The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

(Subject to the action of the Union State Convention.

Negro Suffrage—Our Position.

The *Volunteer* devotes about two and a half columns to a reply to our endorsement of the negro-suffrage bill for the District of Columbia. We concede to our neighbors much more than their usual fairness in rejoinder. We are not materially misrepresented more than twice and this shows an improvement in their manner of conducting a controversy much greater than we anticipated. Still as there are misrepresentations and as we will likely have the subject on hand for some time, we deem it advisable to state distinctly again the position we assumed in our former article and also our position on all the different phases of the question of negro-suffrage that have any chance of being dragged into discussion.

Our article was written in support of the action of Congress on the question of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia and every word and letter of it had direct reference to that measure and to that alone. We believe that Congress had the power to pass such an act for the District; that such a law was necessary for the protection of the negroes who were about the only loyal resident population during the war; that the negroes although they might be incompetent to exercise the right of suffrage understandingly and although they might possibly abuse the privileges of citizens were no worse than the white voters nearly all of whom were guilty of crimes that in any other country would not only deprive them of the franchise but also of liberty and life. Andrew Johnson when his greatness depended not on accident but on actions declared that "loyal men, whether white or black, and not traitors, should vote"—In our article we did not go quite so far. We admitted loyal men only to what we didn't deny traitors. This was the entire range we took on the question.

As to the other question which our neighbor forces on us we beg leave to state distinctly that we do not ask Congress to make negroes voters in the Southern States nor would we approve such legislation. The states alone have power to regulate the question of suffrage within their borders. Congress has no more right to force negro suffrage in Pennsylvania than in Georgia and has no right in either case. With regard to legislation in our own State on the subject, we are not in favor of it Pennsylvania's laws protect the weakest and meanest of her inhabitants in all their natural rights and her people are loyal enough to see that these laws are obeyed. There is no necessity for it here, and until there is a necessity we are opposed to it. In the District of Columbia, Congress, which is composed of men selected on account of their knowledge of the science of Government, to make laws, and who are supposed to be familiar with that particular locality, deemed the passage of the act necessary and from the fact that, there, loyalty in the late contest was confined almost solely to the negroes and that we consider reconstructed traitors not very proper men to invest with power over the blacks who fought against them, we approve of their action. We are always in favor of a white man's government except when that imposes a government of felons. We regret the necessity of having to put negroes on a political equality with white men, but we have a deeper regret that a community of white men should be guilty of the crimes which in strict justice would forfeit their lives. We are willing to make a distinction with regard to color but not so great a one as there exists between loyalty and treason. We are free to say further that we would be willing to apply the same principle to the States lately in rebellion had Congress the power to do so. We would there, if we could, make the loyal black man about equal in controlling the government he had helped to save, to the perjured traitor and thieving guerilla who did his utmost to destroy it. To do this however we have no power. Each state has the right to fix the qualification of its own voters. This is conceded even by Thaddeus Stevens who is regarded quite as much of a radical as any in our party. We therefore oppose legislation of this kind for the Southern States because it is beyond the power of Congress to make it.

We have a word or two concerning our neighbor's misrepresentation. We were not a little surprised to see this sentence in their article.

"It (the *Herald*) actually goes so far as to say that, though a white man must possess certain qualifications before he can vote, but in the case of the negro "no qualification is insisted on."

Is there any necessity to misrepresent an opponent particularly when you insist he has the weak side of the case? We said nothing of the sort, and we hope to see this rather mean perversion of words corrected. There was nothing in our article that gave a right to infer that we favored negro suffrage in Pennsylvania. The compliment that we are too generous to force on a District what we are unwilling to accept ourselves is altogether gratuitous. We profess no generosity to traitors that is not compatible with justice. We believe in remitting the punishment of all, except the most prominent of them; we have no objection that they even participate in the Government they have now most unwillingly quit fighting, but we do contend that it would be as great an injustice as was the system of slavery, to deprive loyal black men of the privileges we bestow on traitors. In this connection may we ask our neighbor on whom he would bestow his favors—the white man who would attempt to take his life or the black man who would rescue him from danger? Our Government is now debating that question and asks us all for our opinion. Please let us have your answer.

