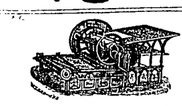
The Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

The Union Forces Master the Field after a Hardly-Contested Fight.

Election of General Hawley as Governor —Both Branches of the Legislature Overwheimingly Republican.

NEW YORK, April 2, 9 P. M.

Forty-eight towns in connecticut have been heard from, giving Hawley, Republican 7,076, and English, Democrat, 5,683. The above includes New London, Hartford and Norwich.

NEW HAVEN, April 2, 9 P. M. - Hawley has 2,998. English 4,548. The Democratic Senator in the Eighteenth district is elected by twenty majority. Col. L. W. Sperry, Democrat, is elected Mayor of New Haven.

HARTFORD, April 2, 9:30 P. M.—Hawley will have a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000 in the State. New London county, all but two townships, give a Republican gain of 200 over the vote for President in 1864.

NEW HAVEN, April 2,9.30 P. M.—This city gives a Democratic majority of 1,550.

New London and Windham counties elected five Union Senators and give about 2,300 majority for Hawley.

Wait, in the 8th district, has 579 majority, Appleman, in the 9th district, has 301 majority.

BRIDGEPORT, April 2.—The following is the vote of this city: Hawley, 1,323; English 1,325. There is a Union majority on the rest of the ticket Nathan C Wheeler, Democrat, is elected Representative by 19 majority. The Union town and city ticket is elected by an average majority of 30.

NEW HAVEN, April 2, 10 P. M.—At this hour the Republicans have both branches of the Legislature, but the Governor is doubtful. —Hawley is believed to be elected by a few hundred majority. Lynde Harrison, Union, and Bord and Rogers, Democrats, are elected to the Senate in New Haven county

NEW YORK April 2—midnight.—Up to this hour returns have been received from 79 towns and cities, which give English 53,[illegible] majority over Hawley All the large cities in the State have been heard from, and it is claimed that the remaining towns to be heard from will overcome the above majority by from 300 to 500

HARTFORD, April 2 - midnight—Hartford county, complete, gives English 313 majority - a gain of 325 over the Presidential vote of 1864. New London county, complete, gives Hawley 974 majority. The *Courant*, Union, claims Hawley elected by 1,000 majority.

HARTFORD, April 3, 12:10 A M.—The vote thus far received foots up as follows: Hartford English, 4,21[illegible]; Hawley 4,151 New London, Hawley 1,[illegible] majority Tolland, Hawley 526 majority. Litchfield, Hawley 106 majority. Windham, English 471, Hawley 1,841.—Middlesex, English 1,161, Hawley 1,342 —Total, English 16,484, Hawley 17,144 —Hawley's majority thus far, 660

HARTFORD, April 3, 2 200 A. M.—Returns from all but ten towns give Hawley 700 majority. Ten towns to hear from will probably increase the majority to 900. The Senate stands 11 Union to 7 Democrats. The House has 50 Union majority.

CONNECTICUT UNCHANGED FOR FREEDOM.

The President Appeals to the People

He Has been Answered at the Ballot-box.

The news from Connecticut, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, shows clearly and definitely that the man who drew his sword for his country in the hour of its danger has been sustained, and that the man now President of the United States has been signally rebuked. There is no misunderstanding this result. It was not so much an issue involving an interest of local importance in Connecticut, on which the election of yesterday hinged. Both candidates were men of respectability. Each had experience in public affairs. Both were men of ability, and either would make a good Governor. But these facts did not enter into the campaign. The issue was one solely and only between the People and the President. The President referred his official action to the People. The People accepted the reference, deliberated calmly on that action, and notwithstanding they were tempted by the promises of patronage openly made by the President, and threatened by the parasites sent from Washington to carry Connecticut against the People, the people of that glorious State have pronounced a verdict against the President! Nothing less, nothing more than this can be made of the result in Connecticut. It means a blow at treason, alike that which sought to destroy the country, and that which attempted to degrade the Government to the uses of whip and rebels. It sustains Congress in clear and unequivocal terms. It pronounces a verdict in favor of the representatives of the people from all the States, *who have been true to the national honor, who have insisted only on such readjustment as will secure indemnity for the past and security for the future. Will the President now submit to the People?*

That the issue was fairly made between Congress and the President, can be seen from the following extract, which we take from the New York *World*, his special organ in New York:

"PROSPECTS OF BOTH PARTIES.

