Many warm friends of Gen. Cameron having repeatedly urged upon the President his name as a member of the Cabinet, it is proper to state that he has frequently informed Mr. Lincoln that all steps in this direction were without his sanction, and that there was no position, in his gift he had any desire to occupy. There is the best of feeling between Gen. Cameron and the President.—Ex-

It must be a considerable of a satisfaction (perhaps) to the "many warm friends of Gen. Came-REPEATEDLY urging upon the President his name as a member of the Cabinet, and he keeps FREthis direction were without his sanction, and that of the North line of Allegheny county." there was no position in his (the President's) gift, he had any desire to occupy." We should think that it would be proper under the circumstances for the "many warm friends of the General" to stop repeatedly urging him upon the President," so that he won't be obliged to be so frequently informing him "that all steps in this direction are taken without his sanction." The information, pleasant as it is, in the extratet given, is not so full as we should like. "In this connection" we member of the Cabinet. We are told that the point to which the people object. General's "many warm friends are repeatedly urging him upon the President," and "he is frequently informing the President that all steps in this direction are without his sanction." Cabinet? We should like to know very much.

"there is the best of feeling between Gen. Cameron and the President," especially as it is now something over five weeks since we have seen the same assurance in the papers; an assurance that has gladdened the hearts of every body, who has a heart to be gladdened under the circumstances, once in four weeks, if our memory serves us, now, ever since Congress passed certain resolutions relating to the administration of one of the Depart- hands of private speculators. The navigable ments at Washington. We sincerely hope, that "the best of feeling" will continue to exist be tween General Cameron and the President, as it has, since that time

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

We find in the Pittsburgh Gazette the following editorial on the late disgraceful exhibition made by the Vice President at the inauguration. We fully approve its sentiments ;-

'We have hitherto refrained from commenting upon the fact that the Vice President disgraced nself and the nation by appearing in a state of and inflicting upon his hearers a maudlin, drunken speech, not because we hoped thereby to hide the unpleasant fact from our readers, or shrink from condemning the grievous fault committed, but because we hoped that a little delay would bring us some mitigation of the report, and render the transaction less disgraceful than was at first stated. We have waited, however, in vain; and now that the facts are beyond dispute, we join with the Republican press of the country in telling the Vice President that having utterly disgraced himself, subjected his party to the keenest mortification. and made his country a laughing stock in the eyes of the world, the least reparation he can make is to resign. After this exhibition of himself, he cannot occupy that place any longer with honor or credit. His good name is lost, and he cannot regain it by holding on to a place he has disgraced. If he attempts to hold on to it he will thereby show himself insensible to shame, and therefore all the more unfitted for that high position.

But what if he does not resign? Then let him be impeached, or reached in some other way by the action of the Senate. In selecting its Standing Committees the other day, the Senate excluded therefrom Messrs. Saulsbury and McDougall, because of their notorious drunkenness; and if it can thus punish its own members for that vice, it can say emphatically to the Vice President that it my whole duty as a loyal citizen of Clearfield county. will not have a drunkard to preside over it.

The Democratic papers are welcome to make out of this affair all the capital they can. The Republican papers of the country have all condemned the Vice President most heartily, and the party, having washed its hands of this criminality and his voice is never raised, in the halls of legis from the New York Tribune.

certain opposition journals seek to make party capital out of the alleged fall; let us see how fitly: Throughout the late session of Congress, two Senators, and two only, have been conspicuously and persistently intemperate. Both of them are of the Opposition. One of them has frequently interrupted and disturbed the proceedings of the Senate by his drunken ebullitions. Neither of them has ever been publicly rebuked by any journal of his party. On the contrary, one has just been re-elected for a full term of six years by the whole strength of that party in his State, without a whis of a Democratic dissent from any quarter. And now the very journal that is most noisily assailing the friends of the Administration because of Mr. Johnson's lapse is simultaneously denouncing as proscriptive and outrageous the omission by the majority of the Senate of the names of those two drunken Senators from each and all of the Standing Committees! From the New York Evening Post, we make

