Next Democratic State Convention. The State Central Committee at their meeting on Wednesday, at Harrisburg, settled upon Wednesday, the 21st day of June next, as the day of holding the Democratic State Convention, and the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, as the place. The meeting of the committee, we learn, was a full one, and the utmost harmony prevailed.

Shoddy Philanthropy. The philanthropy of fanatics is generally of a kind which does precious little good. It is not charity of that descrip-

tion which beginneth at home. It is its nature to be fussy and pretentious. It delights in parading its intentions before a gaping world, and is neverso well pleased as when engaged in some scheme bout, which a loud noise can be made To it the applause of men is more than the approval of God and a good conscience. It expends its energies in endeavoring to advance and push forward to completion utopian theories. It is thrown into spasms of sentimental agony over the recital of the nakedness of negro children in Guinea, and straightway sets to work to enlist all the old maids in the land in themanufacture of red flannel shirts for the little wretches. It never stops to ask about the thousands who are shivering amid the rigors of an Arctic winter, in the very city where it holds its fairs, and organizes its sewing associations to provide the red flannel undergarments for the little negroes who swelter under the equator. It hears of misery and destitution in some far-off land of Booroboolagha, and straightway it weeps, and is ready to get up a huge subscription paper; but of the destitution and the squalid misery at its own door it knows nothing; and for that it does not care. It seems to be impossible for it to follow the Scriptural rule, "When thou givest, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." It must parade it acts, and have drums and cymbals beaten before it when it goes forth on an errand of mercy. How the whole world of Abolitionists

have wept over the miseries of the negroes of the South. The eyes of all the maidens of Yankee land have been wet with sympathetic tears as they have read the pages of Uncle Tom's Cabin. But have these people ever reflected upon the amount of misery and crime which shrinks away from the light of the sun in every one of our Northern cities? Do they know that there is more real suffering, more sin, more shame, more a thousand fold to excite sympathy. in the single great commercial metropolis of New York city than ever there was among all the negro slaves of the South? Yet, so it is, beyond a doubt. More white people are famishing, more dying annually for want of proper food and proper shelter, than ever perished from similar causes among all the negroes of the South. To-day there is more real misery and destitution in that single great city than ever there was in he whole territory south of Mason and Dixon's line. The New York Tribun of yesterday has a long article headed "The Dwelling Caves of New York." It commences thus:

"Twenty-five thousand bodies and souls are immured in the cellar tene ments of New York city. Denied the light of heaven and the breezes of earth, absorbing through their pores the mid miasms, and receiving into their lungs the foul gases that perpetually exude from feculent soil above and around them, these wretched beings endure a slow but sure process of decay They may be said to suffer physical moral decomposition while alive; and especially is this true of the per cent, perish during infancy. Those who survive become a prey to various maladies, more or less acute or chronic, according to the duration of suffering to which they may be doomed in their underground prison houses. And the children are but mere fragile types of their puny genitors; wilted leaves from the blighted stems which they call their parents; those wretched men and omen whose cadaverous frames are mildewed in life by their grave-like surroundings.'

One would suppose that would furnish Henry Ward Beecher and every Abolition preacher in the land with material for more than one sermon; and i would seem only natural to anticipate some grand result from concert of action among the pseudo-philanthropists who attend upon their ministrations. But shall we witness anything of the sort Not we, indeed. Similar statements are made, and similar exhibitions laid before these same people from time to time. But they fail to be moved to action. To relieve such distress as that, not their business. They are willing to let these wretches rot and die at their own door. But let some one come to them with an exaggerated story of wrongs inflicted upon a negro in South Carolina, and they are ready to devote the last dollar, (generally some one else's dollar,) and to drain the last drop of blood (the blood of some poor subthe philanthropy of Abolitionists. It is not of the true stamp. It is a kind of hoddy philanthropy. A most miserable counterfeit of the genuine article. We are sick and tired of it. It has become a stench in the nostrils of all sensible men.

