CORWIN.

The death of Thomas Corwin will snap another link uniting the present with the preceding age of our republic. Though a few of our older notables—Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Scott, &c—still remain with us, yet the past fifteen years have witnessed an extraordinary mortality of our eminent public men. John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, John Forsyth, Roger B. Taney, John Catron, Martin Van Buren, Joshua R. Giddings, John Tyler, James H. Hammond, Owen Lovejoy, and ever so many others—to say nothing of War's bloody harvest—it seems clear that our old race of Statesmen are called away to give place to the new, if such there shall prove to be.

Thomas Corwin sprung from a family of Hungarian farmers, who seem to have first settled in New-Jersey, migrating thence to Pennsylvania and to Kentucky ultimately settling in Warren County, O. Thomas was born in 1794 in Kentucky, his father migrating thence to what is now Lebanon, Ohio, in 1798. The son worked on his father's farm till about 20 years old, and (it is said) was a wagoner in the National service in some part of the War of 1812. He enjoyed very slender educational advantages; but commenced the study of law in 1815 and was admitted in 1818. His ability and eloquence as an advocate soon gained him an extensive practice. He was first chosen to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822, serving therein seven years, and was first chosen to Congress in 1830. His district (the Miami) was strongly Whig, and he in hearty sympathy with its politics, having supported Clay for President in '24, Adams in '28, and zealously supporting Clay again in 1832; as he did Gen. Harrison in '36 and '40. In the latter year—Gen. H. having received the Whig nomination at Harrisburg—a certain militia General Crary, who represented Michigan in the House, having made a speech criticising and assailing Gen. Harrison's military career, Mr. Corwin answered it in a vein of mingled humor and sarcasm which has rarely been equaled. The extinction of the unfortunate Michigander was so complete that when old John Quincy Adams casually alluded in debate next day to "the late Mr. Crary" the House fairly shook with the general merriment. Thenceforward, Corwin was the inevitable candidate of the Whigs of Ohio for Governor that Fall, canvassing the State with Gen. Harrison and addressing enormous gatherings in most of the Counties. In the event he was chosen by some 16,000 majority; Gen. Harrison receiving over 23,000 in the Presidential election that soon followed. But two years later, Gov. Corwin, on a reduced poll, was run out by that same Wilson Shannon, whom he had so easily beaten in 1840; the vote standing—Shannon, 129,064; Corwin, 119,621; King (Abolition,) 5,405.

In 1844, the Whigs, on a full poll, again carried the State, giving its Electoral vote to Mr. Clay and sending Mr. Corwin to the U. S. Senate, wherein he made in 1847 a speech against our War in Mexico, thoroughly exposing and reprobating the iniquity of that foray. He served in the senate until Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Presidency, (July, 1850,) when he was called to the head of the Treasury, where he remained till the expiration of Mr. Fillmore's term, when he returned to private life and the practice of law at Lebanon, and was in 1858 returned once more a Representative in Congress by an overwhelming majority; being reelected with but a shadow of opposition, in 1860. On Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidence, he was appointed Minister to Mexico, where he remained until the arrival of Maximillian, when he came home on leave of absence, and did not return remaining in Washington and engaging in the practice of law, but taking a warm interest in public affairs and earnestly cooperating in every effort to restore peace to our country. But the infirmities of advancing years grew steadily upon him, he has been in poor health for months; and his death though sudden will not surprise those whom it will most deeply pain. Having passed man's allotted threescore years and ten, he was fully ripe for the sickle of Death.

Mr. Corwin was a conservative Republican in our modern politics, and a most genial, kindly, generous soul, with a rare fund of wit and humor, and an intimate knowledge of the public men and public events of last forty years. He leaves we believe, a widow and children.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report advocates the repeal of the act of Congress making U.S. notes legal tender, as soon as it can be done consistently with the financial interests of the country, on the ground that Congress has no authority under the Constitution except in great emergencies, to issue notes as money.—He urges the early contraction of the currency, and thinks that Congress cannot cause greater evil by action than by inaction; recommends that the compound interest notes be declared not legal tenders after their maturity; and that he be authorized to sell six per cent. bonds to redeem compound interest and U. S. notes. The public debt must be reduced, and $200,000,000 is proposed to be applied for that purpose, beginning with the next fiscal year. He favors paying both principal and interest of the 5-20 bonds in coin, and opposes State taxation of Government bonds.