We are sorry we cannot follow our neighbor through his entire article but we have not space. We would like to reply to each paragraph if we could but as we cannot we must take the salient ones only. The statements of the President, Gen. Grant and Gen. Sheaman are given to show that negroes are guaranteed the rights of life, liberty and property by the very men who were their former masters, are set forth as conclusive evidence that he needs no further protection. Every one knows that guarantees would be made to these distinguished civil and military chieftains, of every thing that any of them would demand, by rebels whose only temporal salvation consisted in getting reconstructed. What these guarantees will be worth when the States are fully invested with their municipal powers is the question that really concerns four millions of beings in whom alone treason was not dominant. At present the forces of the United States hold the Southern States in subjection; a freedman's bureau is in operation, the necessity for restoration of their former rights as States, is an incentive to moderately respectable behavior on their part; and yet we find in many instances that they are running counter to the President's wishes and that Gen. Grant has been obliged to order his officers to disregard their local laws with regard to the freedmen. We know that the men of the South have disregarded every moral and legal duty to their Country; we know that while engaged in the late war they murdered by slow starvation many thousands of our prisoners, and knowing these things we are not bound to put a great deal of confidence in guarantees made under duress, by men who have not honor enough in them to regard their voluntary allegiance to their Government or humanity sufficient to restrain them from starving and shooting helpless captives. The common experience of mankind has demonstrated that it is hazardous to rely on the word of a common liar, the honor of a thief or the humanity of a murderer even when nothing more than the interests or safety of a single individual is at stake, but our modern reconstructionists would intrust the future of four millions of human beings to the "guarantee" of men who stand convicted of almost all the crimes known to humanity and whose previous relations to them have been those of tyrants and oppressors. Our "opinions of Southern men and Southern character are" *not* "derived from sensational abolition novels such as Uncle Tom's Cabin."' We wish indeed they were. Legree's brutality is of its kind, intense enough, but it seems gentleness when compared with that of the men who are responsible for the horrors of Libby and Andersonville. The whole record of the rebellion from the assassination of Ellsworth to that of Lincoln tells us plainly that patriotism and humanity are not cardinal virtues of the dominant race in the late Confederacy.

There is an argument in the *Volunteer's* article that is certainly worth copying for our own purposes. It seems somewhat out of place in the columns of a paper that is so much exercised for the interests of the late traitors of the South. How strangely it reads in its own connection.

The truth of the matter is—and here is where the advocates of negro suffrage make their great mistake—the elective franchise is not a natural and absolute, but a relative and legal right—that is a Right conferred by law, and arising out of the construction of society. Franchise is defined to be "a particular privilege or right granted by the sovereign power in a State to an individual or a number of persons." Now no nation has the right to bestow any franchise upon a number of persons, when it is probable that they will not make a proper use of that privilege; and no man can claim as a right from the nation that of which he knows neither the use nor the value, and which in his hands might result in damage to others. The Constitution guarantees to every man the right to keep and bear fire-arms, but who except a fool would contend that a maniac should be allowed the exercise of that privilege. What may therefore be granted to one man, cannot always be allowed to another. Such restraints should be thrown around the elective franchise, as indeed around any other franchise, as will prevent it from becoming dangerous to the liberties of the country.

We endorse every word of this—except the intimation that those who advocate suffrage for a negro claim it as a *natural* right. We believe we can distinguish between an absolute right and a franchise without a great deal of instruction as to what constitutes each. But now let us apply the argument. At least four-fifths of the former voters of the south have used the elective franchise in such a way as to result in the most serious injury to the nation—has the nation a right to confer it on them again? The privileges of citizenship in their cases *has* resulted in the utmost damage to them and to others—can they claim to be restored to them as a matter of right? Certainly not; our neighbor being the judge. What consideration then justifies us in allowing them to become citizens again? Nothing, except the hope that they may become hereafter worthy of their privilege. Is it probable that these conquered traitors filled with the bitterness that all men feel toward those who vanquished them, will make better citizens than the black men who have remained loyal and contributed their efforts to sustain the government. On this consideration and that of justice must this question be determined.

Hayti and Jamaica appears to be favorite illustrations by all advocates of oppression and injustice, of the necessity of both in order that the black race may be restained from certain revolt, anarchy and degradation. We prefer an illustration somewhat nearer home. South of Mason and Dixon's line the two races have lived just as the Democracy contend they should live. What is the result? Prosperity, order, and peace? Not in any very astonishing degree. Hayti may not be nearly as rich and prosperous as some countries we know of, but we doubt seriously whether it isn't in better condition than that portion of our country which is controlled by an intensely Democratic variety of the white species. The late outbreak in Jamaica was bad enough doubtless, but the Southern rebellion was about as causeless, lasted somewhat longer and produced nearly as much misery. We doubt seriously whether the little amusement got up by Gov. Seymour's friends in July 1863, wasn't nearly as bad as the Jamaica revolt, except that we didn't quite hang two thousand of those who participated in it. Would it not be well enough to fix up things that we have at home before we travel to Hayti and Jamaica to prove that the old order of things should not be changed?

