicates without a doubt the exclusion in toto of the late rebellious states "till the foul crimes of earlier nature are burnt and purged away." Whether this sweeping action will bring a speedy repentance on the part of our "erring sisters," and cause our immediate recognition of the requirements involved in the President's reconstruction policy, remains to be seen.

Mr. Sumner's resolution in the Senate, inquiring into the conduct of the Treasury Department, and whether there are any clerks there who have not taken the prescribed oath, might have also embraced an inquiry as to the number of honorably discharged soldiers employed in that branch. Notwithstanding the voice of public opinion on this subject, and the wish of Congress as expressed in a former sitting, the percentage of this class of persons—so far as my knowledge extends is comparatively insignificant. It is urged in defense of those who have grown gray in the service—to wit: drawing their accustomed monthly salaries—that they have the "run" of the business so thoroughly, and are so accurately conversant with the duties of the department, that their removal would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the Government. Theoretically this is very pretty, and evinces quite a commendable solicitude as to the proper management of public affairs; but out of thousands of soldiers' applications for clerkship there are enough to fill all the offices satisfactorily and with honor, and whose mental qualifications are sufficiently ample to justify an induction at once into the official duties of the department.

I have dwelt on this subject because it is my earnest desire to see those men who have done the State so much service in her hour of need—a great many of whom injured irremediably their legitimate business prospects—receive those gifts of honor and emolument which are at the hands of government to bestow. The present head of the department and assistants are apparently determined as far as practicable, to adopt this policy, and I am pleased to see a gradual diminution of the civilian clerical force, to make room for those who are so justly entitled, and who cannot be too fully rewarded by a grateful country.

To one wishing to study human nature in all its variable aspects, the cosmopolitan society of the capital offers peculiar advantages. People of all hues, morally, politically and otherwise; people whose specialty is to make money, and others to spend it; those with blighted hopes and almost broken hearts; with immense expectations and meagre realization—in fact humanity with all its happiness and suffering, is here congregated from every part of the continent in one heterogenous mass; the contemplation of which as above remarked, would be a study at once stupendous and comprehensive.

Amusements are at high tide here,—the regular winter season having commenced.—James E. Murdoch has just been succeeded at Grover's theatre by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.—The former drew the largest audiences that Washington has ever known, and by his great elocutionary powers elicited those plaudits which his distinguished histrionic genius so eminently deserves. During the last night of his engagement, while enacting the role of the *Stranger*, in the play of that name, he suddenly swooned away, and was carried to his hotel so ill as to preclude a reappearance. It was he result of overtaxed energies. From the playbills I observe that we are to have a season of opera, during the holidays. The *Impressario* Martezek with the grand triple Italian Company from the Academy of Music, New York" will be the sensation and a season of unprecedented brilliancy, may be expected. The subscription sale of seats has commenced and the private boxes are already principally engaged by members of foreign legations. In the *repertoire* of operas to be rendered I notice *L'Africaine, Trovatore, Fra Diavalo, Ione*, etc. Er

## Town and County Matters.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.—In obedience to a custom which has obtained ever since we knew anything of the newspaper business, we suspend publication during the ensuing week. This custom was adopted long time ago, when devil and editor alike were reckoned as part of a common humanity and with it entitled to share in the universal holiday. We recognize fully the fact that since that time their dark misdeeds have ousted them from communion with the embodied saints, but the hold they retain upon this usage which gives them an equal share with the rest of mankind during the week of Santa Claus' reign, is not relaxed. Let us all then, Priest and sinner together, enjoy to the full King Christmas' jubilee week, renewing our vigor for the work of 1866.

GEN. GEORGE L. GOUCHER (—pronounced Gu-shay—) wishes us to tell his friends that he will be making his regular annual calls upon New Year Day, with an address filled with sparkling gems of poesy and sentiment. Be ready for him.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—Zion's Church of the Evangelical Association, at Kingston, will be dedicated on Sunday next at 10 o'clock A. M. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

BUTCHERS ATTENTION.—Capt. Thos. E. Maley, Commissary at Carlisle Barracks, advertises this week for sealed proposals for furnishing the troops at that Post with good fresh beef. Read the adv. in another part of to-day's Paper.

THE PORK SEASON.—For some weeks past, such of our citizens as are in the habit of raising their own hogs, have been busily engaged in the work of slaughter, and in every part of the town might be heard the murder squeals of the swine. Of late years, comparatively few hogs have been raised hereabouts, and the race for "mammoth" porkers has considerably abated. Now hogs of a more moderate size seem to be preferred. This is probably owing to the exorbitant price of stock hogs, feed, &c., consumers preferring rather to take their chance of the market in the fall. Since the "killing season" commenced, there has been a perceptible decline in the price of pork.

SOLDIER'S AND SAILOR'S HOME.—Mrs. D. Haddock of Philadelphia, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following articles through Mrs Geo. W. Sheafer and Mrs. J. W. Eby, of Carlisle, Pa. for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair, held Oct. 23d 1865. 100 pounds of butter, 45 doz. eggs, 25 pairs of chickens, 6 hams, 6 dried Tongues, 6 lb dried beef, 9 jars of English Pickles, 1 bottle of table oil, 2 jars of Reading Sauce, English, 1 jar Worcester Sauce, 1 jar Pepper Sauce, 2 jars of Apple butter, a lot of dried fruit, 6½lb stocking yarn and $82.00. The money and articles were all contributed from Cumberland County.

BELLE LETTRES ANNIVERSARY.—The Eightieth anniversary of the Belles Lettres Society of Dickinson College was celebrated in Rheem's Hall on Tuesday evening. The exhibition was a very successful one, and we sincerely regret our inability, because of an unusual press of matter, to give a lengthened account of the several speeches. They were all very good and were very well received by the large audience. The Belles Lettres have good reasons to be proud of their Eightieth anniversary.

The following was the programme for the evening.

*Anniversary Address.*—J. TODD, Phila. Pa.

*The Age Progressive Through Doubt.*—W. WELLS, West Phila. Pa.

*Influence of the Press.*—J. E. MCKELVY, Pittsburg, Pa.

*Our Border Danger.*—VINCENT BIERBOWER York, Pa.

*Crime and Civilization.* S. G. GROVE, Columbia, Pa.

*The People and Their Faith.*—LOUIS E. MCCOMAS, Hagerstown, Md.

BRIGADIER GENERAL KILBURN, Chief Commissary at Philadelphia, visited Carlisle Barracks on Wednesday last and expressed himself as much gratified at the condition of affairs at that Post. He was especially pleased with the excellent order which prevaded the department with which he is specially connected.

Gen. Kilburn entered the service in 1842 as second lieutenant in Ringgold's celebrated battery. At that time Sergeant Edward FUREY, who is now Commissary Sergeant at Carlisle Barracks was Orderly Sergeant of May's battallion of dragoons