the following extract on this subject;-We have not alluded to the subject, firstly because the report had not come to us in any authentic shape; secondly, because we are never in haste to parade matters of this sort before our readers; and thirdly, because parade matters of this sort before our readers; and thirdly, because, supposing the reports in such cases to be true, we always hope that the offenses are ac-cidental and transient, and that the poignant humil-iation of the offenders will teach them repentance and self-respect for the future. Several of our most nation of the offenders will teach them repentance and self-respect for the future. Several of our most estimable public men, unfortunately, have been victims to deprayed appetites, and have disgraced their functions and themselves by open exhibition of their vice. But we have seldom known much good to be done by denouncing their affirmities in the public prints. Private counsel and affection, or the official care of an asylum, are the best remedies in most cases."

cases."

"If it be true, however, as so respectable an anthority as the Independent alleges, that the Vice President lost himself in the presence of the domes tic and foreign dignitaries, the women, children and people gathered by the ceremonies of the inauguration, we entirely agree with that print, that "it is the plain duty of Mr. Johnson either to apologize for his conduct, or to resign his office," or, he will add, in the event of his declining the alternative, it will become the duty of the Senate to act in the premises."

The River Bed Swindle.

This swindle has taken a new phase. Whether the old bill has been abandoned because of the public indignation against it, or a sause the conspirators found it impossible to pass it in a shape to suit themselves, we cannot say; but it is certain that a new scheme has taken its place, and the indications, are that the friends of the former swindle will transfer their attentions and affections to

The new scheme is contained in a bill introduce into the Senate by Mr. Beardslee to incorporate 'the River Oil Company.". It incorporates a number of corporaters under this title with a cap ital of one million dollars divided into 10,000 ron" to peruse the above pretty morceau. Yet shares of \$100 each, and gives them the exclusive somehow we don't understand howit is, they keep | right "to dig, mine, drill and bore for iron, coal, limestone, sand, gravel, fire-clay, oil, salt and other minerals; upon and under the beds" of the "Alle-QUENTLY informing Mr. Lincoln "that all steps in gheny and Clarion rivers and their branches North State reserves to itself the right to re-occupy the premises after fifteen years, if the company has in that time made over 10 per cent., and the company is to pay a royalty to the State "of 25 per cent. not annually on all of said products.'

These are the main features of the bill, and our readers will see that it is the old swindle in a new shape, its concocters yielding only in the matter of royalty, which they have had the kindness to increase from five to twenty-five per cent. The main should like to know what the President has been design of getting possession of the river beds for saying to Gen. Cameron about his becoming a oil speculation, is adhered to, and this is the main

How much of this stock of \$1,000,000 it will require to put this bill through, none but the initiated know. We judge, however, that the amount Why of "working capital" reserved will not exceed, in not inform us how many times the President has proportion, that reserved in the common run of invited the General to become a member of his oil companies. Who are to come in on the "ground up floor?" The State should, of right; but the We are much gratified with the assurance that there is the best of feeling between Gen. Came-share will be of the smallest. When the yeas and nays on the passage of this bill are published, it will be easier to solve such problems

We protest against this whole thing of giving up river beds for any such purposes. The State has the sovereignty over our navigable streams and she has no right (shall we not say that she has no power ?) to yield that sovereignty into the streams of the State belong to the people of the State, and the idea of giving up such streams, as the Allegheny and Clarion into private hands, not for the public benefit but for personal aggrandize ment, and to the public injury, is preposterous.-Let every member of the Legislature who knows when he is well off, keep his hands clean of all such measures. - Pittsburgh Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS-DEMAGOGUES

There has been for some time past a military commission in session at Harrisburg for the trial of men resisting the draft. The case of Patrick intexication at the time of his induction into office Curley was called on the 25th ult. He plead guilty and submitted the following statement to the