But we must close. The experience of the last ten years has demonstrated more forcibly than events usually do, that the only foundation on which the platform of political parties can be securely built is that of justice. The indications of popular opinion that appear on the surface have frequently lured men to their political graves as hundreds of the now forgotten leaders of the Democracy have discovered to their sorrow. The lessons of the past seem to have been lost on them for they cling to their old idols with as much tenacity as ever. If they desire still further to court destruction their present course evinces most profound wisdom.

—A bill has been passed by the House, which looks to the prevention of parties returning their incomes on a "gold basis." It would seem that this practice has been largely indulged in, and the Treasury has been a severe sufferer thereby. The bill also compels parties owning foreign stocks or railroad bonds abroad to return the value of the same on a currency basis.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

We have received from the author, D. M. Richardson, Esq., of Detroit, a pamphlet, neatly printed in Philadelphia, entitled *How Specie Payments may be resumed within three years without contraction of the Currency or Commercial Revulsion.* His plan is to lay an export duty of ten cents per pound, in gold, upon cotton. In beginning his calculations he says that the "crop of 1865 is estimated at 2,100,000 bales. It is not half that. He puts the crop for 1866 at 2,750,000. It may reach 2,000,000 bales. By 1868 he thinks our crop will reach 4,500,000 bales. It may amount to that—we hope it will. Thus on the three years' crop at 10c per pound he expects to raise $320,000,000 of gold, which would enable the Government to pay specie for its greenbacks. How long would the Government have any portion of the $320,000,000 of gold even if $100,000,000 greenbacks should, in the meantime, be called in? It should be remembered that there will be not only 30,000,000 of people hungry for gold, but banks having some $350,000,000 of notes, will want all the gold they can get, especially, if they shall be compelled to pay in specie. Besides, the author tells us that on inquiry at the Treasurer's office, he finds there are now $250,000,000 of gold in the country. Of this the Government has to use over $60,000,000 in paying interest, and if Mr. McCulloch should go into the funding business at gold rates of interest, the Government may need $150,000,000 or more of gold, half if to use semi-annually. Deducting this from $250,000,000 and there remain $100,000,000 of gold, out of which Mr. Richardson proposes to pay a cotton tax amounting in three years to $320,000,000!!

Hon. ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER, has disposed of his interest in the *Age* to JAMES M. BOHN, Esq., and retires from the concern. We are rather glad of this for two reasons. It is a little annoying to be represented in Congress by a gentleman whose place of business is Philadelphia and who hasn't any particular interest in the district he represents. We hope that our worthy Congressman will now spend his time with us at least when he is not engaged at the National Capital. Then again Mr. G. has been rather remiss for some time in his Congressional duties. He voted for speaker we believe but lately his name has ceased to appear in any of the votes. He has a constitutional aversion to public peaking and the only show we can get of him is in voting We hope now that he will record his vote occasionally, at least.

ROBBING PUBLISHERS.

With our heartiest commendation we copy the annexed article from the *Valley Star.*

We are inclined to be liberal, liberal even beyond our means We feel disposed to make our paper please everybody and serve everybody *gratis*, so far as we can do so without a sacrifice of principle. But the incontrovertible logic of necessity compels us to put a limit to our generosity. It is true, this does not apply to us individually as it would have done a year ago. We are not publishing the paper, and whatever may go into its columns puts nothing into our pocket, nor does it take anything out. it is true, likewise, that we are the Editor of the paper, and have the sole right to say what shall or shall not go into the reading columns; yet, in justice to the publishers, there is a certain class of matter which we shall hereafter feel bound to exclude, unless it is regularly paid for. We mean communications relating to subjects of purely private interest. Long obituaries, resolutions upon the death of private individuals, notices of meetings, proceedings, &c., of meetings whose interest is confined to the members themselves: These and others of the ilk are included in our prohibition. If a society desire to advertise their regret for the death of a member and their high estimate of his virtues, there is no just reason why they should sponge the price of the advertisement off the printer, nor have they any right to vote him a niggardly screw if he refuses to be thus fleeced. If a friend wishes to land public by the excellencies of a deceased compaion, surely it is he, not the printer, who should bear the expense. The printer is, and desires to be a public benefactor, but he should not be asked to *sacrifice* himself for the welfare and happiness of societies and individuals. Please ponder on this, you who would, perhaps unconsciously, rob the printer in this way.

SECOND EDITION OF THE REBELLION.

The aid and comfort furnished the ex-rebels by Northern "Conservatives" has emboldened the lately repentant traitors to throw off all disguises and resume their old habits of indolence. They are now threatening a second appeal to the bayonet. The Macon, Georgia, *Telegraph* thus admonishes the President:

"The ballot-box is too slow a process as a remedy for existing grievances. *Let the President put down the rebellion in Congress and appeal to the ballot box to sustain that:*

A writer in the Washington *Constitutional Union*, which until recently was publishing Government advertisements, if indeed it is not now, speaks as follows:

"I again repeat that I caution no violence nor do I wish to see the second advent of Cromwell, of England, or Napoleon, of France, practiced upon the radical destructionists in this Congress but *what has been may be and will be again, if President Johnson is thwarted in his great intentions.* The President must be sustained!"

