

DEATH OF SLAVERY.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 21. The hour has come! The proposed Amendment to the Constitution immediately abolished and forever prohibiting slavery comes up for final decision.

Archibald M'Allister, Dem., of the XVIIIth Pennsylvania District, reads a beautiful paper, in which he justifies his change of vote, and casts his ballot against the corner stone of the Rebellion.

12:45—William H. Miller of Pennsylvania, XIVth District (who was beaten at the last election by George F. Miller, Union) espouses pro-slavery Democracy, and insists on keeping his party foot on the niggers.

The galleries are getting crowded, the floor of the House filling up. Anson Herrick, Democrat, IXth District of New York, next gives frank and statesmanlike reasons why he has changed his views, and shall change his vote.

In the midst of the speaking, and that buzzing which always characterizes a critical vote upon a great question, it is whispered that three Rebel Peace Commissioners, Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, are on their way here—that they were at City Point last night.

1:30 P.M.—The crowd increases. Senators, Heads of Bureaus, prominent civilians and distinguished strangers, fill the spaces outside of the circle.

The interest becomes intense. The disruption of the Democratic party now going on is watched with satisfaction and joy upon the Republican side of the House; anxiety and gloom cover the obstinate body-guard of Slavery, whose contracting lines break with the breaking up of their party.

James S. Brown, Democrat, of Wisconsin, epitomely indicates his intention to vote against Freedom. Aaron Harding, of Kentucky, a "Border-State Unionist," bless the work! makes a melancholy effort to poke fun at young Democratic converts, and runs the struggling nigger back under the protection of the sacred Constitution.

Martin Kalbfleisch, Democrat of Brooklyn, reads a long pro-slavery composition, which excites little attention and no interest.

3 P.M.—The hour for voting has arrived, and the fact is announced by the Speaker. Mr. Kalbfleisch is only at the 22d page of his composition, and begs to be excused through six pages more. His request is granted with much reluctance.

The galleries are wonderfully crowded, and women are invading the reporters' seats. The Supreme Court and the Senate appear to have been transferred bodily to the floor of the House.

3:20 P.M.—A motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table assumes the character of a test vote. The most earnest attention is given to the call of the roll. Division lists appear on all sides, and members, reporters, and spectators devote themselves to keeping tally.

Of course the attempt to table the amendment will fail; but there are not votes enough to pass the bill. Absentees drop in; one "aye," one "no." The roll called over by the Reading Clerk, but the count has already been declared in whispers through the House—57 ayes, 111 noes. It is not tabbed.

3:30 P.M.—Question is taken now on the motion to reconsider the vote of last session, by which the proposed amendment was lost for want of two-thirds. The House vote to reconsider, ayes 112, nays 57.

Now commence efforts to stave off the final vote. Robert Mallory, [Dem.] of Ky., with a menace as to what course he should decide to pursue, appeals to Mr. Ashley to let the vote go over till tomorrow. Other Democrats clamor for this delay.

Mr. Ashley refuses and stands firm, this being the accepted time and the day of salvation.

The final vote begins. Down the roll we go to James E. English, [Dem.] of Connecticut, who votes "aye." A burst of applause greets this unexpected result and the interest becomes thrilling. The

Speaker's hammer falls heavily, and restores silence.

Clerk—"John Ganson." "Aye." Applause again, repressed again by the Speaker. Angry calls among the Democrats and great irritation of feeling.

Clerk—"Wells A. Hutchens." "Aye." A stir of astonishment in the reporter's gallery.

"William Bradford." "Aye." A movement of satisfaction all over the House.

"John B. Steele." "Aye." Wonder and pleasure are manifested.

"Dwight Townsend." "No." "Ah, if Harry Stebbins had been well enough to stay, that vote had not been given," said a Senator.

Clerk—"Schuyler Colfax." "Aye." The voting is done. Swift pencils run up the division lists. "One hundred and nineteen to fifty-six!" Hurrah! Seven more than two thirds!

The Clerk whispers the result to the Speaker. The Speaker announces to the House what the audience quickly interpreted to be the MIGHTY FACT THAT THE 38TH AMERICAN CONGRESS HAD ABOLISHED AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The tumult of joy that broke out was vast, thundering and uncontrollable. Representatives and auditors on the floor, soldiers and spectators in the gallery, Senators and Supreme Court Judges, women and pages, gave way to the excitement of the most august and important event in American Legislation and American History since the Declaration of Independence.

God bless the 38th Congress! The work done in securing the passage of this bill has been immense. It has taken the labor of an entire month, eight and day, to secure the majority which to-day so delighted the friends of freedom and of humanity, and so astounded the allies of slavery.

To two Republicans in particular does the nation owe a debt of gratitude—to James M. Ashley, of Toledo, Ohio, and Augustus Frank, of Warsaw, New York. They held the laboring oar.

The Democrats were sure of defeating the measure by a large majority up to noon; indeed, they felt sure of it up to the final voting. The Republicans were not sure of success till last night.