To the Honorable Commitsion : Now, the 25th of February, 1865, I, Patrick Curley, waive my right to a trial on the charge and specifications pending against me, and plead not guilty but beg leave to submit the following statement: I was a member of the Democratic party of Clearfield county, and Governor William Bigler and Senator Wallace were its acknowledged leaders. On the 13th day of August, 1864, they held a large meeting in the town of Clearfield, some three thousand people being present, at which these gentlemen made speeches, the tenor and effect of which was that no more men or money should be furnished for the prosecution of the war. I was present at that meeting, and with others was taught to believe that it was the purpose and intent of our party to entirely withhold its support from the Government incarrying on the war. I was informed by Samuel Liownsberry and others that a secret society was being organized for that purpose, and was induced to attend Now, the 25th of February, 1865, I, Patrick Cur berry and others that a secret society was being organized for that purpose, and was induced to attend a meeting at Jacob Hubler's, where I was sworn into the society by John J. Kyler. I was mis-led into joining the organization and pursuing the course I did, by the counsel of Gov. Bigler and Senator Wallace, as given at the meeting I have mentioned.—

After I was arrested and learned all the circumstances; I voluntarily stated to Major Gable, the officer who had first charge of me, all the circumstances and facts within my knowledge, giving him the conand facts within my knowledge, giving him the con stitution and forms of the organization. I was paroled, and while I was at home devoted my time to

"Senator Wallace" is Wm. A. Wallace, Demo "Senator Wallace" is Wm. A. Wallace, Demo-will rival those of the silveratic State Senator from the district composed of the oil wells of Venango. Clearfield, Cambria &c. The Alleghenian says "he has always been a consistent ultra Copperhead cannot be held responsible for it. On this aspect lature or out, except in defence of treason and reof the subject we coincide fully with the following bellion. "Gov. Bigler" is a leader of the Democ racy, and has great influence in choosing the course of his party in this state. Such are the men that are leading the miserable remains of the once great Democratic Party on to its final de-

> LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.-The last No. of the Gazette announces a change in its management.-Mr. David Over, formerly, for a number of years, the publisher of the BEDFORD INQUIRER, having purchased the establishment, Mr. Over has been very successful here, and no doubt will make the Gazette an interesting and influential paper. He has been a staunch Union man from the beginning of the present rebellion; always giving the Government a steady and unfaltering support in the prosecution of measures necessary for the preservation of the Nation. When we wish him the blessing of prosperity and kind fortune. we but speak the feeling of his many friends in this county.

WAR SUMMARY.

The official despatch of General Sheridan, communicated in Secretary Stanton's bulletin, shows that he is accomplishing the work he was set about with thoroughness and his usual success. After defeating Early at Waynesboro' he took possession the next day of Charlottesville, the Mayor and the principle inhabitants coming out and delivering up the keys of the public buildings. Detained at Charlottesville two days by the bad weather, Sheridan employed his forces in destroying two large bridges and the railroad for eight miles toward Lynchburg. On the 6th, dividing his forces into two columns, one proceeded to Amherst Court House, in the direction of Lynchburg, destroying all the railroad bridges, many of them long and costly structures. The other column struck the James River at Scottsville, destroying as it moved, all the merchant mills The official despatch of General Sheridan, com people gathered by the ceremonies of the inanguration, we entirely agree with that print, that "it is the plain duty of Mr. Johnson either to apologize for his conduct, or to resign his office," or, he will add, in the event of his declining the alternative, it will become the duty of the Senate to act in the premises."

Consolidated—The Examiner and the Chronicle leading Baptist papers published in the city of New York have been united, and are now published as the Examiner and Chronicle. They have been regarded as among the very best religious journals in the Country. Uniting the talent and means employed in the publication of each paper seperately, the one Examiner and Chronicle will possess facilities scarcely equalled by any other journal of its class. It is a large and hand-acusely printed paper; the terms are twe dollars and a half a year, in advance.

dent of Maryland, who deserted our service at the commencement of the war, was shot near Gordonsuille, while attempting to make his escape. Gen. Sheridan's despatch is dated at Columbia, on Friday last, and was sent direct to Gen. Grant. Columbia is a small village in Fluvania county, at the confluence of the Rivanna and James river canal, fifty-two miles from Richmond. It is about the same distance from Burke's Junction, the intersection of the Richmond and Lynchburg Road and the Richmond and Danville Roads. Of course nothing is said of Gen. Sheridan's further movements, but should he succeed in crossing the James river, Burke's Junction would be a tempting prize. The destruction of the railroad there would completely sever communication between Richmond and Lynchburg. The work done by Sheridan is, however, sufficiently important, if it is already ended. After several previous failures by other commanders, he has succeeded in reaching and destroying the James river canal, through which Lee has received at least one-half of the food for his army. He has also destroyed beyond present repair, all the Rebel railroads north of the James river between Richmond, Charlotteville Staunton and Lynchburg. Add to this that he has given Early another whipping, captured nearly two thousand prisoners and fourteen guns, and we have substantial results that must satisfy even "Cavalry Sheridan."