"Beyond doubt the contest will be a close one, and the vote the largest ever cast in Connecticut.

"The political battle of Tuesday will be the first square fight between Andr w Johnson and the Disunion Radicals, and if Connecticut goes for the President's restoration policy by electing English, so will go the Union in October and November."

—General Sheridan recently finished a tour of Texas. He was asked how he liked the state, and said in reply, "If I owned h—l and Texas, I would rent Texas and live at the other place."

The Senate has rejected Edmund Murphy, the Assessor of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, for the reason that he had dismissed from his office a clerk because of the latter's efforts in the cause of colored suffrage!

CLYMER ON JOHNSON.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1866, Mr. HARRY WHITE presented a resolution in the words following:

"Whereas, Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, a brave and loyal man, whose devotion to the Union is fully attested by his sacrifices and efforts in behalf of the cause of his country, and ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright, a distinguished and patriotic citizen of the State of Indiana, are about to visit Harrisburg, and propose to address the people on the great questions now agitating the public mind and which are of so much moment to the stability of the general government: therefore,

"Resolved, That Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and ex-Gov. Joseph A. Wright of Indiana, be, and they are hereby tendered the use of the Hall of the Senate this afternoon, for the purpose of addressing their fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania."

The courtesy proposed was not unusual. Not a season passes but the Hall of one or both the Houses is occupied either by popular conventions or public addresses. But the resolution of Mr. WHITE excited the ire of Mr. CLYMER, and he demanded the yeas and nays on its passage. In the debate that ensued Mr. CLYMER brought forward two reasons for refusing to extend this courtesy to Gov. JOHNSON. One of these reasons was founded on professed public policy; the other on private antipathy. Hear him on each:

1. "I here boldly proclaim that he is not at this hour, and never has been, by the constitution or under the laws, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, except when years ago he was elected to that office by the people. I say, sir, that this appointment by the President of the United States to that position, was a usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that there is no warrant under the constitution, no authority in the laws for his appointment. And that every act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointment, has been in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State and in flat violation of the constitution of the United States. I say, sir, furthermore, that no such position as military Governor of a State is known to the constitution of the United States; that there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a military Governor of any State, and that to make such appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province, and that his appointment was made to carry out and subserve the purpose of the present administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of mere dependencies of a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. This is my position, so far as concerns the pretended Governor of Tennessee Andrew Johnson has not been for years, and is not now the Governor of that State; and I will not recognize him as such by voting for his resolution."

2. "Take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties of that high position; even then I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never, by my vote, will allow a man to come into these halls, and from this place speak to the people of this great State, in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, to destroy, to uproot, to uproam every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with supliant knee before the throne of power. I know that, for pelf or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States, he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North would be subversive of individual freedom and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. Never, sir, never, so long as I have right to forbid him."

Mr. CLYMER with admiration of the same Mr. JOHNSON. He has recently made several pilgrimages to Washington to supplicate his aid in reaching the Governorship of Pennsylvania. He has sent deputations of his friends there on the same errand. The most authoritative statement of the presidential response is that the democrats were admonished to change their candidate.

Good Democratic Endorsement.

After the bloody battle at Wauhatchie, which ended in a glorious victory to the Union troops under command of the gallant GEARY, and the relief of the army at Chattanooga, General STOREM, the commander of the Twelth Army Corps, and recently the Democratic candidate for Secretary of the State of New York, addressed the following letter to the hero who is now leading the forces of the Union in this State against the enemies of their country:

"HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, TENN., Nov. 13, 1863.

"MY DEAR GENERAL: I am very happy to hear the good report which reached me from all sides relative to the conduct of your command in the recent action. The contest was one of very great importance. The highest credit is awarded to you and your command, not only by Gen ral THOMAS, but by all officers conversant with the circumstances.

"As I was not with you, I can claim no portion of the credit gained, nor can I, with good taste, publish an order expressing thanks to you; but I wish you and your command to know that I have been informed of the facts in the case, and that I feel deeply grateful for their gallant conduct, and for the new laurels they brought to our corps.