Three batteries of regular artillery have just saluted the grand result with a hundred guns, in the heart of the city.—New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1. The vote upon the Senate joint resolution to abolish slavery was taken yesterday. The following is the resolution and the vote:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, viz:

"ARTICLE 18TH—SECTION I. Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

The vote on the passage of the joint resolution is as follows:

YEAS—Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin, (Mich.) Baldwin, (Mass.) Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Brownell, Brown, (W. Va.) A. W. Clark, F. Clarke, Cobb, Coffroth, Colfax, Cole, Criswell, Davis, (Md.) Davis, (N. Y.) Dewees, Denning, Dixon, Donnelly, Briggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Frank, Ganson, Garfield, Goodrich, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Herrick, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iowa.) Hubbard, (Conn.) Hulburd, Hutchins, Iversen, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg, (Mich.) Kellogg, (N. Y.) King, Kipox, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, M'Allister, M'Bride, M'Clurg, M'Indoe, Miller, (N. Y.) Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, (N. Y.) Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Noron, Odell, O'Neil, Orin, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall, (Ky.) Rice, (Mo.) Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Sloan, (Wis.) Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Steel, (N. Y.) Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne, (Ill.) Washburne, (Mass.) Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, Worthington, Yeaman.—119.

NAYS—J. C. Allen, W. J. Allen, Ancona, Bliss, Brooks, Chandler, Clay, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgeron, Eldridge, Finck, Glider, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris, (Md.) Harris, (Ill.) Holman, Johnson, (Pa.) Johnson, (O.) Kalbfleisch, Kernan, Knapp, Law, Long, Mallory, Miller, (Pa.) Morris, [O.] J. Morrison, Noble, O'Neill, [O.] Pendleton, Perry, Pruyn, Randall, [Pa.] Robinson, Ross, Scott, Steele, (N. J.) Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweet, Townsend, Wadsworth, Ward, G. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Benj. Wood, F. Wood.—50.

The absentees, or those not voting, are Messrs Leazar of Pennsylvania, Leblond of Ohio, Marcy of New Hampshire, M'Dowell of Indiana, M'Kenney of Ohio,

Middleton of New Jersey, and Voorhees of Indiana.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried, amidst the greatest confusion, by a vote of 121 yeas to 24 nays.

PEACE THROUGH WAR.

Whatever may have been the ulterior purpose of the Rebels in soliciting the recent conference with President Lincoln, and whatever may be the ultimate fruits of that conference, it is now certain that the immediate result is fertility and disappointment. All questions of etiquette and ceremony were happily put aside, and for four hours the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, supported by the senior member of his Cabinet, discussed freely, earnestly, and courteously, with three deputed representatives of the intellect and force of the Rebellion, the rival assumptions of the Union and of its assailants, anxious to discover or to devise some ground whereon these could be so far reconciled as to arrest bloodshed and restore Peace to our country.

Our information leaves no room for doubt that the President not only eagerly sought but confidently expected to achieve a pacification before returning to Washington. This expectation was not realized, though ingenuity was exhausted and no practicable concession withheld in his efforts to attain the desired end. No question concerning Slavery was seriously interposed—no collateral or subordinate issue precluded the present achievement of Peace. The one role, sufficient obstacle which the President encountered and could not overcome was this:

The Rebels required of him an immediate, unqualified cessation of hostilities, leaving in abeyance all questions concerning the integrity of the Union and the rightful authority of its Government over the several States; which the President courteously, promptly, decidedly apprised them that he was neither authorized nor disposed to concede. And thus the conference terminated.

Now we firmly believe that the great body of the Southern People, when correctly informed with regard to these rival propositions, will refuse to sustain the Rebel chiefs in their mad schemes of class aggrandizement at the expense of the life-blood of the masses; but it must be considered that Military coercion and terrorism are so potent and so omnipresent at the South, that, even in those portions of North Carolina which are four to one for the Union, none dare openly denounce or resist the Rebellion. If the Confederate chiefs at Richmond see fit to sustain the positions taken by their deputies—and we must presume that they will until they openly evince an adverse purpose—there must be more fighting, not to subjugate but to liberate the Southern people, who were first scolded, bullied, terrorized into rebellion, and then told "You have now no choice. The Yankees are coming to devastate your homes, outrage your families, and strip you of all you possess. Defend your houses and firesides!" And tens of thousands are this day fighting against their country only because they have been duped into believing that thus only can they defend and preserve all that they hold dear.

This monstrous delusion the President has done much to dispel by his attendance on and bearing at the Hampton Roads Conference, and we thank him heartily therefore. He has fastened more clearly on the Rebel chiefs the responsibility of a continuance of wholesale carnage and devastation. He has made it plain to the impartial world, as it will gradually be made plain to the Southern masses, that these can have Peace on the simple condition of fidelity to their country and obedience to her laws. And this knowledge, slowly diffused at first, will gradually detach all but the aristocracy from the desperate fortunes of the death-struck Rebellion.

