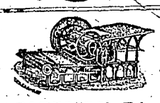
The Herald.



CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1866.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALD in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The Great Pardoner.

A valued exchange writes thus sensibly under the above caption: There is no ruler, that we now remember of who has granted as many pardons during his entire reign as has Andrew Johnson in the twenty months that he has been President of the United States. Rebels and traitors, counterfeiters and mail-robbers, assassins and perjurers, criminals of every grade, from a murderer to a Magdelene, have been pardoned by his Accidency on a grand scale. Counterfeiting the currency of the State, in most countries, is a capital crime, and is punished with death, and under our laws, we think, by heavy fine and a long imprisonment, and it is a fact worthy of note that out of over sixty persons convicted of counterfeiting, not a single one has been punished, but all have been pardoned. Does the President regard this offence as no crime? Can it be that he thinks the uttering of spurious money is a thing not to be regarded as worthy of punishment? If so why *bear the vast expense* of ferreting out the dens of this class of criminals? Why not repeal the laws upon this subject, and put and end to this stupendous farce of going through the form of trial, only to witness in the end the convicted felon unconditionally released? Spurious currency now floods the country, and counterfeits are as thick, almost, as bristles upon a swine's back, yet nothing can be done to prevent this dangerous class of criminals from continually increasing the volume of this swindling currency, because the President will not permit a single member of this swindling fraternity to be made an example of.

Perhaps the President designs to make counterfeiting "odious," and he proceeds upon the same theory and practice that he *does in relation* to the rebels. The philanthropy and clemency of President Johnson is becoming world-wide, and the people of other countries will soon be chanting the praises of *Saint Andrew, the Great Forgiver!*

The clemency of his excellency not only manifests itself in issuing pardons by wholesale to rebels and counterfeiters, but, on one occasion, the proprietress of a notorious gambling hell in Washington city was pardoned by him, and yet in less than one week afterwards she was arrested for similar misconduct, committed subsequent to her pardon.

If the President has such a kind heart and forgiving disposition, he should exercise them towards those who are compelled to differ with him on questions of public interest; yet he is more intolerent towards the men who oppose him in any of his wild notions and suicidal theories than the most bigoted Catholic in the days of religious persecution was towards the Protestants that he ordered to be burned at the stake.

[illegible] prominent men who have seen fit to question the wisdom of some of his measures and the soundness of some of his theories in a manner that would do credit to some of the most arbitrary despots that ever wielded the sceptre of an empire.

When we look over the character of those that Mr. Johnson's *sympathies* seems most to go out after, we are led to the conclusion that he is the patron saint of treason, swindling and debauchery. If the character of any individual can be inferred from the associates by which the surrounds himself, the opinion expressed above is a correct one.

We hope, and confidently expect that a most searching investigation will be made into the official conduct of the President at the present session of Congress, both for the sake of the public morals and the honor of our country, and, if it shall be clearly ascertained that the President is guilty of malfeasance in office, that he will be impeached and deposed. At any rate, the country expects such safeguards to be thrown around our laws and institutions as will effectually protect them from being brought into disrepute by any official either high or low.

OUR COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Most of our readers are aware of the difficulty existing at present in the management of the common schools of our county which are under the control of the State Department. The facts are briefly as follows: In May last the regular tri-ennial election for County School Superintendent was held in Carlisle. There were but two candidates for the position. GEORGE SWARTZ, who had been for the three previous years, the incumbent, and JOHN HEFFELFINGER. In a poll of ninety-nine votes the latter had a majority of seven, and was declared elected. Before Mr. H. had been commissioned, a majority of the school boards, believing that his literary and scientific qualifications were far below the requirements of the law, and knowing that if the political trick by which it was attempted to foist him into position was not exposed and frustrated, great injury would result to the school system, petitioned the State authorities to institute an examination into the qualifications of the successful candidate. This examination was held and the result was a unanimous verdict of the committee against Mr. HEFFELFINGER. In this contingency the law provides that the commission, in the absence of any evidence of disqualification, must issue to the person having the next highest number of votes, and under this provision GEO. SWARTZ received the commission and has been acting thereunder.

Not satisfied with the working of the law upon this question, Mr. HEFFELFINGER'S political friends have been throwing every possible obstacle in the way of the successful administration of the duties of the Superintendent, in the hope of forcing him to resign. An attempt to comply with the provisions of the law in regard to the examination of the Superintendent, failed simply because a majority of the boards believe that three years' unexceptionable administration demonstrates abundantly the incumbent's capacity. In this dilemma the State Superintendent was applied to and on the 11th of August last, was induced, we are forced to conclude by misrepresentation, to write a letter to Mr. SWARTZ, advising him on account of this factious opposition, to resign his position and recommend a successor, who would give more general satisfaction. As Mr. SWARTZ' enemies have procured the recent publication of this letter in the *Volunteer*, we deem it but fair to print the following *from* the same source, and of *two days later date.*

Harrisburg Aug. 13, 1866.