"Your obedient servant and sincere friend,

"H. W. SLOCUM

"Brig. Gen J. W. GEARY, commanding 2nd Division, 12th Army Corps."

SENATORIAL QUESTION IN NEW JERSEY.—A resolution to go into the election of a United State Senator for New Jersey, in place of John P. Stockton, ousted from his seat, was defeated on Wednesday in the New Jersey Senate by the defection of James M. Scovel, Senator from the Camden district, who voted with the Democrats against the resolution, every other Republican Senator voting for it. A similar resolution passed the lower House. But for Scovel's defection the vacancy in the United States Senate would have been immediately filled. Mr. Scovel gave as reasons for voting against the resolution that he wanted to know first who was to be elected Senator. He wanted a Radical, and no more conservatism, which had cursed and cost the country enough. He believed that Mr. Stockton in truth was entitled to his seat, and agreed with the decision of Judiciary Committee in his case. The indignation against Scovel is intense.

NEW POSTAL BILL.—A bill to amend the postal laws passed the lower House of Congress last Monday. Its main provision are, that from and after the 1st of April 1866, all prepaid letters shall be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, from one post office to another free extra charges; also that letters endorsed with a request to return to the writer if not called for within a stated time, shall be so returned without additional postal charge. Severe penalties are provided in the bill against all persons who poor water into street letter Boxes, or otherwise deface mail matter in them, or tamper with the boxes in any way. The provision in the old law for the publication of the letter list in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the range of delivery of each post office respectively, is retained.

DEATH OF SENATOR FOOT.

Imposing Funeral Ceremonies.—The Senator's Last Moments.—The Body Transmitted to Vermont.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate gallery was densely crowded to-day to witness the ceremonies consequent upon the death of Senator Foot. Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission to the Senate, owing to the immense congregations of spectators. The Senators occupied seats on the left side of the chamber. At twelve o'clock Lieutenant General Grant entered in company with several other military gentlemen. He was in plain citizen's dress. The Justices of the Supreme Court were announced, and took a position on the extreme right.

The President of the United States, accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Attorney General Speed, next came in, and occupied one of the front row of seats. Following these, came the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by their officers. These having been seated, the corpse was brought into the Chamber, accompanied by the committee of arrangements—namely: Senators Doolitle, Anthony, Howard, Hendricks, Sherman and Buckalew—and by the pall-bearers, consisting of Senators Fessenden, Harris, Johnson, Guthrie, Lane and Sumner, all of them wearing white scarfs. The coffin was placed immediately in front of the Secretary's desk. It was covered with black cloth elaborately and tastefully ornamented. The lid was adorned with the choicest flowers, and bore a plate, with the inscription of the name of the deceased Senator and the date of his birth and death.

The immediate relations and family friends of the deceased occupied seats on the left, and in the locality of the coffin. There were present, besides those already mentioned, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, officers of the Army and Navy, the Mayor of Washington, the Chiefs of the Executive Bureaus, and many others on the floor of the Senate.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate, Mr. Foster, presided. Rev. Dr Gray, Chaplain of the Senate opened the exercises by reading appropriate passages of the scripture, and by a prayer of deep solemnity, in which he feelingly alluded to the distinguished character of the deceased, and the Christian virtues which adorned his life, and imploring the Divine blessing on the President and his advisers, so that they may derive wisdom from above, the better to discharge the highest responsible duties resting upon them.

Rev. Bryan Sunderland, a former Chaplain of the Senate, then took for his text the Psalms commencing: "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord Pitieth them that fear him," and then delivered an address, in the course of which he said that in the Providence of God he was the friend and pastor of the deceased for many years and now he came as an humble servant of the State of Vermont to tell the simple story of his going out from among us, and from the commencement of his last illness to its close in death, show the condition of the Senator's mind, his religious faith, and hope and prospects of a future life. The minister then gave an account of the spiritual interviews he had with him.