The Richmond *Examiner* comments in much the same vein as follows.

"The Satanic puddler of the national foundry grins as he sees the sparks fly off from the mass of metal that he is manipulating with devlish glee in his fiery furnace. He knows that they will feel cold and lifeless, mere flanks of inert iron. But, Mr. Stevens, God helping us, we do not intend to pass through your rolling mill; and *the day may not be distant when the fires of your forge will be put out by a thunder bolt from the red right hand of Caesar.*"

Reconstruction.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman in Georgia to a friend in this city. The writer has been a resident of Georgia for more than twenty-five years, and during the war was a loyal and Union loving citizen. His letter gives expression to a feeling that is too universal to be doubted. We quote:

February 1, 1866.—The future of this country (the South) it is hard to predict. The policy of the President in regard to wholesale pardon of rebels, with restoration of all civil and political rights, is certainly not productive of a sound and healthy loyal sentiment. The more they secure, the more they demand, and curse the hand that gives.

Union men are proscribed as much and more than before the war, and unless Congress, by some means or other, can make loyalty respectable in this section, Union men had better emigrate.

The steps of restoration so far have been all wrong, and they have surely tended to bring about the state of things existing at the South, as represented by every careful and honest observer Last June the President had the whole question within his grasp. As Carl Schurz said in his report, the first proclamation of reconstruction broke the spell and restored the South to its old condition of arrogance.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Letter from Maj. Gen. John W. Geary.

In Favor of Protection to Every Branch of Home Labor.

FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. John W. Geary will be read with marked attention by the people of the entire Commonwealth, evincing, as it does, noble regard for the interest and prosperity of the pursuit of peaceful labor, and declaring in favor of that protection from which, alone, the Government can derive the necessary revenues for its support, without resorting to direct and oppressive taxation:

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

As I am constantly in receipt of many letters, asking substantially the same question, namely: Whether I am in favor of a protective tariff, I desire to avail myself of your widely circulated journal for the purpose of briefly expressing my opinion upon this subject

I am in favor of the encouragement of Home Industry, and of extending such protection to American manufactures as will make us entirely independent of any foreign country. Our true policy should be to supply our wants, so far as we can, from our own resources, thus giving remunerative employment to our own people, instead of reducing their wages, by compelling them to attempt to compete with the ill paid labor of Europe. By means of a protective tariff we develope the resources of our country, increase the value of property, open up new sources of wealth, multiply the pursuits of industry, create a good market for all kinds of agricultural products; in a word, we set in motion a system which, while it benefits all classes of community, does no injury to any. Nature has been lavish of her gifts to us. She has given us mountains of iron, inexhaustible fields of coal, a bounteous supply of the precious metals, while our soil and climate are capable of producing almost every variety found in the vegetable kingdom. American genius and enterprise have given to the world most of those grand inventions in machinery, through whose agencies the world has been revolutionized.

It would seem that we possess all of the elements to make us a great and independent nation. To ignore the existance of these great natural advantages, is to be blind to our own interests; to fail to improve them, and to profit by them, is to pursue a suicidal policy. The interest on a portion of our national debt must be paid in coin.—Is it wise to deplete the country of all the specie it produces annually, and to cut off the fountain which supplies us with a hundred millions of revenue? To attempt this policy is to render ourselves unable to pay the interest upon the public debt, and which, in the end, would compel us to resort to repudiation. The man who expends three times as much as he earns, will soon be reduced to beggary. Nations cannot escape disaster unless they conduct their affairs upon the basis of sound practical wisdom.

To sum up this great question, in belief, I think that *protection to every branch of our industry is imperatively demanded* and ought to be advocated by every true friend of our country.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Russian Government has confiscated the entire property of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. By virtue of an imperial ukase, dated December 26, 1865, and promulgated January 10th, the landed estates and houses, as well as the ready capital, stocks, claims, and all other belongings of the national ecclesiastical establishment of Poland, have been seized and appropriated by the Czar. The funds and other capital thus appropriated before the last rebellion, amounted to 2,574,634 roubles: the value of the land, &c., may be estimated at about six times that much. To make up for this sequestration on a grand scale, the government will, as an indemnity for former appropriations of the same kind, previously contributed about a third of the church expenditure, now undertakes to provide the whole salary of the priests, as well as sundry other items of the current ecclesiastical costs.