Sir you will recollect that when I wrote the letter to Mr. Swartz *for you to take*, you were in a hurry, and there was a gentleman waiting for me, so that I had not much time, consequently I did not say all in the note that I wished to have you as a committed present to him from me. I wish therefore that when you call upon Mr. Swartz upon the business in hand and present him my letter you would at the same time let him read this.

I do not wish it understood by any one that I advise him to resign because there was any illegality in the proceedings in consequence of which he received the commission, or because he has not legally the right to continue the exercise the duty of the office till the close of the term. Neither do I consider that the proceedings of the meeting on the 4th imposed any obligation legally or morally upon him to resign.

My only reason for my advice was that, as the feeling appears to be in that county at this time, I am satisfied that he cannot be useful.

Mr. Swartz has been a prompt, energetic, faithful superintendent and, if I were not satisfied that he could not make himself useful to the schools of your county under the present circumstances, I should urge him strongly to continue in office. Unless some person can be found upon whom both parties can agree as a suitable man for the position, I think things better remain as they are. If there is a vacancy to be filled and the friends of both Mr. Swartz and Mr. Heffelfinger present each a candidate it will open the whole matter afresh and make it worse than ever.

If Mr. Swartz resigns, I want him and his friends, together with Mr. Heffelfinger and his *friends* to recommend one man in whom all have confidence and I will appoint him with the understanding that all will try to quiet the disturbance. If this can't be done, I think it will be better to let things remain as they are. From the hurried manner in which I wrote on Saturday, I thought that it was due to you, to Mr. Swartz and to myself that I thus present my views more at length and that they also be presented to Mr. Swartz with the letter then written.

Yours Respectfully,
C. R. CONDER,
Supt. Common Schools.

To Mr. GEO. SHEBDANE.

The publication of the first letter and the suppression of the second one (as printed above), is a fair sample of the means being used to drive Mr. SWARTZ from the position he occupies. In addition to this dishonorable and unmanly persecution, the Superintendent has been subjected to the annoyance of letters from the political friends of Mr. HEFFELFINGER. Most of these epistles are from ignorant and illiterate persons, whose communications attest the fact that they are about as well qualified to pass upon the ability of a teacher as they would be to expound the laws which govern the rights of Nations. As a specimen of these precious papers, we give one from a Mr. T. P. BLAIR, of Shippensburg, whoever he may be. The orthography, capitals and *italics* are all his own:

Shippensburg, Jany. 8th 1866.

Mr. George Swartz.

sir I have larned with surprise that you have entered into a *political cabel*, after being fairly and; Honurably *defeated* in COUNTY *convention* for to *thward and defeat* the will of the *Legal* WHITE voters of Cumberland county.

now ser no High minded Honurable man after having the verdic of condemnation, to fairly and openly pronounced against any man as it was on the first day of June, *against you*; it reminds very much of the course that *thad* stevens and others pursued in 1858 in, desiring certain honest high minded Gentlemen for to treat the election as though there had none been held.

now sir suppose you succeed in your *Hellish design you will forever be a by word and reproach*, should you *through the defeense* of the will of the people secure the coveted position which has been so fairly given to your competitor; Why sir there is not an honorable man belonging to your own party that would not be ashamed of such a course; now sir it is very doubtful whether you were elected by a majority of the votes cast three years ago, and now when a clear and desisive majority against you *you* get up a plea of incompetancy against your more successfull competitor; *Why I never knew or heard that you were a Solomon.*

If you are in possesion of superior talents and education you have been very saving of them in our district; *Therefore* I would simply *say* to you that the best thing that you could do at present and before it is forever *too late*, is to stop the proceedings at once; suppose Mr. Long three ago had entered a protest against you and pursued the same course that you are doing; do you suppose for one moment that the freemen of Cumberland county would have sustained him in such a course and elevated him the Honorable position he now fills, *no sir they would have treated him with utter contempt.*

Yours &c.
T. P. BLAIR.

To set at rest once for all this unworthy and disgraceful business, we state authoritatively that Mr. SWARTZ will continue to discharge the duties of his office until he shall have been legally displaced, which we take it, will not be until his successor has been duly elected at the commencement of the next regular term. And we adjure all good citizens, who have the interest of the school system at heart to lend him their aid in the work.

STATE OF PARTIES.