The Secretary of the navy, in his report to Congress, first recapitulates the achievements of the Federal navy during the latter period of the war. He then gives an elaborate statement of the reduction of the naval force since the termination of hostilities, stating that the object of his department was to effect as soon as possible the reduction of the naval expenditures, and at the same time to provide for the prompt reestablishment of the great naval power of the United States in case its service should be required to vindicate the honor of the country. At a cost of $18,000,000 418 vessels had been purchased since March, 1861, of which 313 were steamers. Of these, 340 have been sold for $5,500,000. In January, 1864, there were engaged in the blockading service 471 vessels, and now only 29 are so engaged. The necessity of displaying our naval power throughout the world and of encouraging our merchant service to recuperate, is strongly dwelt upon.

Secretary Stanton's report to Congress gives the history of the final events of the war, and then proceeds to show the wonderful military resources of the country, and indicates what it could do if suddenly called upon to assert the national dignity. The national military force numbered 1,000,516 men, May 1, 1865. It is to be reduced to 50,000, and over 800,000 have already been mustered out. The military appropriations of the last session of Congress were over $500,000,000, and the estimates for next year are less than $34,000,000. Over $1,000,000,000 have been paid to the soldiers, and $270,000,000 were taken home by the 800,000 men lately mustered out. The number of men called for by the Government was 2,759,000, and the number obtained was only 192,496 short of this. The number of negroes in the army in July last was 228,156; of these, 83,234 have been mustered out. After the disasters on the Peninsula, in 1862, over 80,000 troops were enlisted, organized and sent south in less than a month, and 90,000 infantry were sent to the armies from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, in 20 days; therefore the country need not be apprehensive of the lack of means of defense in case of emergency.

The Report to Congress of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue shows that the receipts of that department for 1863 were $41,003,192; 1864, $116,850,671; 1865, $211,129,528. The cost of collecting the internal revenue is 2½ per cent. The cost of collecting the customs is 3½ per cent which is less than the cost of collecting customs in Great Britain. Among the receipts for 1865 are: From bank dividends, $3,987,200; railroad dividends and interest on bonds, $3,258,404; insurance companies $1,726,160; salaries of Government employees $2,556,[illegible]; licenses, $12,563,691; incomes, $20,867,349, over $8,000,000 more than in 1864. The receipts from iron and steel in the various forms, were $9,219,772—$[illegible] more than in 1864; from petroleum, $5,497,212—an increase of $[illegible],000,000 over 1864; cigars, $3,000,[illegible]; tobacco, $[illegible]; fermented liquors, $3,657,[illegible]; distilled spirits $[illegible]—nearly $13,000,000 less than in 1864, notwithstanding that in 1865 the tax was $2 per gallon, and in 1864 only 60 cents. The receipts for the current fiscal year will reach $274,000,000—about $60,000,000 more than last year. Alterations in the mode of appointing assistant assessors and an increase in their compensation as well as in that of the clerks in the Internal Revenue Bureau, are urged.

COLORADO.

The election of Messrs. Evans and Chaffee as U.S. Senators from this new State marks an era in the history of our Mining region. Colorado is the first State formed from this region whose waters in good part flow eastward to the Missouri and the Gulf; it is on the great highway across the continent, soon to be traversed by the Iron Track; even without this, it is more easy of access from the older states than any other region abounding in native Gold and Silver; its chief mines being now reached in ten days from New York; while those of Montana, Idaho or Nevada, require a journey at least twice as long and far more tedious and perilous.