Gen. Schofield, in a dispatch to Gen. Grant, da Gen. Schofield, in a dispatch to Gen. Grant, dated at Wises' Fork, N. C., on the 10th, states that the enemy made a heavy attack that day on our left and centre, but were decidedly repulsed with heavy loss. Their dead and badly wounded were left on the field, and several hundred prisoners fell into our hands. General Couch was only twelve miles distant and would make a junction with Schofield on the next day. Prisoners taken in the fight were of Lee and Stewart's corps, and they reported that the rest of Johnston's army was moving toward Kinston. General Schofield's dispatch says nothing of the fight of the 8th, in which Bragg claimed to have defeated and driven back our forces.

of the 8th, in which Bragg claimed to have defeated and driven back our forces.

A press despatch from Newbern states that the Rebel victory on the 8th amounted only to the capture of three small guns and a line of skirmishers, and that, elated by this success, on the 10th they made several most reckless charges on our entrenched lines, and were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Our forces are within three miles of Kinston, and the railroad has been completed from Newbern up to that point. General Couch's column, from Wilmington, had communicated with General Schofield, and would form a junction that day. The rebel force at Kinston was supposed to be from twenty-five to thirty thousandstrong. Gen. Lee and the Rebel Secretary of War, Breckinridge, had been at Kinston.

Rebel Secretary of War, Breckinridge, had been at Kinston.

The Richmond papers publish a dispatch from Gen. Lee, claiming that Hampton had attacked and defeated Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry. Our men are said to have been driven from their camp, their guns wagons and horses captured, but it is added the guns and wagons "could not be brought off for want of horses." We presume that the truth of the affair is that Hampton made a surprise attack but was alterwards driven off with loss. This is probably true from the fact that Lee reports one Lieut. Col. killed and a Brigadier General, two Colonels and one Major wounded. The locality of the fight is not given further than it was in South Carolina. The Rebel papers try to make the most of the affair, but are very quiet about Sheridan and Sherman. Another skirmish between General Sherman's cavalry and that under the Rebel Gen. Wade Hampton, on the 3d inst., at a point not named, is reported in the Richmond papers. The Rebel Col. Aiken was killed, and Hampton's Adjutant General was wounded but these are all the particulars furnished. The Richmond Examiner is informed by a Rebel officer from South Carolina that General Sherman has completely devastated the portion of that State through which he passed. This officer says he has not spared a home in his track.

which he passed. This officer says he has not spared a home in his track.

The Rebel Senate has finally passed the bill for arming three hundred thousand slaves by one majority—nine to eight. The Enquirer is out in another editorial on Congress, and says Wigfall, of Texas, admits being engaged in a conspiracy to dethrone Davis, and claims that it is being done in a legal way. He says that Hunter is to succeed to the Presidency by legitimate process. It threatens them residency by legitimate process. It threatens them nat if they are successful in this scheme that Lee will wrest the sceptre from the conspirators and proredericksburg the Rebels say was in process of being smuggled into our lines in accordance with an arrangement made by the celebrated Peace Democrat Singleton, of Illinois.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A THREE cent copper coin has been ordered by aw—to be a legal tender up to sixty cents. The bree cent postal currency is to be withdrawn.

A GREAT CHANGE.—The extraordinary spectacle of a black man testifying against a white person was witnessed in the Pelice Court of St. Louis for the first time in the State's history, on Monday last. The white person was a woman, an ex-inmate of the

ANOTHER GREAT FALLS.—The Snake Falls, of Or-egon, are exciting lots of talk among the Western tourists. The height of the falls is 200 feet, and the width 2,000 feet. When the Pacific Railroad is completed, this will become a fashionable visiting lace, as Niagara is now, with a wider range of cu sities, to attract the attention of visitors.