A short time ago we were confronted by the ugly fact that every one of the ten rebel States had arrayed itself against the proposed amendment to the national Constitution, and in view of this ugly fact the copperhead organs constantly asked us what we proposed to do to get rid of this "dead lock," as the New York World termed it. On a calm review of the situation, we concluded that there was no necessity of our doing anything, and so said. If the rebel States chose to go unrepresented until after the ensuing Presidential election, they might enjoy that pleasure without incommoding us in any way, and then be gratified with the rule of a real Republican successor to Andrew Johnson as President.

This panacea appears to be producing a decided effect at the south. The Governor of Alabama has sent a *special* message to the Legislature of that State, stating that the "radicals" are determined at all hazards to enforce their terms of restoration, and that as the cardinal principle seems to be favorable action on the constitutional amendment, he recommends its ratification. Of course such a message caused a prodigious sensation at once, both Houses of the Legislature being opposed to ratification:—Pending the consideration of the message the House adjourned, and the Senate referred it to the Committee on Federal Relations.

As the Governor refers to what he calls events of the most vital character as now transpiring, relative to the status of the rebellious commonwealths, we infer that he has lately heard from Washington, as the elections, notwithstanding their overwhelming results, failed to produce on him any visible effect. When we reflect upon the movements at Washington, and the actual condition of things, we can have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to what has caused this change of front; for the influences are apparent enough to any one. From what has already transpired, the President and his friends have seen clearly enough that unless something shall be done right speedily, every bit of his patronage will be swept beyond his reach, and that he will be left powerless to help himself.

To the Democrats who have rushed so greedily into office, this prospect of being ousted is so far from being pleasant, that for their own parts they stand ready to agree to negro suffrage, or anything else that will prevent a general change and bring their southern friends into Congress again. On his part, the President, while he does not care a great deal about the sufferings of these anxious followers, is yet fully awake to the value of his patronage in influencing delegate elections and nominations for the Presidency. Moreover, Johnson knows, without any prompting, that unless these rebel States shall be able to regain their representation in Congress their votes for President will not be counted, so that even if he were to be nominated his election would be hopeless.

Here, then, are very powerful reasons to induce the President and his friends to endeavor to get the rebel States to do the only thing that will bring them back into Congress, that, is, to ratify the constitutional amendments, and we cannot doubt that word has been sent from Washington that a change of front must be made. The peculiar reception of the Governor's message by the Alabama Legislature is not very encouraging for the ratification. It may be all very well for the Democratic office-holders, and for the President himself, to be looking after their own interests in this way. But the southern oligarchs do not fancy shelving their own political prospects by ratifying the amendment. Still if they see that in no other way can they hope to get their States restored, they may imitate the example of the Governor of Alabama, and make a merit of necessity.

Governor Geary's Inauguration.

John W. Geary, Governor elect of this Commonwealth, will be inaugurated and assume the responsibilities of that office on the 15th proximo. Inasmuch as he was elected to that high and responsible position at a time when the political parties of the country were engaged in a strife of no less importance than that which was tried by force of arms in the late struggle between the two sections of the country and the result proved the same, it is proper and benefitting us as loyal men, true to the instinct of those principles of right and justice which prompted us to action in that memorable campaign, that we show our gratitude for the glorious victory which perched upon our banners by the election of our favorite candidate at the expense of the death and utter ruin of the copperhead party of Pennsylvania.

We know of no better way in which to do this than by giving our presence at the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol on the date above mentioned. It is an undeniable fact that the election of Geary was the death of copperheadism in this Commonwealth. And as that party had very few *real friends* this side of Mason & Dixon's line it would be base ingratitude to leave its despicable carcass to decay without a decent burial. Then let our people, soldiers in particular, turn out in large force, go to Harrisburg and join in the final burial ceremonies of that old political organization which has "sunk to rise no more, forever."

Government Securities Abroad

It will be remembered that during the recent campaign, we made frequent appeals to our readers so to vote as to increase the value of their Government bonds, and we are happy to know that these appeals had the desire effect with many who are not in the habit of voting the Republican ticket. We want no better evidence of their intelligence and their patriotism.

United States securities heretofore have been in great demand in Germany, and the extract we copy below indicates very clearly what would have been the effect if the Copperheads had been triumphant. A letter from the Hamburg says of the effect caused by the late American elections in Germany:

"The intelligence just received from America of the overthow of the Presidential party in the North American elections, has had the effect of greatly stimulating business in American securities, which had become very tame, and caused decided rise. The stagnation which previously prevailed in these very favorite investments was caused by a general apprehension that the American Republic was on the brink of a new revolution. Our German press is almost without exception opposed to President Johnson, and their views are shared by our business men. It was for this reason that the defeat of the Administration excited great satisfaction."