The Canadian Passport Order Rescinded

----Important State Circular. Mutual explanations have taken place between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, which have resulted in a recinding of the passport order of the 17th of last October, so far as relates to the province of Canada, and in an understanding that under the present circumstances, and notwithing the notice lately given in that respect the naval force of the United States upon the upper lakes shall be the same which was stipulated by the treaty of April,

The following is the proclamation on

the subject or passports: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHING-TON, March 8th, 1865.—Whereas pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, directions were issued from this department, under date of December 17th, 1864, requiring passports from all travelers entering the United except immigrant passengers States except immigrant passengers directly entering an American port as a foreign country; but, people from a foreign country; but,
Whereas, Information has recently
been received which affords reasonable ground to expect that her Britanic Ma ty's Government, and the executive and legislative branches of the Government have taken, and will continue take, such steps as may be looked for from a friendly neighbor, and will be effectual towards preventing hostile incursions from the Canada territories United States.

The President directs that from and The President directs that from and after this date the order above referred to, requiring passports, shall be modified, and so much thereof as relates to persons entering the country from Canada shall be rescinded, saying and reserving the order in all other respects in full force.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Suan, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Biddeford, Me., by 175 ma-

Negroes at the Inauguration. One marked feature of Inauguration lay at Washington was the multitude of negroes everywhere present. They came fully impressed with the truth of Abolition teaching, and brim-full of importance and insolence. They forced themselves into the most prominent positions. They were perfectly ubiquitous and utterly irrepressible. There was a regiment of negro soldiers in uniform n the procession, and enough to make up several regiments not in uniform. They jostled white people without compunction, and shoved their way into the best positions for seeing. crowded white ladies off the platform on which Mr. Lincoln stood to be inaugurated. It was a grand jubilee for Sambo. The correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of the scene during the delivery

of the Inaugural Address: 'During the delivery of the speech Stanton and Seward were remarkably attentive, rising and bending forward to listen. The crowd kept pushing nearer and nearer the platform. Sumner smiled superciliously at the frequent Scriptural quotations. Negroes ejacu-lated 'bress de Lord,' in a low murmur, at the end of almost every sentence. Beyond this there was no cheering of any consequence. Even the soldiers did not hurrah much. The statement that 'the progress of our arms is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all, met with no response, although the President paused significantly.'

The negroes seem to have been the only portion of the assembly which was much moved by the Scriptural speech of the ex-rail-splitter.

The undue prominence of the negroes ems to have excited some disgust. When the crowd at the Capitol broke up there was a general jam, in which the sable element suffered some. One correspondent says, "The darkies suffered most. Soldiers knocked negro women about, and called them very incomplimentary names. It seemed as if there was a reaction from the antislavery sentiments of the inaugural, and every negro boy got an extra push on account of his color."

Even Sumner seems to have got his fill of the negro, to have been satiated to repletion with too much of a good thing. For once in his life he gave the preference to a white man over a well dressed, pretentious negro. Perhaps his shyness may have arisen from the fact that the sable brother entered the Senate Chamber, and approached his desk, cane in hand. Mental association will sometimes bring up disagreeable memories. The following is the description of an interesting little incident:

"An interesting scene took place while the Senators were waiting for the return of the Vice President. Messrs. Sumner, Grimes, Wilson and Hamlin were standing in close proximity to each other, earnestly conversing, when a respectable looking colored gentleman, with cane in his hand and a bundle o papers under his arms, approached the group. He bowed very cordially to Senator Sumner, who returned the nod somewhat coldly, and, much to the disappointment of those who witnessed appointment of those who witnessed the scene, did not rush frantically forward to his embrace. Mr. Sumner seemed busy arranging the papers on his desk, and this occupation lasted so ong that the colored gentleman, who was supposed to be the new Supreme Court counsellor, had time to try his politeness upon the other Senators in the group. He met with no better success in that quarter. Nothing the group. launted, he again pushed for Senator Sumner's desk, apparently thinking that he should be all right the moment he confronted that Senator. In this he was disappointed. Senator Sumner reim with an air of coolness turned his back upon his colored friend and immediately addressed with a cordial welcome one of his white con-The aforesaid negro, begin stitutents. ning to think he had found his way into the wrong place, left somewhat chopthe wrong place, left somewhat chop-fallen, and marched out of the hall

being a negro." Surely such conduct on the part of Sumner, was utterly inexplicable, on such acts on our part. The time will the occasion of a grand negro saturnalia, on any supposition other than that of | will be seen; but it may then be too late inpleasant reflections produced by the