ANTIMONY "STRUCK."-It is stated that in boring ANTIMONY "STRUCK. —It is stated that in boring for oil in Wirt county, West Virginia, recently some parties struck a rich vein of antimony. The sum of \$360 per ton was at once offered for all the discoverers could supply, and at these rates their profits will rival those of the silver mines of Washoe and

A "JUBLIEE."—The colored people of New York intend having a grand jubilee on the 18th of April, and preparations are already being made for it. All the organizations among them will appear in a grand procession, which, it is expected, will be the grandest of the kind that ever was marshalled by them. They are already endeavoring to obtain furloughs for as many of the colored soldiers in the army of the James as can be conveniently spared. ames as can be conveniently spared.

VALUE OF A PET CROW .-- A jury in Onondago County have fixed the value of a pet crow at \$75. The crow was thoroughly tamed, and could articulate several words. Among others it would sing out 'Old Bob Crouse,' in a very loud tone of voice. For this offense a Mr. Robert Crouse, hired a boy to wring the neck of the offending bird, which was done and the owner brought an action for damage. done, and the owner brought an action for damages and recovered seventy-five dollars.

and recovered seventy-five dollars.

A Boy SUICIDE.—A boy named Josiah Watson, about twelve years of age, residing at Bordentown, N. J., was put out to service on a farm near that place, but went home several times to see his mother, without permission and had been taken back. On Friday last he was refused permission to go again and thereupon threatened to hang himself. It was thought to be a boyish threat, and no attention was noil to it; but on going to the harm shortly. paid to it; but on going to the barn shortly after, his employer found the boy hanging to one of the beams by the neck, and before he was able to cut him down life had become extinct.

A CURIOUS PROSECUTION is now in progress before the Recorder in Philadelphia. Three preliminary hearings have been had, and the case stands adjourned. Three or four distinguished and high-toned citizens charge an equal number of other prominent citizens with perpetrating a big coal oil swindle upon them. The facts in brief are these: Thirty gentlemen recently purchased thirty acres of land in the oil regions at one thousand dollars per acre. Each gentleman contributed or held himself responsible for an equal share. A committee of three was appointed to visit the property and examine the title. A CURIOUS PROSECUTION is now in progress before for an equal share. A committee of three was appointed to visit the property and examine the title. The committee it is alleged, divided the whole amount of thirty aeres into two tracts—one containing the usual surface indications of the oleaginous material, while the other part was valueless. The committee, it is further alleged, conveyed the oily part to an individual and allotted the other to the company. The affair leaked out and the suit was instituted. The case has made some sir among operators in coal oil stocks. The prosecuting party claim that the other party must disgorge or go to prison. The other party contend that everything was done fairly and above board.

TERRIBLE INUNDATIONS IN RUSSIA.—The Russian journals speak of the terrible inundations in the Caucasus. One account says:

"The Laba, the Kouban, and its tributary streams have overflowed, carrying away all the bridges, rooting up enormous trees, and even displacing rocks. The Laba had become such an impetuous torrent that its current carried away to a great distance everything before it. The appearance of the country has entirely changed. The rivers have left their old beds, and made themselves new ones; islands covered with trees have disappeared to the bottoms of the valleys, which are filled with stones, the trunks of trees, &c. The disaster is great, and will give a sensible blow to industry and newly awakened commerce of that unfortunate country."

It is earnestly insisted, and most ingeniously argued, that this 2d section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration of the several States. The argument in favor of the repeal rests wholly upon the words of the amendatory Act—"the number," as here used, the number which has been previously furnished therefrom." It is insisted, and most ingeniously argued, that this 2d section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration of the several States. The argument in favor of the repeal rests wholly upon the words of the amendatory Act—"the number," as here used, the repeals to the several States. The amendatory and the repeals to the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, as makes it the duty of the President to take into consideration of the Act of the 3d of Ma

PROCLAMAMION BY THE PRESIDENT. PARDON OFFERED TO DESERTERS.