The English Girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusement, which tends to develop and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoits, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock—and all this without having it pressed upon her mind that she is wasting her time. She does this every day until it becomes a habit she will follow through life. Her frame as a natural consequence, is larger; her muscular system better developed; her nervous system in better subordination; her strength more enduring; and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

Labor is low, capital is scarce, and interest is high, in every country on the globe which exports raw products. Turkey, Mexico, Russia, Ireland, Canada, and South America are solemn witnesses to the truth of this law of Economy. It is an inexorable law, without variableness or shadow of turning. In all those countries which consume their raw products, land and labor rise in price, capital becomes plenty, and interest steadily falls. This, too, is one of God's unchangeable laws. Massachusetts and Connecticut, Belgium, France and Germany, joyfully witness to its truth and beneficence.

—Just think of prosaic Connecticut originating in our day such a romance as the following:

—Norwalk is exercised about body-snatchers, who, on Sunday night last, dug up the body of a young lady who had been buried that afternoon, and succeeded beyond their anticipations. She had been buried while in a cataleptic fit, and upon being exposed to the night air, animation was restored. The resurrectionists fled, and she walked home. Her parents refused to admit her, believing her to be a ghost. She then went to the house of a young man to whom she was engaged. He took her in, and on Monday they were married.

—The New Yorkers undertake to be proud of the crowded condition of lower Broadway. But London after all surpasses them in the perils of the street. For last year two hundred and thirty-two persons killed in the streets of that great metropolis. The *Times* says "the city is not to be traversed without as much delay and risk as would be encountered in a savage country." The dangers of railway traveling are not to be compared to those of traveling in London. The safest thoroughfare in the city is the underground railway.

—The *Ohio Farmer* says the dairymen who have been prospecting for cows for next season's use, report a bare market and high prices. Any little scrub of a heifer coming in the spring, will command $40, while fair cows figure up to $60 and $70 each. Farmers have plenty of feed and great faith in the future of the dairy business.

—A dispatch from Chicago says: A rumor is a float on the street apparently well authenticated, that Col. S. H. Wood, proprietor of Wood's Museum, has been made lucky heir to property valued at 100,000 pounds sterling by the recent decease of an uncle residing in England. Most of the property is understood to be located in New York.

—Australian papers make mention of sudden and intense heat in the middle of November affecting the health of very many persons. The Melbourne *Age* says that at Beechworth several animals, principally cats and dogs, died of sunstroke.

—The Medina *Gazette* says a son of Mr. Low, of Lodi, fell while on his way home from school, on the 23d ult. The little fellow had an umbrella-brace in his hand when he fell, and somehow it entered his mouth penetrating through the roof into the brain, which caused his death.

—John C. Jewell, of Sanbornton, N. H., drowned himself in sight of his father's house a few days ago. He was a young man twenty-one years old, of unblemished character and promising intellect, but had got discouraged in trying to gain an education by his own efforts.

—The English Lutheran congregation at Altoona have contributed the sum of four thousand nine hundred dollars, in the recent effort to encrease the endowment fund of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

—Gen. Cass is said to be seriously ill at his home in Detroit, his advanced age leaving but little hope of recovery. Mr. Cass is now in his 82d year.

—M. Victor Hugo is suffering severely from a disease of the eyes; he is unable to read or write.

The man who conveyed in his cart the body of William Rufus from the New Forrest, A. D. 1100, is the ancestor of a very numerous tribe. Of his lineal descendants it is reported that, living on the same spot, they have constantly been proprietors of a horse and cart, but have never attained to the possession of a team.

A brutal murder was committed on Tuesday evening at a place called Joe Wilson's Tavern, about two miles out of Utica. The murdered man's name was Campbell. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and child four years of age. The murder is supposed to have been committed by five young men, all of whom are under arrest in the Utica jail.

A cattle-dealer who, before the orders forbidding the importation of foreign cattle to the United States, had sent a number of cattle to Canada to be fattened, asked the Secretary of the Treasury to allow them to return. The Secretary states that on account of the existing regulations, his request cannot be granted.

In a joint meeting of the two branches of the New Jersey Legislature, on Wednesday, a State Treasuer, keeper of the State Prison, two State Railroad Directors, and five Inspectors—all Union men—were duly elected.

Dr. Pusey's Evening Hymn—

"I nightly pitch my moving tent
A day's march nearer Rome."

PERSONAL.

—Parson Brownlow, in the prospectus of the Knoxville Whig for 1866, says:

"Those who desire to lay before the people an apology for traitors, organ endorsement of their honor and integrity, would do well to give our Whig the go-by, and select some soft shell paper or "conservative sheet, ardently devoted to State sovereignty, and in sympathy with treason. This paper will not labor in that direction."