At eleven o'clock the dying Senator expressed a desire to see once more the light of the sun in the heavens, and the Capitol on which it shone, and in which he had so long served his State and country; and where his associates were about to assemble. They lifted him up, his eyes were already dim, and he sunk back on his pillow. The words of the 23d Psalms were read; and a solemn prayer delivered by one who was the dearest to him on earth. He called her to his side and folded her in his arms, asking: "Can this be death? Has it come already?" Then looking with eyes of celestial radiance, and holding up his hands, he said: "I see it! I see the gates wide open! Beautiful! Beautiful!" and then without a pang he immediately expired.

The minister inculcated the lesson that divine grace vouchsafes to all; it fills the mind with memorials the most lasting of all things, [illegible] "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last [illegible] be like his."

Rev. Dr. Thornton, the Chaplain of the House, made the concluding prayer, in which he said that Senator Foot was more than a statesman and honest man. He was a Christian—the noblest exhibition of manhood this side of the grave. He then pronounced the benediction.

The general services being concluded, a procession was formed in the following order. The Chaplains of Congress for the occasion; the Physician who attended the deceased; the Committee of Arrangements and Pall Bearers; the Family and Friends of the deceased; the Senators and Representatives from the State of Vermont and Mourners; citizens of the State of Vermont, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate of the United States; the members of the Senate, preceded by the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and Secretary of the Senate; Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk; the President of the United States; the heads of departments; the Diplomatic Corps and Judges of the United States; officers of the Executive Department; officers of the army and navy; the Mayor of Washington, citizens and strangers.

The procession proceeded to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, where the corpse was placed in a car for immediate transmission to Vermont.

—National refinement is indicated, to no small extent, by a delicate appreciation of the comparative merits of perfumes; and it is a proof of the critical taste of the American public in toilet luxuries, that they have adopted as the standard article of its class, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Sold everywhere.

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Jacob Abrahims will sell on the 12th of April in Upper Allen township, one mile south of Mechanicsburg, Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen furniture.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Measure as it Passed both Houses of Congress and was Vetoed by Andrew Johnson.

We give below the civil rights bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress:

SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue and be sued, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subjected to like punishment, pains and penalties and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That the district courts of the United States within their respective districts shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts of judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit of prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person for any cause whatever, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act, of the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendent shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court, in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereto, the jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the Constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause; and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the freedmen's bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by this act has cognizance of the offence; and with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous conditions of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

SEC. 5. That said commissioner shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States and the judges of the superior courts of the territories, several and collective, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and on examination, to discharge, admit to bail or commit for trial, as the facts may warrant.

SEC. 6. That such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties, with regard to offences created by this act as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States; that it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals, when any such warrant shall be delivered to them to execute all warrants, precepts issued under the [illegible] any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the offence is alleged to have committed the offence; and the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time to execute such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run to be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, or so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person, for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall be guilty of said offences, be subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which the said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States.

SEC. 8. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services, like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases, and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars, in full, for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioners for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, taking the prisoner in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendants as part of the judgement in case of conviction.

SEC. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provision of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal and district attorney of such district to attend at such place and at such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and it shall be the duty of every judge, or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the time and place, and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval force of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

From Washington.

Special Correspondence of the Carlisle Herald.

WASHINGTON D. C. April 2. 1866.

The funeral obsequies of the late Senator FOOT of Vermont, which took place on last Saturday, were very solemn and impressive. In consequence of his decease no legislative business was transacted in Congress, but the fact was briefly announced in each House, and after which the ceremonies were performed in the Senate chamber. On the floor I noticed the President of the United States and several members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associates of the Supreme Court, Lt. Gen. GRANT, and other distinguished persons who all manifested the deep grief they felt at the occasion. Nearly all were attired in black and attached to the arms of Senators and Representatives appeared the ominous crape, the dread token that one of them had gone to his last rest. Upon the coffin, which was a magnificent one, covered with black velvet, and trimmed with silver, lay wreaths of rare and beautiful flowers, and clusters of immortelles intertwined with green. The religious services were opened by the Rev. Dr. GRAY, chaplain of the Senate, reading an appropriate passage of the Scriptures, and offering a prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, who was the attending minister at the residence of the distinguished dead, delivered an impressive sermon, and the ceremonies were concluded by the Rev. Dr. BOYNTON, chaplain of the House. The corpse was then escorted to the Washington railroad depot, where it remained until Friday morning, when it was forwarded by special car to Baltimore and thence direct to Vermont.