The moral to be learned from the above is this: Stand by the men who were true to the country in the time of its peril, and in no possible contingency commit its interests to the keeping of those who are in sympathy with its deadliest enemies.

CANADIAN JOURNALISTS are indignant at the idea of censuring the people of the Province for having concealed John H. Surratt. These journalists assert that the people of [illegible] they aided Surratt to escape; and if they had the same thing to do over again they would frustrate the efforts of the American detectives to take the man. It is somewhat strange that the papers which thus glory in the conduct of the people of Canada who aided the escape of the murderer, are dreadfully exercised because the people of the United States do not all turn police officers to arrest and deliver up Fenians to Canadian vengeance. We live in a hearty hope of being some day able to repay Canada both for her conduct towards us before, during and since the defeat of the slaveholders' rebellion.

By the last census the population of Pennsylvania was 2,905,215. By the usual ratio of voters to the entire population we estimate the entire number. At the late election for Governor 507,370 votes were cast. Allowing one vote for every six and a half of the people, this would give 3,883,000 as our present population, an increase say in eight years of 976,000. By the same method New York appears to have gained 702,000 in the same period. This would give to these two States a population of eight and a half millions—an increase of one million and three quarters.

THE PITTSBURG REPUBLIC places the name of Andrew Johnson at the head of its columns as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. In 1868, March the 4th, Johnson will retire from Washington more despised, if possible, than did James Buchanan in 1864. We venture the assertion that not another Copperhead organ in the State will evince a hardihood similar to that displayed in this connection by the *Republic.*

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Withdrawal of Col. Forney.

It is well known to our readers that Col. JOHN W. FORNEY has been a prominent candidate for the seat in the United States Senate to be made vacant by the expiration of the traitor COWAN'S term.

Col. FORNEY'S great abilities and invaluable service to the Union party gave him strong claims upon its support, and had he not withdrawn from the lists, he would have been supported by many influential friends and admirers. Feeling, however, that his withdrawal might resolve some of the complications, which now environ the canvas, Col. FORNEY has written the following manly and patriotic letter to his friend Senator WORTHINGTON:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1866.

My Dear Sir: Since I wrote you yesterday I have carefully considered the several suggestions I ventured to make in regard to the election of a Senator to Congress from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March, 1867; and every moments additional reflection strengthens my conviction that it is the duty of every sincere member of the great Republican Union party to sink all personal aspirations for the purpose of obtaining the services of a statesman who will most faithfully and fearlessly defend the Radical principles which, after the most thorough political canvass in our history, gave us so commanding a victory in this State on the 9th of October last. With no disposition to underrate others, I am free to say that I think the election of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, as the successor of Mr. Cowan, would promote lasting harmony in our political household, and would unquestionably secure to the State and nation a champion of those great principles of matchless experience, integrity and courage. This remarkable man, notwithstanding his great age, constantly exhibits all the intellectual vigor of his prime, and while we are daily admonished of the wisdom and the justice of the remedies he suggested nearly two years ago, we are constrained to admit that if they had been adopted many of the deplorable results of Presidential perfidy would not now be dishonoring and disturbing the land. It is the simple truth to add that the sentiments and suggestions of Thaddeus Stevens triumphed more completely in Pennsylvania in the recent election, and contributed more powerfully to that triumph than the sentiment and suggestions of any living statesman. The great Republican Union organization including as it does hundreds of thousands of his former political opponents, frankly accepts and gratefully acknowledges him as its most conspicuous leader. If we in Pennsylvania elevate him to the position of Senator we simply respond to the general desire of our political friends in other States; and in doing this I believe we would do what any one of them would do for such a man within their own borders. Would it not be a happy termination to an illustrious life—never so illustrious as during the successful overthrow of that dangerous institution which more than half a century ago, Thaddeus Stevens was among the first and boldest to oppose—if Pennsylvania, through her Union Republican Legislature, voluntarily tendered him the only high office she has in her immediate gift? Impressed by these considerations I feel that I am discharging a simply duty in asking you to withdraw my name should it be presented in the Union caucus as a candidate for the United States Senator.

Thanking you most cordially for the expression of your willingness to give me your vote for that high office, I remain,

Very truly, your greatful friend,
J. W. FORNEY.

Hon. WILMER WORTHINGTON, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate, on Tuesday, of last week, the Committee on Territories reported favorably upon the bill for the admission of Colorado. Mr. Fessenden stated that the Finance Committee had not yet had time to consider the Tariff bill. The Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire what additional legislation is necessary to provide for the succession of the President's office in case of the death or disability of all those upon whom it may now devolve by the Constitution or the laws.—The Finance Committee reported a bill suspending the payment of money as compensation to persons claiming the service or labor of colored volunteers or drafted men.—The bill relating to suffrage in the District of Columbia was then taken up, and was debated by Messrs Anthony, Williams, Morril, Cowan, Wade, Yates, Wilson and Johnson upon an amendment to strike out the word male. No vote was taken.