muttering something about the glory of

sight of the negro's cane. But it was not in the streets, and in and about the capitol alone, that the "coming man" made his presence and his rising importance felt. In the evening there was a crushing jam at the White House. Everybody flocked there to shake hands with "Old Abe." There were high dignitaries and some very low people; there were ladies of refinementattended by well dressed gallants, and strapping negro wenches with buck negroes to beau them; all in one confused, crowding, swaying mass. The darkies made themselves as much at home, and were fully as self-important as any part of the assemblage. Throughout the day, in all places and at all times the negro was a prominent feature of the occasion. Let our readers remember that we are not complaining. It was 'none of our funeral." We should have been surprised if the negroes had not put on airs and made themselves conspicuously prominent. They had a right to regard the inauguration as a spectacle gotten up especially for their pleasure. The war is carried on for existing as it does right about them, is their benefit, and why should they not feel their importance, aye, and show it.

By Degrees.

One at a time the leaders of the Republican party are giving in their adhesion to the doctrine of negro equality. In the Washington Chronicle we find the following endorsement of the doctrine. We have had occasion to note stitute) to avenge the wrong Such is the readiness with which Forney has endorsed the new theory, and the eagerness which he has displayed to be found in the very front ranks of the party to which he has attached himself. From day to day we notice significant paragraphs in the Chronicle and the Press, like the following:

" America has advanced on the theories of the old world. We not only pro-claim the common humanity of the noble and the toiler, but we assert the doctrine of political equality and the divine idea of Human Brotherhood. True, many of us would limit that to the white race, but the day is coming when the noble sentiment of Terence will become the law of American will become the law of American thought: 'I am a man, and I think nothing foreign to me which concerns humanity.' The nation will, ere long, learn that it must deal justly by all classes of its citizens, and confer no privileges upon one by imposing disa-

bilities on another." Will any man doubt, or pretend to doubt the meaning of that paragraph? Is it not to plain to admit of any equivocal interpretation?

Released.

P. Gray Meek, Esq., the editor of the Bellefont Watchman, whose arrest by the military authorities we noticed a few days since, has been unconditionally released. The charges brought against him were of the most frivolous character, and not deemed worthy of consideration. Thus ends another case n which the most sacred rights of the citizen have been wantonly violated at the dictation of party malignity, Gross as was the outrage upon Mr. Meek, his sufferings are not what most move our ndignation. It is the thought that, in land pretending to be free, the law should be so shamefully defied, and military force be set up as supreme. Under such a state of things the best and most cherished rights of the citizens are necessarily rendered insecure. Our boast of liberty has a hollow mock ing sound. We are not freemen-no man is really free while such things are possible. It is high time there was an

end to all this.

Forcing Negro Equality Upon the South In the city of Lancaster, and else where throughout the North, there are provisions made for the education of negroes. But these schools, though supported out of a common fund, are separate and apart from those which white children attend. We are not yet quite so deeply enamored of the African as to be ready to agree that our children shall occupy the same room and the same seat in school with them. We do not deem this necessary, nor do we consider it to be proper. The present plan adopted is the best-best for both classes. The same prejudice against the negro which prevails in the North exists in the South. It may not be very rational, it may be wrong, but it is there, and not to be eradicated. Even the Abolition leaders, who declaim so loudly in favor of conferring all the rights of citizenship upon the negro, are found contending that this will not necessitate social equality. Against that they protest by word and act. They would not admit negroes to the Inauguration Ball, though any white person who chose to pay ten dollars for a ticket was freely admitted. They are not ready to go negro equality to its fullest extent. But when they come to deal with the people of the conquered cities of the South, they are ready to force the thing upon them in its most odious and repulsive form. Ben. Butler attempted it in opening the public schools at Norfolk; and now Gen. Hatch is adopting the same

system at Charleston. The correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of proceedings at the latter place: As the military force here is small in comparison with the amount of work to two Northern citizens interested in universal education, who are here on a visit—James Redpath of Boston and Kane O'Donnell of Philadelphiawere invited to reopen the public schools and reorganize the system of educatio most liberal basis. The school

buildings were immediately taken pos-session of and a Bureau of Instruction opened. Tuesday and Wednesday were named as the times when applications for the privilege of teaching either at public or private schools would be con-Certain of the old teachers applied to be reinstated in their form ositions. There were some interesting scenes at these interviews.