Yet Colorado has for some years increased but slowly in population, production and wealth. Lying in good part on the higher slope of the Rocky Mountains, it has sent thousands of its pioneers to the war; while the other Territories sent few or none. It has for two or three years suffered from a visitation of grasshoppers, equal in numbers and voracity to the locusts of the Orient; whereby its infant Agriculture has been all but annihilated. And even its mines—rich as chemical analysis has often shown them—have proved far less productive than their discoverers had ample reason to expect.

There are several reasons for this, whereof the principal would seem to be as follows: The gold-bearing quartz veins of Colorado are heavily charged with baser minerals, especially with sulphur. Where they have long been exposed to the atmosphere, the sulphur has generally exhaled; being attracted into new combinations; but, the veins being worked for a few feet below the surface, the sulphur is found intact and so combined with other minerals as almost to defy separation. If any roasting process be tried, these sulphates readily fuse into a vitreous mass which defies every effort at chemical solution, and whereon quicksilver exerts no influence whatever. Thus piles of ore proved and known to contain $200 per ton of the precious metals have often yielded to the miners, stamping and separating process hardly a tithe of that amount—not half enough to defray the cost of mining.

We hear that processes and combinations recently invented have overcome these difficulties, so that ores treated by the best of them now yield very largely. However this may be, we do not doubt that the true solvents will be ascertained and applied, and that Colorado is soon to enter on a new career of growth and prosperity.—*Tribune.*

Mr. Lincoln's memory is to perpetuated, by naming one of the western Territories after him.

OUR TERRITORIAL EXTENT.—The total area of the United States and its Territories is 3,250,572 square miles. Its territorial extent is therefore nearly ten times as large as Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and one half times as large as the Rusian Empire in Europe; one sixth less only than the area covered by the fifty-nine or sixty empires, states and republics of Europe; of equal extent with the Roman empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which is said to have exceeded 3,000,000 square miles.

Ex Governor William A. Graham, recently elected United States Senator for North Carolina, is an unpardoned rebel, and yet in the face of this fact his election was almost unanimous. As long as the whipped traitors show no better evidence of repentance than is exhibited in such acts, just so long will re-construction be delayed.

Bishop Simpson is lecturing in Boston on the late President Lincoln.

Some men very Copperish in their proclivities, are fond of throwing all manner of obstacles in the way of educating and elevating the freedmen. We hear a great deal about the emancipated negroes being lazy, refusing to work, etc. It is all bosh. Let the Southerners act fairly towards the negro; pay him decent wages for his labor, and grant him the civil rights which by law are his, and to a man the freed negroes will work to make money just as readily as white men. In those sections of the South where the whites accept cheerfully the altered state of affairs, the negroes are self supporting.—For instance, the total colored population of Fairfax county, Virginia, is three thousand, not a man, woman or child of which is an object of charity. All are self supporting. The freed negro which has just been released from servitude, will elevate itself if encouraged, and which will work with kind treatment, is unutterably mean and cowardly.

A SINGULAR CASE.—About 65 years ago, a young gentleman and lady formed such association as young gentleman and ladies often do, and it was supposed by the friends that it would terminate in matrimony. But for some reasons best known to the parties, the association was dissolved, and they separated. The young man subsequently married and lost three wives—the last one within the last eight or nine months. The young lady married and lived with her husband over fifty three years, and raised a numerous family.—During the last year her husband died.—The lady remained a widow about eleven months, when her former suitor made an advance to her—he being about 75 years old, and the lady 71—and they were finally married. The parties are living in the vicinity of Lynn P. O., Susquehanna County, Pa., and the gentleman gave his consent to the publication of this notice.—*Montrose Republican.*

WHAT THE REBELLION HAS COST THE SOUTH.—The Confederate muster-rolls show that the state of Alabama sent into the field one hundred and twenty eight thousand men and that thirty four thousand lost their lives. It is probable that a much greater number were permanently disabled. Those who escaped with life and limb have lost the greater part of their property. Such figures as are represented above show how terrible was the struggle on the part of those who strove to separate themselves from the loyal part of the Union, and may enable us to appreciate the determination of the men who had to be overpowered before the Federal authority could be re-established in the South.