—The returns made by the Express Companies to the Internal Revenue Bureau show that the past year has been a highly successful one. The receipts of the leading companies were as follows: Adams, $6,942,63[illegible]; American, $3,746,117; United States, 3,[illegible]3,887; Wells, Farago & Co., $943,638; Harden 613,172; National, $286,773; Central, $204,867. Kingsly, 139,117; Castle Garden, $38,793; Long Island, $16,114; American and Europe, $16,848.

—Commissioner Newton, of the Agricultural Department, during the past week, received some valuable specimens of fruit, seeds and cereals from different portions of the United States and Europe. The museum containing a large number of specimens of fruit, vegetables, birds, insects, reptiles, &c has recently received quite a number of additions in the shape of stuffed birds, fowls, &c.

—A suit has just been terminated in Lancaster county between two families who went to law about the ownership of an old turkey hen and her brood of young ones. The plaintiff won the case, and got allowed two dollars for the old hen and twenty cents each for the young ones. The costs of the suit are over two hundred dollars, besides lawyers' fees.

—The case of Ishmael Day, of Maryland, who shot a man for trying to haul down the United States flag, was the only one among forty decided upon favorably by the House Committee on Claims last week, in a meeting at which demands for private losses sustained by loyal citizens during the war were submitted.

—The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha have reported favorably on the construction of the first forty miles, and T. C. Durant, Vice President of the Road, has received from the Treasury Department $640,000 in government bonds, the amount due on the section referred to.

—Gen. Spinner, on Saturday, mailed to Europe for collection three captured drafts of £50 each, drawn by Col. Harrison, of Jeff Davis' military family, to the order of Secretary Trenholm, and by him indorsed upon Brown, Shipley & Co., the Rebel bankers of Liverpool.

Reports received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office indicate that last month over forty thousand acres of the public domain were settled in the western States and Territories, under the provisions of homestead act and by cash settlements.

The first bale of cotton goods manufactured on the Pacific has arrived at San Francisco from Oakland, on the opposite side of the bay. The raw material was obtained in Mexico, but enough is expected to be raised in California to supply the demand this year.

—Fears are expressed that Chinese labor will run out the white laborers in California. Several railroad companies have discharged their white laborers and are employing these people, who work very cheap. There are now 60,000, and they are pouring into the country in great numbers.

—All officers in the military service in the Department of Virginia acting as superintendents or assistant superintendents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., have been invested with all the power and authority usually exercised by provost marshals.

—Three hundred negroes from the Sea Island returned on Saturday last to Savannah, on the way to ther former homes.

—Mr. Stanton has written a letter to the President taking a different view of the donating of the Sea Island from General Sherman.

—A vast quarry of gypsum has been discovered in Nevada. It is as clear as Iceland can be used for building purposes.

Union County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the county committee, a county convention of the People's Union Party assembled in Rheem's Hall, on Monday, the 12th inst Never in the history of our county has there been a convention assembled in Carlisle, which so truly expressed the feelings of the people as to their choice of a standard bearer for the first political office in the State. Every Ward and township save little Mifflin was fully represented, and a glance at the list of delegates hereto appended, will convince the reader that the *people* of our county were represented by the wisest and best of her citizens. The following is a list of delegates:

Carlisle, East Ward—J. W. Ogilby, Jno. Hays.
Carlisle, West Ward—W. F. Sadler, John Lee.
Dickinson—G. T. Curvan, S. W. Sterrett.
E. Pennsboro—Daniel May, Jacob Sweitzer.
Frankford—Philip Zigler, J. W. Fair.
Hampden—Thomas B. Bryson, David Shopp.
Hopewell—Moses Kunkle, Andrew High.
Lower Allen—Christian Eberly, David R. Merkle.
Mechanisburg—Robt. H. Thomas, Jos. Ritner Jr.
Middlesex—George Clark, Abrm. Whitmore.
Monroe—John Moul, Jacob Shopp.
Newburg—J. C. White, J. G. Kuntz.
New Cumberland—J. C. Kirk, B. F. Lee.
Newton—H. S. Crider, Wm. McClune.
Newville—Col. W. H. Woodburn, J. B. Hursh.
N. Middleton—A. P. Henderson, George McCoy.
Penn—F. Williamson, Samuel Ferree.
Shippensburg Boro—W. D. E. Hays, B. K. Keller.
Shippensburg Township—Stephen Henderson, W. H. H. Mathews.
Silver Spring—J. C. Sample, M. Fisher.
Southampton—J. B. Rebuck, S. Taylor.
South Middleton—Wm. B Mullin, J. W. Craighead.
U. Allen—David Coover Jacob L. Heyd.
W. Pennsboro—B. McKeehan, P. Ritner.