The applicants were received with

distinguished consideration, and evidently believed that they would be at once installed after a favorable opinion once instance after a layoratole opinion had been expressed as to their fitness. They were asked if they were willing to take the oath of allegiance? The first two applicants were astonished that "females" should be required to take the oath, but (possibly because they leaved on divine truth as too precious a looked on divine truth as too precious a thing to be wasted upon Yankees, for they were violent Rebels) they said they were violent Rebels) they said they had never been politicians, and of course would do whatever the authorities thought right. They were then

"Are you aware, ladies, that there is no distinction to be made hereafter in the Public Schools, between any class of children-that if white children apply, they shall be admitted, and if colored children apply, they shall be admitted.

"In the same school, sir?" "In the same school, weeken."

Both ladies declined to take charge the schools on such conditions. Are our rulers mad? Have they neither discretion nor ordinary sagacity? Do they suppose they can ever restore the Union by the use of such means Is it likely that a brave, spirited people, of the same proud stock from which the best of us boast our origin, will be soothed into submission by a constant offer of the grossest indignities? Are not those in authority adopting the very plan best calculated to make the feud between the sections everlasting? There is, and there can be, no excuse for such acts. They are gratuitous insults which have their origin in the very spirit which fostered the ill feeling from which

secession sprung. Not even the plea that Charleston was the birthplace of that treasonable doctrine can justify come when the folly of all these things to repair the injury which is being done.

The Nation's Shame.

Much of the conduct of our rulers for the past four years has been well calculated to lower the American people in the eyes of foreign nations, and cause the monarchists of the old world to point the finger of scorn at our republican institutions. But of all the disreputable and degrading exhibitions, that which occurred in the Senate Chamber, on the 4th inst., is the most heart sickening and disgusting. To witness the Vice President elect of the United States in such a state of beastly intoxication as to be incapable of performing his duties and deporting himself in the character of a drunken rowdy and blackguard in the presence of foreign ministers and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every individual in the Nation who cast his vote for such a miserable specimen of Abolitionism in the shape of a white man. And what account will the foreign ministers present give to their governments at home of this drunken performance of Vice President Andy Johnson? and how will their royal masters gloat and chuckle over the Well may we exclaim, God news? save the Republic when imbecility and drunkenness are enthroned in the high places of power-when such men as Abraham Lincoln and Andrew John son wield the destinies of the Nation. Verily, this Republic is being rapidly precipitated to the lowest depths of in famy and disgrace, and will soon be come a by-word and a reproach through out the civilized world.

Most of the Republican newspaper are silent in regard to the disgraceful scene at the inauguration of the Vice President, but the Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday thus appropriately notices

"The saddest spectacle attending the nauguration at Washington, on Satur-lay, was the Vice President of the ountry standing before an assembled fellow-citizens en multitude of his leavoring to articulate a maudlin speech but unable to do so intelligibly. There have been shameful exhibitions in pub lic before by men occupying position and places of honor, but on no period of our political history can there be found one which so degraded the high office the people had assembled to honor. The Senate, blushing for the scene, immediately ordered the bar for the sale of iquors to be removed; but this does not remove the public disgrace of the spectacle. It is painful to have to reflect in terms of censure upon persons exalted to the highest favors of the Republic; but the only way to correct a bad example in such positions, is for the peo-ple to condemn the open improprieties of their public servants and hold them or their public servants and note them to a just accountability for their public conduct. To slur over such instances is to have more feeling for the individual than respect for the position he

occupies.

The Way the Money Goes. Simeon Draper collector of New York, was sent to Savannah to take charge of the cotton found there, after the capture of the city. The New York Express says that Mr. D. took with him his son, as an assistant. The cotton was weighed, and the son charged one per cent, on its value for two weeks labor-amounting to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars! To allow such a monstrous fee at any time, but especially when the country is groaning under debt and taxation, is no better than swindling! and is a swift witness to the downward tendency of public and private morals. Yet, not a word of rebuke do we hear from the Lincoln presses.