WASHINGTON, March 10. By the President of the United States of America A PROCLAMATION-

Whereas, the twenty-first section of the act of longress approved, on the third instant, entitled An act to amend several acts heretofore passed to rovide for the enrolling and calling out of National orces, and for other purposes, requiring that in addition to other lawful penalties of the crime of deertion from the military or naval service, all per-ons who have deserted from the military or naval ervice of the United States, who shall not return to hald service or report themselves to provost mar-chals within sixty days after the proclamation here-nafter mentioned, be deemed and taken to have vol-intarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their right to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding ny office of trust or profit under the United States r of exercising any rights of the citizens thereof and all persons who shall hereafter desert the mili and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is hereby authorized and required forth with, on passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the press is requested to notify all deserters, returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and commands, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall serve for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment, Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as reknown that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, as required by the aforesaid act of Congress, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall within sixty days from the date of this proclamation viz: on or before the 15th day of May, 1865, return to the service or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned, on the condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original term of enlist-

nent, and in addition thereto a period equal to the term lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and cansed the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of March, A. D., 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the giable mixth which of the United States the eighty-ninth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
W. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHALL, A SIXTEENTH DISTRICT PENN'A., CHAMBERSBURG

The following Opinion of the Attorney General of the United States is published for the information of the peo-ple of this District. GEO. EYSTER, Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Penna. OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Feb. 9, 1856. Siz: In your letter of the 28th January, you ask my opinion on the legal points presented in the letter of Gov A. G. Curtin, to you, of date the 25th January.

Governor Curtin's letter is in relation to the const on of the Act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1863, mmonly ealled the Enrolment Act. He insists-1st. That the words "period of service," since the

mencement of the rebellion, as used in the 12th section of the Act, do not require the President, in assigning the nuotas to the several States to take into consideration the 2d. That that part of the act of the 3d of March 1863

ent Act, approved 24th February, 1864.

n the reverse order, inasmuch, as if it shall be found that the repeal has been made, as contended for, the first point The great objects of the Enrollment Act are

1st. To declare who shall constitute the national forces:

21. To organize a plan by which the national force be made available.

Subordinate to the purpose of raising and organizing the national forces, the plan adopted by Congress shows a desire that the draft upon the industrial population of be equalized as neorly as practicable.

District of Columbia shall constitute one, each Territory system of averages or guesses, a rule must be fixed. To of the United States shall constitute one or more, as tho do so would violate the certainty contemplated by the President shall direct, and each Congressional District of act the respective States, as fixed by law of the State next | I am, therefore, of the opinion that the President must, preceding the enrollment, shall constitute one. The 8th under the act, give credit by the whole period or term for geetion provides, that there shall be a Board of Enrol- which the man enlisted. ment in each District. By the 9th section, it is provided. Whether this is the rule which should have been that if the Board of Enrolment shall deem it necessary, a ted by Congress, whether it does not operate unequally District may be divided into two, and with the assent of and whether it is exactly just or not, are questions that the Secretary of War, into any greater number of Sub- cannot be now considered. It is familiar to all, that spe-

ent, in assigning to the Districts the number of men to e furnished therefrom, to take into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States in which said Districts are situated, and the period of their service since the commencement of the present rebellion; and shall so make said assignment as to qualize the numbers among the Districts, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as afor said, and the time of their service.

It is evident, from the face of this Act, that the several tates and Districts had furnished a number of volunteers and militia, and for periods of service.