After the convention had been called to order by the chairman of the county committee, Maj. Thomas B. BAYSON, of Hampden, was elected President, and Mr. J. W. OGILBY, of Carlisle, Secretary.

Mr. R. H THOMAS of Mechanicsburg offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Resolved, That in Maj. Gen. J. W GEARY we recognize an able statesman, and a gallant soldier, who has always been found battling for civil liberty and for his country's safety on the battle field. He is the unqualified choice of Cumberland County for Governor, and we hereby instruct our Legislative and Senatorial Delegates to support him first last and all the time for nomination for that position at the Union Republican State Convention on the 7th of March next.

An Election was then held for Representative Delegate to the State Convention when it was declared that Wm. B. MULLIN, Esq., of South Middleton was elected.

MESSRS. J M. WEAKLEY, Esq., of Carlisle, GEO. CLARK, of Middlesex, and Col. WM. H. WOODBURN, of Newville, were elected Senatorial conferees to select in conjunction with similar conferees from York county a Senatorial Representative to the State convention. After some unimportant business the convention adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

REPORTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION—HE IS DISPOSED TO ACCEPT A FOREIGN MISSION FOR HIS HEALTH'S SAKE—HOME FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS—THE CHAMBERSBURG BILL PASSED—REAL ESTATE NOW EXEMPT FROM STATE TAXATION, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald.

HARRISBURG, Feb'y. 14, 1866.

It is now stated that it is Governor Curtin's intention to resign his executive office soon after the expiration of the present legislative session, and that this action on his part is prompted by a conviction that his continued failing health will not permit his continuance in the active performance of his executive functions without injustice to himself. It is known that a foreign ministry has been tendered him—though to what country has not yet been made public—and that he is personally disposed to accept the mission. He is very anxious, however, that either in the event of the acceptance of this foreign appointment and his consequent resignation as Governor, or of his continuance as chief magistrate to the end of his term, that he may not bid adieu to his great office, in which he has served so long and so faithfully, without the glorious record of having performed his duty to the soldiers of his State to the very last moment of his executive action. His darling object now is to complete the good work which he commenced over a year ago, the establishment of a thorough, judicious, and honorable system by which the orphans of deceased Pennsylvania soldiers may receive that fostering care and attention which a great-hearted Commonwealth should bestow on her children made fatherless by the bloody hand of war. All that is now needed is a large and liberal appropriation of money, such as will make it competent for the officers appointed to the duty to render entirely effective the plan already devised and put in force by our good Governor, who has nobly earned his title of "Soldiers' Friend."

Several very important measures have passed the Legislature since my last letter, and they will undoubtedly receive the Governor's signature.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. MCCONAGHY called up the House bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the citizens of Chambersburg, and the bill passed finally, by a vote of 18 to 12. This bill is now practically a law.

Mr. CONNELA this morning called up the House bill exempting real estate from State tax, and the bill passed finally; so that hereafter all real estate is exempt from taxation for State purposes, and I refer you to the close of my letter for a copy of the bill as it passed both Houses.

The interest in the gubernatorial nomination is unabated. Although a number of county conventions have indicated their policy in the coming State Convention, it is, of course, rather premature now to state what are the chances of the respective candidates for nomination; but I am confident, from what I see here, that after the smoke of battle shall have cleared away, and the various parties shall have shown their hands clearly and distinctly, that Gen. JOHN W. GEARY will stand at the head of every loyal paper as the candidate of the Union Republican party for the Governorship. I do not make this assertion as a false allurement to inaction on the part of his friends, but simply as a conviction that if they do their whole duty, they will come out of the convention with their man. The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, a sheet of the darkest copperish hue, evidently views General GEARY as the coming man, having shifted her rigging for a furious attack upon the General's private character.

AUT EXEMPTING REAL ESTATE FROM STATE TAXATION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the cashier of every bank in this Commonwealth, whether incorporated under the laws of this State or of the United States, to collect, annually, from every stockholder of said bank, a tax of one per centum upon the par value of the stock held by said stockholder, and to pay the same into the State treasury on or before the first day of July in every year hereafter, commencing on the first day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said stock shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the taxes now provided for by law, every railroad, canal and transportation company incorporated under the law of this Commonwealth, and not liable to the tax upon income under existing laws, shall pay to the Commonwealth a tax of three-fourths of one per centum upon the gross receipts of said company; the said tax shall be paid semi-annually, upon the first days of July and January, commencing on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the same, it shall be the duty of the treasurer, or other proper officer of said company, to transmit to the Auditor General, at the dates aforesaid, a statement, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of the gross receipts of the said company during the preceding six months: and if any such company shall refuse or fail, for a period of thirty days after such tax becomes due, to make said return, or to pay the same, the amount thereof, with an addition of ten per centum thereto, shall be collected, for the use of the Commonwealth, as other taxes are recoverable by law, from said companies.