Sheridan's Victory over Early. That peace, an honorable and lasting eace, might be obtained without much further bloodshed has been our abiding

belief for months past. We have been fully convinced that the greatest obstruction in the way of a proper adjustment of our difficulties, was the impracticable fanaticism of the party in power They have persistently insisted upon such conditions as have rendered all hopes of a speedy end of the struggle illusory. Until they change their policy the war must go on. The South cannot and will not submit to the only terms which our rulers have seen fit to offer. This strife can never be ended while the extremists of each section are the spokesmen for the warring sections. When their plans and theories are cast aside, and the voice of the great mass of the people of both North and South is allowed to be heard, we shall have began to approach the end of our troubles. Then, and not till then, will there be some hope for this wretched and bleed-

Possibility of Peace.

ing nation. We are glad to notice signs of returning reason even in unexpected quarters. The N. Y. Tribune of Saturday has a significant editorial, from which we make the following extract: "We believe that a true Peace is, in

all human probability, not far off; and we believe its advent may be hastened and assured by wise and prompt action on the part of our Government. If the President should issue a brief and lucid Proclamation, appealing to the Southern People not to protract a struggle which has become hopeless, and stating distinctly the terms on which they may be once more at peace with their try, we believe that there need and would be little further bloodshed.

The Rebellion is now kept from instant and utter collapse by the false cry

that nothing is to be gained by submission—that all the property of Rebels is confiscated and all their lives forfeited under our laws, so that, while the courage born of desperation may yet achieve success, there is in the opposite course no hopes whatever. This is most untrue; yet it has a certain plausibility to the minds of the ignorant. Let the the minds of the ignorant. Let the President once more urge the Rebels to lay down their arms, proffering them inducements to do so, and he will thereby divide them into two parties—one inclined to peace and re-union; the other furiously intent on fighting to the last. Standing distinctly by itself, the weakness of this latter would be so palpable that three new and vehement proclamations per day could not keep it in countenance. It would speedily collapse and disperse, and the rebellion would be a thing of the past. May we not hope that this course is to be taken?

Those are words of sense and soberness. We hope they will be heeded.-Were any other man than Abraham Lincoln President, we should expect to see them acted upon promptly and in good faith.

Proclamation Regarding Deserters by the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION. WASHINGTON, March 10 .-- Whereas, he twenty-first section of the act of Congress approved on the 3d inst., en-itled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national orces, and for other purposes,' rires that, in addition to the other lawul penalties of the crime of desertion rom the military or naval service, al persons who have deserted the military naval service of the United State who shall not return to the said service or report themselves to a provost mar-shal within sixty days after the procla-mation hereinafter mentioned, shall deemed and taken to have relingished, and forfeited heir rights to become citizens, and such leserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercis-

og any rights of citizens thereof, and persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with the 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 forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned, on condition of returning to their regiments or companies, or to such other organizations as they may

be assigned to, unless they shall have erved for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistments. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln resident of the United States, do issue this my proclamation as required by said act, ordered and requiring all de serters to return to their proper 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 10th day of May, 1865 return to service, or report themselves to a provost marshal, shall be pardoned on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder their original term of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the

time lost by desertion.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto t my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 0th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of

the United States, the eighty-ninth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The Vice President to be Removed. The N. Y. Tribune, having tried in vain to hide the disgraceful scene at the nauguration of Andy Johnson, by preserving entire silence in regard to the matter for almost a week, came out vesterday with the following scathing article. Says the virtuously indignant

Greeley:
"Mr. Andrew Johnson, our new Vice President, is said to have been demented by liquor when sworn into office, and to have made a senseless and discreditable harangue in consequence. And it is reported he has fallen into habits which disqualify him for the high position to which he has been chosen. We fervently hope that at least the latter and worse half of this scandal will prove untrue; for, if it should not,

the country will be subjected to the pain and scandal and Mr. Johnson to the mortification inseparable from his expulsion from office. If he has be-come a drunkard, and does not prompt-by and thoroughly reform, he certainly cannot remain Vice President of the United States; and, if he has any earnest and intimate friend, he will be o assured forthwith. The People may pity as well as mourn his fall; but they cannot abide a drunkard in his present high position. What Will the Clergy Say? It will be interesting to hear what the loyal clergy of the land will have to say o-morrow about the Vice President, for