Now, then, let the People of the loyal States rally with enthusiastic energy to the support of their Government. Let the thinned ranks of our gallant armies be promptly filled, not by bounty jumping thieves and perjurers, but by men who love and would gladly serve their country. Let the Treasury be likewise filled by generous subscriptions to the loans now open, so that the war may be prosecuted with ample means and appliances, and not suffered to drag as at times it has done. Let every one contribute as he may to invigorate the National arm, and we shall very soon have achieved a substantial, honorable and enduring Peace. With full ranks and a full Treasury, sixty days will suffice to stamp out the last embers of the Rebellion and secure us a country shielded evermore from the perils of Disunion and Treason.—Tribune.

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larger beer saloons, when there were no many better places in New York than I might describe. When I told her that a ride cost five cents, and a glass of beer fifty cents, and that "the better places" cost \$1.00, she saw the point; and I have since heard that she is taking up a subscription to establish your gossip as a missionary in New York. He'll do as well as most missionaries.—Chambersburg Repository.

Stationary 173 84 Fuel 60 00 Attorney fees for 1863 60 00 Jail and Penitentiary expenses 332 50 Qualification fees 46 05 Court expenses 178 70 Road views 199 00 Public printing 232 00 Wild-cat bounty 6 75 Damages by roads 20 00 Com's expenses to Harrisburg 144 63 C. S. Jones exp'ts to "for com's 41 00 Justices returns 5 52 Clerk of quarter sessions 4 10 Prorogation's fees 17 25 Revenue Stamps 50 50 Interest on Keating bond 68 00 On bond to Isaac Benson 83 53 On bonds to volunteers 4366 69 Interest on bond to J. S. Mann 2 25 Judgment to E. and D. Herr 731 62 " " Wm. Bell 1348 54 On bond to G. G. Golvra 314 61 Repairs on public buildings 4 62 Tending Town Clock 12 60 Incidental expenses 48 62 Pecorier's fees 18 50 Court clerk 4 87 Crooner's inquest 4 87 Clerk for com's at Harrisburg 5 00 Excess of receipts over expenditures 6039 06

269 4 19 We do certify that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of Potter County, for the year 1864 is correct, as appears from the records and vouchers in this Office. Commissioners' Office, Jan. 18, 1865.

R. L. NICHOLS, } Comrs. C. P. KILBOURN, } E. O. ARBRY, } Attest: L. B. COLE, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF POTTER COUNTY on the first day of January A. D. 1865.

To amt of Comrs orders outstanding \$1087 42 To amt of Comrs orders paid 2760 58 To amt of Comrs orders in favor of Warren County Bank 42 81 To amt of Comrs orders in favor of E. & D. Herr 4288 87 To amt of Comrs orders in favor of J. S. Mann 1100 00 To amt of Comrs orders in favor of C. S. Jones 100 00 To amt of Comrs orders in favor of H. J. Olmsted 300 00 Total amount of Comrs orders outstanding 17,429 52

County Fund, To bond to Isaac Benson for the loan of money to raise Yof's \$10000 00 To bond to J. S. Mann, 1865 400 00 To bond to J. S. Mann (since paid) 1000 00 To bond to John Keating 72614 32 To bond to C. S. Jones 3388 60 To bond to H. J. Olmsted (since paid) 300 00 Total amount of County Fund \$87,702 92

RECAPITULATION. Aggregate amount of County indebtedness on the 1st of January 1865 including Bounty and Volunteer Bonds \$105132 44

Aggregate amount of Bounty bonds given for money loaned to pay Volunteers \$16700 50

Aggregate amt of money and Bounty bonds given for Volunteer purposes 104,540 07

By amt of Co. taxes due from un-settled lands for 1864 less Treasurer's per centage \$4117 98

Relief taxes due from un-settled lands for 1864 less Treasurer's per centage 823 19

Taxes due from settled lands and personal property for 1864 for county purposes 1204 81

Relief taxes due from settled lands and personal property for 1864 272 15

Military tax due for 1864 230 50

County tax due from settled land and personal property for 1863 121 38

Relief tax due for 1863 19 11

Military " " 12 00

Special " " 5 87

County tax on settled lands and personal property for previous years 205 85

Relief tax due for previous years 17 50

Military tax due for previous years 26 77

County tax due from settled lands returned as un-settled 61 42

Relief tax due from settled lands returned as un-settled 15 99

Estimated co tax for 1865 8436 00

Relief " " 1859 00

17,429 52

By amt of bounty taxes due from un-settled lands for 1864 16470 82

Bounty taxes due from settled lands and personal property for 1864 10372 57

Bounty tax ret'd as settled 6043 33

Indebtedness over assets 87702 82

Aggregate amount of assets including bounty taxes now outstanding for the year 1864 44701 11

Aggregate amount of indebtedness over assets 195,132 44

NOTE—Aggregate amt of bounty bonds paid and canceled in the year 1864 14685 68

Leaving balance due to volunteers 72614 32

Aggregate amt paid on bonds given for money loaned on the 1st of Jan'y 1865 5308 50

Aggregate amt of Int. paid on same 527 97

Leaving a balance due on bonds for money 11404 60

Aggregate amt paid on money and bounty bonds Jan'y 1, 1865 17,241 07

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