The first duty of the President was to have the national ces enrolled; his next duty was to ascertain what numher of volunteers and militia had been furnished from the several States, and the periods of their service since the amencement of the present rebellion; and then from what Districts in the several States they came, that he night equalize the numbers among the Districts of the everal States, considering and allowing for the numbers lready furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their sersice. Under the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, it is plain that he had no right and power to cut up a District into ounties, townships, precincts or wards, in order to equalize the draft therein. The authority given in the 9th sec tion to sub-divide a District was for the purpose of facilitating or expediting the enrolment, and with no reference to equalization, It might, and doubtless did happen in nany Districts, that one well defined portion of a distric as a county, township, or ward, had furnished greatly nore than the number due therefrom, whilst other parts of the same District, equally well defined, had furnished few or none, thereby making a draft upon the District necessary; and yet, under the Act, it was not in the powqual over the whole District. This was unjust and opressive. In order to correct this flagrant hardship and njustice, Congress, by the 2d section of the Act of 24th February, 1864, and which is amendment of the Act of 3d March, 18g3, declared that the quota of each ward of CHOICE FRUIT TREES. city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a townships, precincts or election districts, shall be, as nearly as poseible, in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into acount' as far as practicable, the number which has been reviously furnished therefrom

It is earnestly insisted, and most ingeniously argued

mode of count prescribed in the original Act would be

There are many evidences uoon the face of the amend atory Act which show that it was not the intention of Congress to change the mode of count prescribed in the original Act.

The amended Act does not undertake to say how the quota of a State or District is to be ascertained. In asrtaining what number is due from a State or District the President must pursue the mode prescribed in th 12th section of the original Act-he must take into con sideration the period of service; and yet, under the con struction insisted upon, when he comes to equalize the draft, as authorized to do by the amended Act, in the Districts, he must be controlled by simple numbers. It cannot be that Congress intended one mode of count for the States and Districts, and a different and wholly in-

From the language used in various parts of the amendatory act it is evident that Congress did not intend to For instance, in the 8th section of the amendatory act, it is said that the town, ward, or township shall be creited which he shall have been drafted," all going to show that time of service was held to be an element in the count. Nor do I think that the argument in favor of the repeal is aided by the language of the 1st section of the act, en-

calling out of the national forces," approved 4th July, 1864. The act says that "any such volunteer, or in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town," &c. Congress meant that the credit should be given according to the mode of count prescribed in the act of 3d March, 1863. The whole purpose of the 2d section of the amendatory

act was to enable the President to equalize the draft in the several districts, surely not to have one mode of coun in ascertaining the quotas of the several States and districts, and another mode for equalizing the districts. Be sides, it is hardly to be considered that Congress would thus incidentally strike from so important a statuse a fea-

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the mode of ascer taining and assigning to States and districts their respective quotas, as prescribed in the 12th section of the act o the 3d July, 1863, is not repealed, and that the same mode must be pursued in equalizing the draft among the subdivisions of each district.

Next comes the question, what is the mode of count rescribed in the 12th section of the act of 3d March, 1853? It is very plain that Congress regarded that a consideration of the period of service would change the rule from merely numerical one. Some credit was to be given for ne period of service as well as for the man. Congress has fixed various periods of service, and States and districts, and fractions of districts, had furnished men, for

Before proceeding to answer the question; it may be proper to state, that it is insisted that the words "period f time" and "time of service," as used in the 12th section of the act of March 3, 1863, mean something different om term of service. It seems to me that the phrases ean one and the same thing. When the word term is used in reference to time, it is, according to the lexicographers, very nearly the synonym of period. The difference betwixt them; if any, is too uncertain and shadowy to believe that Congress meant by the use of one mething different from what is understood by the oth er. But the words period and term, both occur in afte ection of the act of 1863, the term of service is spoken of and the term of re-inlistment, whilst in the 7th section of which makes the period rf service an element in the cal- been drafted. Thus it will be perceived, that upon the very face of these acts, Congress used the words as mean ing the same thing. It happens to in the act, that ne by the 2d section of the Act amendatory of the Enroll- ther word may be used, and the same idea intended, as i the Sth section of the amended act, where the language i 'shall be credited by his services."