Out of respect to the memory of the lamented patriot, government business was suspended on the day alluded to, and all were given an opportunity to attend his funeral. Senator Foot, by his uniformly urbane manner under every circumstance; the dignity which attached to him not only on account of his exalted position as *Pater Senatus*, but by reason of the years which had begun to sit heavily upon him; his Christian-like gentleneness, and his ever religious desire to serve the country for the country,s weal, had won upon the hearts of all who had ever read of him, and his loss will be as severely felt by those unacquainted with him, but not with his senatorial career, as his compatriots in the councils of the nation. His demise has left a void it will be difficult to fill.

The case of Mr. STOCKTON of New Jersey, being admitted to a seat in the United States Senate was finally disposed of on last Tuesday by his rejection. The day was an exceedingly exciting one in the Senate, a number of motions being made and considerable discussion ensuing therefrom. The resolution of the judiciary committee in favor of Mr. STOCKTON, retaining his seat was amended so as to declare him "not entitled to a seat from the State of New Jersey for the term of six years from the 4th of March 1865," and carried by a vote of yeas 22 nays 21. Before the result was announced Mr. RIDDLE of Delaware changed his vote from the negative to the affirmative with a view of moving a reconsideration, but this motion was immediately made by Mr CLARKE of New Hampshire, and resulted in the vote being the same 22 nays to 21 yeas. The question of Stockton's right to be elected, by the Legislature of New Jersey, he having received a plurality vote, whereas an actual majority was necessary to a choice.

Nothing has taken place in the way of legislation recently which would seem calculated to excite unusual attention. The adjournment from Thursday of last week until to-day, occasioned by the death of Senator FOOT, has been taken advantage of by a number of Senators in assisting by their presence and voices, the Union cause in Connecticut. In the House, prior to adjourning Mr. ROGERS of New Jersey, submitted a series of resolutions in substance that the Federal Government had no constitutional right to pay the debt of the so-called Confederate Government, and that an attempt do so would be an outrage; that the honor of the country demands that the Federal debt should be paid to the uttermost farthing, and that repudiation should be discountenanced &c. A resolution was also reported from the committee on elections, declaring that Hon. Jas. BROOKS was not, and Hon. W. E. DODGE is, entitled to a seat in the House as a representative in the Thirty Ninth Congress from the eighth district of New York. Mr. CONKLING of New York, from the committee of reconstruction, reported a voluminous mass of testimony relating to the condition of affairs in Virginia and the Carolinas, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy in the United States was taken up, put upon its passage, and rejected.

Congressional proceedings this week will embrace the reconsideration, by the Senate of the Civil Rights bill, and strenuous efforts will be made to pass it over the President's veto. It is expected that Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois will deliver an argument in opposition to the objections contained in the message, but it is doubtful if the requisite majority can be obtained to decide against their validity.

The subject equalizing the bounties of discharged soldiers is being again agitated and two bills involving this measure were introduced in Congress some time since by Senator Henry WILSON and Representative Geo. W. JULIAN, respectively. They are alike in the essential feature, that the soldier shall receive his bounty for the whole time he may have served, deducting that already paid, at the rate of eight and one third dollars per month. Whether either one of these bills will receive favorable action or slumber forever within the military committee to which it is referred, is a matter of great moment to the many brave men who are included within, and justly entitled to, its provisions. Strong, loyal influence should be brought to bear upon Congress in furtherance of the object, else it is doubtful if the soldier will receive his rights in this regard. The fact is shown that the amount stated by the Paymaster General as being necessary to meet the requirements was largely in excess of the proper estimate, and that a hundred and fifty millions dollars will cover the whole, which it is proposed shall be derived from the tax on cotton. Upon this subject it may be added that at a serenade given to Mr. JULIAN, by the Soldiers and Sailors' National Union of this city last week, that gentleman in the course of his response remarked that he believed before the close of the present session the measure would be adopted.