About 300 second lieutenants are to be immediately appointed in the regular army. The number will be apportioned among the Congressional Districts. All applicants must have served two years in the volunteers, and been honorably discharged therefrom. A Board is in session to examine the testimonials of candidates, and select such for personal examination as may seem fitted.

The people of Virginia, although greatly frightened by rumors of projected negro insurrections, will not volunteer to the extent of a single company, to preserve order. It is thought conscription is needed to organize a force.

When a national bank receives its charter it must pay into the United States treasury a sum equal to its authorized circulation, so that whether it fails or not its notes will always be payable.

STATE FINANCES.—The receipts into the State Treasury of Pennsylvania from the 1st of December, 1864 to November 30th, 1865, including a balance of $1,942,203, 38 at the close of last year, was $8,206,225 29. The payments were $5,735,525 19 leaving an available balance in the Treasury to $2,876,008.14. This is amply sufficient to meet the interest on the public debt, and leave a handsome balance towards the liquidation of the principal.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—So many persons desire to obtain the language of the Constitutional Amendment now before the States for adoption or rejection, that we produce it below:

Joint Resolution, Jan. 31, 1865. 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 Legislature of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; when ratified by three-forths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution namely:

ART. 13.—Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

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

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.—The following important joint resolution, was offered by Hon. John A Bingham, of Ohio. It contains propositions of great general interest, which will doubtless receive, as they well deserve, the careful consideration of Congress:

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 amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE—.—The fifth paragraph of the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution, to wit: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State," is hereby repealed and declared of no effect.

ARTICLE—.—No part of any debt or debts contracted in aid of the late rebellion, against the United States, shall ever be assumed or paid by the United States, nor shall any State assume or pay any part thereof.

ARTICLE—.—The Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all persons, without distinction, in every State of the Union, equal protection in their rights of life, liberty, and property.

COTTON.

The amount of cotton in the South, old and new, within reach of all markets, at the present time is estimated at 2,000,000 bales, [illegible] of which are [illegible] of this year. The prospect for a good profit in cotton growing next season is so promising in the Southern States, that many Northern capitalists will go in that direction during the present winter for the purpose of growing that staple. Should the season be good 3,000,000 of bales will be produced next season, which will be three fifths the quantity ever produced in one year. We also have intimations from Mexico to the effect that the high prices of cotton have largely stimulated cotton growing in that country, and that next year a greatly increased product may be expected from that quarter. So also in Asia and Africa, and the islands of the sea.

As to the prospect of low prices, there is no hope of their coming down to those before the war, even if the production next year should be much larger; for the wants of the world have greatly increased since 1860, and the late and present scarcity has run the people so short that twenty-five or thirty cents per pound is as low as could be expected. This will make the stable largely profitable to the growers, while the people will be considerably relieved.

Paying the Rebel Debt.

Mr. Price of Iowa offered the following resolution in regard to paying the Rebel debt, which was referred to the Select Committee on Reconstruction without debate:

Whereas, The public property and duty all require that the Representatives of a free and loyal constituency should, at an opening of the first session of Congress, after the suppression of the Rebellion, see that in the re-organization and re-admission of the States recently in arms against the Government, on possible safeguard should be left unprovided, which will prevent in the future a recurrence of the troubles of the past, and

Whereas, An attempt to assume the Rebel debt in some shape, and to repudiate the National debt in some manner, and also to pay for the slaves made free, are among the probabilities of the future, and

Whereas, The most effectual way of preventing either or all of these troubles is to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to preclude for all time to come any or either of these acts, therefore be it

Resolved, That is the opinion of the House the Constitution of the United States should be so amended that no State which has recently been in rebellion against the Government ought to be entitled to representation in Congress until such State shall, by its Legislature or other proper constituted authority, have adopted said amendments.

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