The House of Representatives received and referred to the Reconstruction Committee, the credentials of Alexander H. Jones, of the Seventh District of North Carolina. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization. Passed—yeas 123; nays 31. A bill to prevent the reception and counting of illegal electoral votes in the election of President and Vice President was also reported. It provides that the lately rebellious States shall not be represented in the electoral college until the law-making power shall declare that they are restored to their political relations to the Union. A lengthy discussion upon the bill ensued, and then the bill was postponed until Thursday. A bill to repeal the neutrality laws was reported, and was referred to the Committe on Foreign Affairs. The Judiciary Committee also reported a bill providing that persons guilty of treason or other capital offences, may at any time be convicted, tried and punished therefor. Considerable discussion ensued upon the bill, and Mr. Stevens made a lengthy speech. Mr. Ingersoll asked leave to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of coin and bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury, but objection was made. The bill to regulate appointments to and removals from office was taken up. There was an extended discussion, and after the adoption of some amendments to the first section, and the insertion of an amendment of Mr. Stevens, disqualifying any office holder for one year any appointee rejected by the Senate the bill went over for a day. The Committee on Appropriations reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending January 30, 1867.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday, of last week Mr. Wilson gave notice of an intention to introduce a bill to amend the act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. Resolutions of thanks to Cyrus W. Field were introduced, and were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A resolution asking the President whether any officer rejected by the Senate had been allowed to discharge the duties of the office during the recess was adopted. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up, the pending question being the amendment to strike out the word "male." The debate was continued by Messrs. Brown, Davis, Sprague, Buckalew, Doolittle and Pomeroy. The motion to strike out "male" was disagreed to—yeas 9, nays 37. Mr. Dixon offered a proviso, "that no person who has not heretofore voted in the the District shall be permitted to vote until he shall be able, at the time of offering to vote, to read, and also to write his own name." Messrs. Hendricks and Saulsbury then spoke on the bill. Adjourned.

The House of representatives took up the bill from the Senate repealing the act of April, 1799, so as to prevent treason and capital offences from being barred by the statute of limitation. A debate followed, and was participated in by Messrs. Jenckes, Rogers and Wilson. The bill was then recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. A bill authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on officers of the army on account of gallant, meritorious or faithful conduct in the volunteer service prior to appointment in the United States army, was passed. The bill for the registration of appointments to and removals from offices was debated, and was then laid over for a day. The United States Senate on Thursday passed a bill to amend the act to provide for the safety of passengers. It relieves vessels from the obligation of carrying friction matches in fire proof safes. Mr. Yates offered a bill providing that notice of the adoption of the constitutional amendment by the States shall be given to the Secretary of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and when three-fourths of the States ratify the same, the result shall be announced by the President of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Wade introduced a bill providing that thereafter the Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Register of Wills in Washington shall be appointed by the Supreme Court. The District of Columbia Suffrage bill was taken up, the question being on the Dixon amendment disqualifying any person who cannot read and write. The debate was continued by Messrs. Cowan, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Wilson, Hendricks, Lane, and Sumner. The amendment was disagreed to. After some verbal amendments the bill was passed. Adjourned.

The House of Representatives received and referred to the Reconstruction Committee the credentials of Mr. Wiley, of the second district of Alabama. The Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a southern overland mail route from San Francisco via Los Angelos to Memphis. A bill instructing the direct tax Commissioner in insurrectionary districts to impose the fifty per cent. penalty, and ten per cent. per annum interest on unpaid taxes, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to re-establish civil government in North Caroline, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. A resolution for a recess from December 20 to January 3 was adopted. A bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture was introduced, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Secretary of War was directed, by resolution, to furnish any information in his possession relative to the New Orleans riots. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. In Committee of the Whole on the President's message, Mr. Ward, of New York, made a speech. Adjourned.