The festival pertaining to Good Friday was held here in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and in the temples of these denominations the services were marked by an unusual solemnity in commemoration of the passion and death of Christ. In the Catholic churches the principal feature was the unveiling of the cross, which was done with imposing ceremony by the officiating priests. On the night previous St. John's (Episcopal,) was crowded to its utmost capacity with communicants from nearly every section of the city, it having been arranged for the members of certain churches to unite here in the ceremonies of the Holy Communion on this occasion. The edifice was brilliantly lighted and the choir which was full and effective, discoursed some of the most grandly solemn music known in the annals of sacred melody. Within the altar ten priests appointed in their snow-white vestments and the services throughout were of the most interest. Indeed the whole of last week will be long remembered as one of the most solemn and edifying seasons ever experied by the church in this metropolis.

E.

Letter from Ohio.

Western Reserve Seminary,
West Farmington, Ohio.
March, 19. 1866.

Editor Carlisle *Herald*:

SIR,—Knowing the interest taken in the cause of education, by the citizens of your ancient Borough and vicinity, I take the liberty of sending you a catalogue of our school, and a notice of the closing exercises of the Winter term, clipped from the Cleveland *Herald*, of the 15th inst., you will see, that the Institution is under the charge of Prof. Leonard one of "Old Dickinson's" worthy sons' one of the noble little army, she has from time to time recruited and sent forth, to do battle in the cause of science and truth, against ignorance and error. Many of them already occupy no mean position in the literary world, and we think that our worthy Professor stands second to none, as a classical scholar, a disciplinarian, and successful educator, he is surpassed by few men in the country.

It is gratifying to know that they whose task it is, to develop the physical resources of this great Western Valley; are not neglecting that which alone can perpetuate the prosperity of any country, viz, the mental and moral training of the rising generation, and notwithstanding the rapid progress in that direction, row making, east of the mountains, you will find here a rivalry worthy your notice, and calculated to command your respect. Institutions of learning of a very respectable grade, are rapidly occupying every available point, and like so many suns, irradiating by their light, all intervening space. From their halls are yearly going forth not only the accomplished men and women, here fitted for the various positions in business and social life, but the well trained common school teacher, whose business it is to gather from all ranks and classess the youth of both sexes, and prepare them as future students of these higher institutions.

A people who make virtue, Liberty, and Intelligence their motto, and are faithful to the principles which will secure them, will secure a high position among the nations of the earth, and such I hope will be the destiny of our beloved, and once more happy country.

(For the Herald.)

CONFIRMATION.

"Edmund Calamy a distinguished English Presbyterian minister enquires" whether it be fitting, *requisite*, or allowable, that imposition of hands, joined with serious prayers to God for the strengthening and confirming grace of His spirit, for those who come to own their *baptismal vows* openly in the face of a christian congregation, and an authoritive benediction on the part of the minister, as God's officer, should be used on this occasion?" and he answers: "that there is a general unanimity among those who have been most diligent in searching into ecclesiastical antiquity, in reporting this as the practice of the primitive church; and that, not only while miraculous gifts continued, but afterward. That it is convenient and warranted by Scripture as well as antiquity, was the opinion of our first Reformers here in England, and the most celebrated divines we have had amongst us ever since. This was also the judgement of the learned Grotius, who was perhaps one of the greatest men these parts of the world ever produced. Nay, the same was the sentiment of the famous Calvin, who founded Confirmation by imposition of hands in Heb. VI. 2., where we find *laying on of hands* in the rank of fundamentals, in the fourth place, after repentence, faith and baptism, and before the resurrection and eternal judgement. On which passage of scripture, Calvin hath this note: "*that this one place sufficiently manifests that the ceremony of laying on of hands on those who passed out of the infant into the adult state of believers, upon their open professing the Christan faith, had its rise from the Apostles*;" and therefore he declares that "*though the Romanites had superstitiously abused it, yet he was altogether against laying it aside, but for keeping the institution pure!* The same was Beza's judgement, agreeing with divers of the most famous Lutheran Divines. And finally that eminent servant of God, Mr. Richard Baxter (than whom this nation never afforded one more earnestly intent on the promoting practical godliness or true christian discipline) hath wrote a treatise on purpose for the revival of this antiquated practice, which is entitled, *Sweeney reformation and Reconciliation*: whereto I refer those that would desire full satisfaction in this matter."—quoted from Morris' testimony to Confirmation, —pp. 33. 4. "Calamy's practical Discourse concerning vows &c."