Regarding then "period of service" and "term of se vice," as meaning the same thing, any argument predica-ted upon a difference must be disregarded. And thus we are brought back to the question, how is the credit to be given? Must the credit be for the time of actual service or the period of enlistment?

service," to give credit for the time of his enlistment.— When a man enlists in the service of the Government for ernment for that period, and during that period his ser he several States, and the communities thereof, should vices are witheld from the industrial pursuits of life. The By the 4th section of the Act of the 3d of March, 1863, for the services of each man, and yet, if any period or the United States is divided into districts, of which the

cial cases of hardship will occur by the application of any By the 12th section, it is made the duty of the Presi- general rule, nevertheless the law, as written, must be pursued and enforced. Very respectfully your obedient servant JAMES SPEED, Attorney Gen'l.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. VALUABILE REPAIR ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Snake Spring township, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of MARCH, 1855, all that

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND.

of which JACOB SHUSS died seized, centaining 210 ACRES, more or less, 75 acres of which are cleared land, and in a high state of cultivation. Ten acres of this land is meadow and the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn, and other necessary buildings; also an orchard of Choice Fruit Trees, containing a rare selection of Plums. There is also a never failing Spring of excellent water.

This very desirable farm is in a good community, and possesses many conveniences to which we would invite the attention of purpherers.

possesses many conveniences to which we would have the attention of purchasers.

THE TERMS will be made known on the day of sale Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day.

DANIEL SHUSS, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Shuss, dec'd,

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Valuable Real Estate. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the bremises, in Napier township, on SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865, all that

Valuable Tract of Land. Of which WILLIAM N. BLACKBURN died seized, containing 100 ACRES cleared and under fence, about TEN ACRES of which is GOOD MEADOW, the balance being WELL TIMBERED. The improvements

are a Large Log House, Double Log Barn, Tenant House

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

This farm adjoins lands of David Lingenfelter, Robert Blackburn, Thomas P. Studabaker, Nathaniel Carson, and others, and is two miles from Schellsburg, and convenient to Mills, Churches, and Schools.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

EDMUND S. BLACKBURN, Trustee for sale of real estate of William N. Blackburn, dec'd. febl7:5t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains Two Hundred Acres good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

Nov. 18, 1864

U. S. 7-80 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the unlersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum,

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864. and are payable three years from that time, in currency

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semiannually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

One ce	nt per	day	en a	\$50	note.
Two co	ents "	u	u	\$100	"
Ten	"	**	. "	\$500	"
20	"	"	"	\$1000	"
81	"	"	"	\$5000	u

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly

furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET pected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has eniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA

SUBSDRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLIDAYSBURG FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTINGDON. NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.

DUBLIC SALE

Valuable Real Estate. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises,

ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, all the following described property, to wit:
A TRACT OF LAND Situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north; Alexander Shoe maker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the southeast; Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south; and Frederick Hiddebrandt, on the west; containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES. About 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a-half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon cretted. The above described property being a fine location for a Hotel, and being situate within two miles and a-half of the line of the proposed Southern Pails and

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day. feb24 - JOHN ALSIP, Administrator

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Valuable House and Lot. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bed-ord County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on ne premises, in the town of Woodberry, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865,

all that VALUABLE LOT OF CROUND, Situate on Main street, being sixty feet in front and extending back one hundred and ninety feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Samuel J. Castner, Esq., on the north, and Methodist Episcopal Church, on the south, and known as lot No. 27 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a large two story, rough-cast frame DWELLING HOUSE,

with basement and necessary out-buildings.

This house and lot are situated in the flourishing village of Woodberry, in Morrison's Cove, and contiguous to both Church and Schools, and possess many, other

to both Church and Schools, and possess many, other superior advantages,
TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance on the first day of April, 1866, with interest.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. R. DURBORROW, Administrator feb24:4t. of the estate of Margaret Bulger, deb'd.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Hewitt, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

THOMAS McCOY,

JAMES ALLISON,

Executors

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Evan Swartzwalter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate in any way what ever are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL SWARTZWALTER,

Experters.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claim will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN B. REPLICATE

JOHN B. REPLOGLE, Feb. 3, 1864-3t

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of ALEX-ANDER WARSING, late of Broadtop township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

feb17:6t JOHN MAJOR, Administrator.

RLECTION.

An election for five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Tumpike Road Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of S. S. HAYES, in McConnelsburg, on McNDAT, the 6th day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY, feb17:3t

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Michael Fetter, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment mimediately.

J. W. TOMLINSON,
Free 10, 1865. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.