The United States Senate, on Friday, passed with amendments, the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill providing that Agricultural and Mechanical College scrips shall be receivable in payment of pre-emption claims. Referred. Mr. Wilson, a bill for the establishment of a library in Washington for the use of the government employees. A motion to take up the bill for the admission of Nebraska caused some debate between Messrs. Poland, Wade, Sumner, Hendricks, Buckalew, Yates, Saulsbury, and Doolittle, and was finally agreed to by a vote of 21 yeas to 11 nays. The bill was then read, and there was another debate between Messrs. Brown, Wade, Sherman, and Hendricks. The subjects went over. The resolution for an adjournment during the holidays was concurred in. An Executive session was held. Adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, a bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from Washington to Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Springfield was introduced, and referred to the Post-office Committee. Another bill for a similar object was offered, and took a like reference. A bill authorizing the payment of $60,000 in compound-interest notes to Ober, Nanson & Co., of New York, for that amount which was lost by the sinking of the Great Republic, was passed. Mr. Julian introduced a bill to provide civil governments for the districts lately in rebellion. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A memorial from the loyal people of Louisiana asking Congress to establish, under the government of the United States, a government for that State, was referred to the Select Committee on New Orleans Riots. The Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were concurred in. The Senate bill to regulate suffrage in the District of Columbia was passed—yeas 118, nays 46. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wentworth made a speech. The Committee on Appropriations reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations bill. Mr. Maynard asked leave to introduce a resolution to except Tennessee from the resolution authorizing the rejection of all claims for damages to property in rebel States during the war, but objection was made. Adjourned until Monday.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, the proceedings of a meeting of loyal citizens of Norfolk, Va., asking for a reorganization of the government of Virginia, were presented. Mr. Cowan presented a petition for an increased tariff for the protection of manufacturers of silk fabrics. The Military Committee reported the House bill authorizing a contract for an equestrian statue of Lieutenant General Scott, from guns captured in Mexico, to be placed on his grave at West Point. The bill to repeal the annuity section of the Confiscation act was taken up, and was debated by Messrs. Trumbull and Johnson. The bill then went over and the Nebraska bill came up in order.—Mr. Hendricks spoke against the bill. Mr. Brown gave notice of a proposed amendment. The bill was then postponed, and the Amnesty bill was again taken up, but was not finally acted upon. The death of Senator Wright was announced, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring that it will give unfaltering support to the Executive department of the government to vindicate the time honored policy of the republic against foreign armed intervention which tends to the destruction of constitutional liberty on this continent, and especially commends the tone of the national voice in reference to the republic of Mexico. Adopted. A resolution instructing the Banking Committee to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing the national bank currency as speedily as the same can be done without injustice to the banks was rejected—yeas 65, nays 68.—Several other resolutions on financial subjects were laid on the table. A resolution making it the duty of the Postmaster General to allow Senators and Representatives to examine all papers and recommendations for office, went over in consequence of the expiration of the morning hour. A message was received from the President inclosing the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the resolutions congratulating him on his escape from assassination. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire whether the good offices of the United States should not be employed, if practicable, in restoring peace in the States of South America. A joint resolution prohibiting the former issue of agricultural scrip to States lately in rebellion was passed. The Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire into the case of a negro sentenced to be sold as a slave at Annapolis, and also to report what legislation is necessary to protect loyal citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property in the lately rebellious States, except Tennessee. A suspension of the rules for the introduction of a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether any acts had been done by any officer of the United States government which in the contemplation of the constitution are high crimes and misdemeanors was refused—yeas 88, nays 49. A resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the laws of Congress for the assessment and collection of direct taxes in the lately rebellious States, and for the seizure and sale of forfeited and abandoned lands, have been faithfully executed, was adopted. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a resolution that it be recommended to the Executive department of the government that the friendly offices of this government be offered for the promotion of peace and harmony in South America, which was adopted. In Committee of the whole, Mr. Hise, of Kentucky, made a speech against the power of Congress to territorialize the Southern States. Adjourned.

Town and County Matters.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.—The custom of *releasing the employees* in printing offices during the Holiday week, has been sanctioned by annual observance from time immemorial; and we do but simple justice alike to editor and "devil" when we announce that we shall not depart this year from the good old custom. We have much to be thankful for in the year that is past, and now, that the yule-tide is upon us with its family gatherings around the festive board, let us not forget the unfortunate poor, nor fail to share graciously of our abundance.

GEN. GOUCHER desires us to inform his patrons and friends that he will be on hand on New Year day, with a beautiful and appropriate poetical address. We know that our friends will appreciate his effusion and give him tangible evidence thereof.

BANKS TO BE CLOSED ON CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.—We are requested to state that the Banks of this Borough will be closed on Christmas and New Year days. Those of our friends who should be so unfortunate as to have notes maturing on either of those days will "make a note of it" that the same must be arranged the preceding day.

The Rev. Mr. MCLEAN's lecture announced for Tuesday evening last, was unavoidably postponed, and will be given this (Friday) evening. The lecture will be succeeded by a poem on light, by the same gentleman.

MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of John Clare, for the murder of Henry B. Grove, (formerly of Carlisle, Pa.), was concluded in the Baltimore Circuit Court, yesterday, as far as the examination of witnesses is concerned. The argument by counsel was to commence at ten o'clock to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—On Friday evening last at a meeting of the Town Council, the following ordinances were adopted:

An ordinance providing for the extension and grading of North street to the Poor House road. An ordinance providing for the extension and grading of College street south to the line of South street, Pomfret and South streets, west to the extension of College street. An ordinance was passed providing that all retailers of coal shall have the same weighed on the market scales before delivering it to purchasers. The ordinance committee was directed to report an ordinance to the next meeting of council, requiring all vendors of butter in our market have the same weighed and stamped by the clerk of the market, previous to exposing the same for sale.

HAVERSTICKS' TEMPLE OF WONDERS is now open for the inspection of all. If you have any notion (and who has'nt?) of buying a christmas gift for friend or relative, this is the place to get it. We intended to enumerate a few of the many hundreds of useful and beautiful articles which crowd shelves and cases in their establishment, but reflection convinces us that nothing like justice could be done in a cursory notice, and we must content ourselves with advising our readers one and all to go, and see for themselves.

J. W. EBY, Executor of JAMES HOFFER, dec'd, sold on Tuesday last the large brick residence on West Pomfret street to Mr. J. H. BOSLER, for $6,000

FIRE.—On Wednesday night last a stable belonging to Dr. Kieffer was destroyed by fire. Two horses, a carriage and a quantity of hay, etc. were burned. The fire then spread to a wooden building in the rear of the house occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Miles, where it was extinguished leaving the latter building almost a wreck. We are sorry to learn that Dr. Kieffer was severely burned about the head while endeavoring to remove his horses.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

GROCERIES.—C. L. HALBERT has just assorted and arranged his Christmas invoices of new and fresh family groceries, and he invites everybody to come and examine his stock. The finest sugars, coffees, teas, syrups, meats, cranberries, spices, queensware &c. &c., can be found in his store and can be purchased at most reasonable figures. His segars and tobacco are of the most approved brands and will give eminent satisfaction to lovers of the weed.

GAS LIGHT FOR EVERYBODY.—We have upon our table one of Andrews' gas generating, no-chimney lamps. It is a unique affair and is a decided improvement on the old fashioned smoky chimneys, besides being a considerable saving in the expense. Another incalculable advantage of Andrews' invention is that the lamp can be carried about without danger of being extinguised by a draught of air. Messrs. J. H. VANCE and G. B. Jarrett are the authorized agents for the sale of these lamps and their headquarters are at the Cornan House.

We stepped into the store of WM. BLAIR & SON the other day and were considerably enlightened as to the character and extent of the business being done at that establishment. A wholesale trade in groceries queensware &c. has been established and is growing so rapidly that it bids fair to exceed the most sanguine expectations. Many of the smaller towns in this as well as the adjoining counties of Adams, York and Perry are supplied entirely from this establishment, the dealers there finding that their purchases can be made on quite as good terms as in the large cities. The wholesale trade at this house is not permitted to interfere with but on the contrary facilities the retail business, and our readers have but to consult the weekly notices which appear in the HERALD, to be convinced that housekeepers can be supplied with about everything they need of the very best quality and at moderate prices.

LIFE INSURANCE.—The following paragraphs are from a little pamphlet issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York:

Another Company, the ÆTNA, makes a much cleaner thing of it. It has nominally a Capital Stock of $150,000, paid for by Stock Holders. These notes are being gradually paid up by Dividends made from profits out of Policy Holders! In the last Massachusetts Report the Company showed $80,000 of this Stock yet unpaid. Western Policy-Holders are therefore contributing not only to the payment of an annual interest on $150,000 Capital Stock, but are actually paying for the Stock itself, thus enriching the pockets of a few Hartford gentlemen, who undoubtedly enjoy the joke.

The system of the Mutual Life is free from all these objections. It is strictly and entirely mutual. It makes its dividends annually, and pays them at the end of each and every year. Its assets are not inflated, nor its strength weakened by any doubtful premium notes or stockholders' notes. Doubtful securities find no place in its list of Cash Assets. It charges its Policy Holders no interest, and furnishes insurance at exact cost.

SAM'L. K. HUMRICH is agent for the Mutual Life of New York. Office No. 26 West Main Street. He will be glad to exhibit official reports establishing the truth of the above.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETIES.—The advancing season has brought with it the usual bustle among the students of Dickinson College, preparatory to leaving for their homes and spending their holidays amidst domestic cheer and comfort.