C.

Communication

Mr. Editor —I observe that one of your correspondents is endeavoring to enlighten the public mind with respect to the rite of confirmation.

We are emboldened to ask him a few questions. Does he mean to say that all of us, who have no prelatical bishop must *live without* the Holy Ghost; that all who have enjoyed the touch of such consecrated hands *have* received the Holy Ghost? Is the descent of the Holy Ghost absolutely confined to that ceremony? Was not the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost performed in apostolic times, by all who administered baptism? If a man has believed and become a true member of Christ spiritually, and then is confirmed by a prelatical bishop, what does he receive which he had not before? Do those who have had a prelate's hands laid on them, show any more of the power of the Holy Ghost, than many who have never enjoyed that privlege but have come to Jesus, under the teachings of the bible and of the "blessed comforter." As some of us are truly anxious for the possession of this blessing, must we wait until a prelate shall come along?

We have also been seeking light from the form laid down for the administration of this rite, and we have some difficulties. Before the act of laying on of hands, the bishop assumes that the candidates have all been regenerated by water—in baptism—and the Holy Ghost. We would like to know if the fact here assumed, is so absolutely certain; and whether it may not be dangerous to tell men so, even if we may venture to speak thus to God?

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

Town and County Matters.

First of April

Persons knowing themselves indebted to this office for subscription, advertising, or printing, are requested to make payment. There are a large number of unsettled accounts still on our books. Subscribers at a distance can remit their dues by mail in National Bank or Treasury notes.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF EX-GOV. RITNER.—On Wednesday morning, while on his way from Chamberburg to this place, Ex-Gov. RITNER had stolen from his coat-pocket Government Bonds amounting to $2,200.

The South Central Convocation of the Diocese of Pennsylvania will meet (D. V.) in St. John's church, in this borough, on Tuesday evg. April 10th, for Divine service, and continue in session several days. On Friday, the 13th, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot of the new Diocese of Pittsburgh is expected to preach and to administer Confirmation. The public are respectfully invited to the several services of the Convocation.

HOTEL CHANGES.—The "National Hotel," on South Hanover Street, has been purchased by our old friend JOHN EARLY. The house has been newly furnished and will be kept in "Uncle John's" customary excellent style.

The "Cornman House," on East High Street, has changed proprietors. Mr. T. J. RIPPEY, late Sheriff of this county, is the present occupant. Mr. Rippey has refurnished the house in first rate style and "knows how to keep a hotel."

"The Union House," on West High Street is now in the occupancy of LEWIS ZITZER.

"American House" on North Hanover street has been leased by Mr. L. FABER, whose card will be found in another column of today's paper. We can recommend Mr. F. as a courteous and gentlemanly host.

FIRES.—On Saturday morning last a building occupied as Stable and Slaughter house, belonging to John B. Noble, was totally destroyed by fire. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

On Saturday night between the hours of twelve and one o'clock a Stable situated on an alley running between Pomfret Street and Church Alley was set on fire and destroyed. A quantity of hay was burned. The building was owned by A. W. Bentz Esq.

On the same night an attempt was made to burn the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church. It appears that the building was entered by breaking open a door in the basement and a quantity of straw placed under the steps and set on fire. The steps were partially burned but the fire went out from want of air.

It is a lamentable fact that incendiary fires are becoming common in our community. Three within twenty four hours is too much for even the patience of our long suffering citizens to bear. Cannot something be done to put a stop to such things? These fires are evidently not the result of any feeling of revenge but of a devilish spirit of mischief often resulting from the consumption of bad whiskey. Would not the organization of a night police force and the closing of bar rooms and saloons at an earlier hour have a good effect?

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a regular meeting of Letort Lodge No. 63, I. O. of G. T. held in their Hall, the Committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Bro. Jas. S. Halbert, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Whereas: In the death of Bro. Jas. S. Halbert, late a consistent member of the I. O. G. T., Letort Lodge No. 63, has lost an earnest worker in the cause of the regeneration of fallen humanity, and whereas; the evils of intemperance are so alarmingly on the increase in our midst and the loss of a worthy member makes us conscious that untiring energy and zeal alone can replace the influence he exerted in our behalf. Therefore,

Resolved