SECTION 3. The revenue derived under the second section of this act shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted under the act of 15th May, 1861, entitled An act to create a loan, and to provide for arming the State.

SEC. 4. From and after the passage of this act, the real estate of this Commonwealth shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed to relieve the said real estate from the payment of any taxes due the Commonwealth at the date of the passage of this act.

SIGMA.

Letter from Mexico.

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald.

Hd. Qrs. U. S. FORCES IN MEXICO,
January 20, 1866.

Mr. Editor.—That the readers of your excellent paper may be correctly informed of Mexican matters, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following brief communication. We are really in Mexico; this movement I have long anticipated. We are here to protect the rights of an injured people. The United States are acting in this matter judiciously, and have considered well this important step. Bagdad, the Mexican town in which we are at present located, was occupied by the French Forces two weeks ago, and about the first instant was robbed by a unprincipled set of men. General Wietzel having great confidence in the Second Regiment of United States Colored Cavalry and remembering the fine executive ability of Col. Frank J. White, ordered us here to investigate this matter.

On the night of the 16th inst. we left Brazos Santiago, Texas, and at daylight reached Clarksville Texas. This town is situated on the bank of the Rio Grande, River opposite Bagdad. A part of the Regt. remained at Clarksville, in the charge of Maj. E. P. Wilson, of Philadelphia. The rest with other troops crossed the river in small boats and immediately took possession of Bagdad.

The French Gunboats looked upon this movement with an anxious eye, and about ten o'clock in the morning one of the boats hoisted the battle flag and ran towards the town and was evidently preparing to furnish our troops with "Camp Kettles," but they considered well the cost, and left without firing a gun.

Since our forces arrived, everything has been moving on prosperously; the people are highly pleased with American Soldiers and all glad that we have come to their rescue. Cortinas was in possession of the place when we landed our forces; he left the next day, and before he could leave was obliged to obtain a passport from U. S. authorities.

We will soon be relieved from this duty, as an order for muster out has been received. Rumor says that the French will withdraw all of their forces from this part of Mexico, if we take our force from the Rio Grande. If this correct, the volunteer forces of Texas will be mustered out instanter.

I furnish you a copy of Rules and Regulations promulgated on the morning we arrived in Mexico.

I am glad to announce to you that they were strictly carried out.

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Bagdad, Mexico, Jan. 17, 1866.

The following regulations are published for the information of all concerned:

No public or private property shall be seized or taken upon any pretence whatever, unless upon written orders from these Head Quarters.

No liquors shall be sold or given to any enlisted man of that command.

No dwellings, stores, or warehouses, shall be entered by any enlisted man, unless in the line of his duty.

Any person, citizen or otherwise, who shall abuse or offer violence to any citizen or resident, or shall endeavour to exact money, valuables or property of the smallest value, shall be arrested and severely dealt with.

Any citizen or resident who may desire a guard for the protection of himself or property, will be furnished one upon application at these head quarters.

No person will be allowed to leave the post without a written pass from these head quarters at Clarksville.

Any person having in his possession property stolen or unlawfully seized will at once deliver up the same or abide with the consequence of his act.

FRANK J. WHITE,
Lt. Col. Comdg, U S. Forces.
DAN HITCHCOCK,
Asst Adjt. General.

The above regulations were posted in every part of the town, in both Spanish and English, so that every person could be throughly informed of our intention. I have little to say concerning the appearance of Bagdad. The inhabitants are fast returning to their homes, and in the place of finding houses, filled with the comforts of life, they were obliged to move into dwellings lately robbed of everything. I sincerely hope that the guilty will be found out and severely punished. The investigation is leading to startling results, and ere long will be made known to the public.

You have doubtless been informed of our movements by telegraph. I shall therefore not intrude upon your columns longer, hoping to have the pleasure of writing another article if anything of importance transpires during my stay in Mexico.

WM. R. CISNA
Chief Medical Officer U. S. Forces in Mexico.

Town and County Matters.

CARLISLE BARRACKS.—The officers present at and under control of this post, have been actively engaged for some time past in filling up the regular cavalry regiments, and at this writing there is but one of the six (the 1st) which has not its full complement of men, and a detatchment is now organizing which will fill it up. During the month of January, there were forwarded to to the 5th Cavalry 250 recruits, and to the 3d cavalry 766. The 1st Regiment requires 574, of which number 257 are now at the post, and the residue rapidly arriving. Col. G. A. H. BLAKE, of the 1st cavalry, will arrive here about the end of the present month, when he will take command of the detatchment which will then be ready and will proceed, with all the officers of the