The Anniversaries of the two literary societies for this year did not fall below the general average and with a few exceptions the speakers acquitted themselves creditably. Mr. Wahl, of the Union Philosophical Society, and Mr. McKeehan of the Belles-Lettres, are both young gentlemen of fine literary abilities and seemed to have a high appreciation of the honorable position for which they had been chosen. The efforts of each were a glowing tribute to the judgment of those who selected them.

The Music by the Garrison Band was of course good, but entirely unadapted to the hall as has frequently been noticed on former occasions, it being so loud as to produce an unpleasantly jarring effect upon the audience. The Prayer by Dr. Johnson, on either occasion was short and in his usual appropriate language.

The exercises of the U. P. Society on Monday evening were opened by the Anniversary address of Mr. Wahl, who was easy and graceful in delivery, articulation good and gestures perhaps a little too frequent. The usual words of advice and encouragement were spoken to the students of the Grammor School. The address to the Belles-Lettres was brief and courteous. In addressing the Union the disrupted condition of the country was contrasted with the continued harmony of the society. One omission we noticed and this was the failure to name the dead, who certainly deserve that much prominence. This may have been through want of information.

Mr. Smead appeared as the advocate of female suffrage. He could see no reason why, on an intelligence basis, woman should be excluded from the polls. He was very generally applauded for sustaining a weak, even though it were a fair cause, so ably and eloquently. Speeches were made by Messrs. Beatty, Slaps and Buckey who are Juniors and have not had the advantage of the Senior year. The latter gentleman is quite youthful, but impressed the audience favorably.

Mr. Sterrett had the last speech. His subject was Progress in treating which he noticed the changes to which the human mind is subject. His speech was logical and well delivered.

Compassion for one speaker on the Union Scheme, who clipped several sentences *verbatim* from a speech of Henry Clay, prevents us from exposing him.

The exercises of the Belles-Lettres were held on Tuesday evening. Mr. McKeehan after giving a brief history of fiction, held that its office is a noble one and has a tendency to exalt the mind. In his address to the Belles-Lettres the death of Fairfax Oaks Mills was beautifully and pathetically alluded to. This was the most impressive point of his address. Mr. Mills it will be remembered was a member of the present Senior Class, who died a short time ago, to the regret of the whole College.

W. P. Davis spoke of Crime, and opposed capital punishment. Mr. Davis showed that he had read Blackstone to some effect. His speech was a good one and was delivered in an earnest, animated manner. This gentleman has much reason to congratulate himself. Messrs. Goucher, O. Williams, J. Graham and Williamson all fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of their friends.

We wish a happy Christmas to the young gentlemen who have been the subjects of this criticism and thank them for the pleasure which their literary entertainments have afforded us.

THE ATLANTIC FOR JANUARY.—The ATLANTIC MONTHLY enters on its nineteenth volume with an array of distinguished names and sterling articles that promise well for the coming year. The January number contains the first instalment of Dr. Holmes's story, "The Guardian Angel," in which will be found the same old charm that so fascinated the readers of the *Autocrat, The Professor, Elsie Venner*; a humorous story in verse, by James Russell Lowell; a graphic sketch of Henry Ward Beecher's church, with some pertinent reflections upon modern church-going, by James Parton; a legend in verse, told as only Whittier can tell it; a poem entitled "Terminus," (on Growing Old,) by R. W. Emerson; a spirited and faithful translation of the contest between Achilles and Agamemnon, from the First Book of the Iliad, by W. C. Bryant.—Mr. Higginson contributes a Plea for Culture; Trowbridge furnishes another of his attractive stories under the title, The Man who stole a Meeting-House; Bayard Taylor tells a characteristic story of The Strange-Friend; Mr. Shanly gives a humorous sketch of Capillary Freaks; E. C. Stedman offers a poem on Pan in Wall Street; and Walter Mitchell describes the Kingdom of Infancy. The story of Katharine Morne, by the author of "Herman," is continued. Topics of current political interest are thoroughly treated,—the Causes for which a President can be Impeached are lucidly set forth, and Frederick Douglass makes a powerful Appeal to Congress for Impartial Suffrage. The number closes with notices of several popular new publications.

JOHN SMITH.—This individual—concerning whose whereabouts the newspaper of the country have been so much exercised—arrived in Harrisburg last evening. He immediately proceeded to the Mayor's office, announced his arrival, and applied for a night's lodging, which was granted him. This morning John appeared before the Mayor, and stated that he had come from Lebanon, and that he was going to Carlisle. He was recognized as a member of the corps of bummers who "swing around a circle" that embraces within its limits Easton, Allentown, Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Frederick City, and other places. These individuals manage to live by begging food, and lodging in the poor houses, jails, station houses, &c. In order that John Smith might be deterred from visiting this city again, the Mayor committed him to prison