whose election they labored so diligently last fall. They abused and vilified the refined and dignified Pendleton without stint. What will they have to say from their political rostrums, on tomorrow, in regard to the man they helped to put in a position where he has so effectually disgraced the country? Will they pray for him? They ought to, and that very lustily, for, according to all accounts, he is pretty near past praying for. We have very little faith n the prayers of political preachers. but we do not think they would hurt Andy Johnson. By all means, then, let him have the benefit of the prayers

day. He is a fit subject to point a moral, though hardly to adorn a tale. Bombay is in a state of much excite mentover the great success of East India cotton cultivation. Men who a short time ago were possessed of only moderate means have suddenly become millionaires, and the manner in which it is said fortunes are being piled up there rivals the wonders of our own oil regions,

of the *loyal* clergy on to-morrow; and let him furnish them with a text for the

The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Winchester, Va., gives the following detailed account of

Sheridan's victory over Early:
When Gen. Custer reached Fisherville, five miles from Wayesboro, he
came upon the rebel videttes, but these he sent flying to their camps in quick time. On reaching a point near Waynes-boro the column was halted, and a detachment sent forward to reconnoitre. This party soon discovered the enemy, posted on a range of hills near Waynesborough and South river. The rebels had five pieces of artillery in position, commanding the front on which Custer was approaching. Gen. Custer immediately dismounted and deployed two regiments as skirmishers. In the rear regiments as skirmishers. In the rear of them, and on either side of the road, were solid regiments. The move-ment on the enemy's works was the work of a moment. Our skirmish ers advanced with rapidity, firing at the enemy, and then the whole line moved on the enemy's position. The rebels fired one volley, and then ran like a flock of sheep. Their attempt to escape was fruitless, as Custer closed his lines on them, and surrounded nearly the entire force of the enemy, capturing eighty-seven commissioned officers, eleven hundred and sixty-five enlisted men, thirteen State and battle flags, even cannon, one hundred wagons ambulances and other vehicles. Among the rebel officers captured were Genera Early's entire staff—Colonel Orr. chief of artillery, and Colonel Vesburg, com-

manding brigade.

General Early did not attempt to rally or encourage his men, but fled when he saw Custer and his troops manœuvering for positon. He rode off on a fleet horse, attended by an orderly, and proceeded through the Blue Ridge, via Rockfish Gap, and towards Char ottesville

It seems that Gen. Early despaired of making any successful defence against Sheridan, and on the morning of the day Custer attacked him he caused all surplus stores and six pieces of artillery to be placed on a railroad train for trans portation elsewhere. also captured by Gen. Custer, together with all the spoils, including a large quantity of artillery ammunition. The artillery were all destroyed; burst of spiked, and the gun carriages destroyed on account of the muddy condition of the roads.

The victory was almost a bloodless one, as we only lost ten or twelve in killed and wounded. All the rebel wagons captured from the enemy were destroyed for the same reason above stated.

General Custer remained at Wayne boro until General Sheridan, with the main column, came up, and then pushed on through Rockfish Gap to Greenwood, at which the force mentioned at the commencement of this report was detached to escort the rebel prisoners to

At last accounts direct from Sheridan eneral Custer was within a few miles of Charlottesville, an important station on the Virginia Central Railroad. General Sheridan intimated to his officers hat he had the game in his own hands and it would take a strong card of the enemy to beat him. The capture of Early's remnant of his once splendid army frees the valley of any regular

The detachment detailed to escort the ebel prisoners to this point left Waynesboro on Friday, the 3d inst. They marched eight miles and encamped at Fishersville. Colonel Thompson, comnanding the brigade, finding his supply of food inadequate to meet the re-luirements of his men and the prisoners, ent forward a detachment to several of the towns through which they were to pass, notifying the inhabitants to bring ut to the roadside food for the rebe prisoners, or otherwise they would starve on the road. On reaching Staunon Colonel Thompson found only feeble response to his request, and learning that the rebels had stored large uantities of supplies in the Lunati Asylum, a requisition was made on that institution, and our troops and the rebel prisoners were partially supplied with flour and bacon Colonel Thompson discharged this duty in as agreeable manner and with as much humanity

as the necessity of the case would per mit. The troops were not molested on their return trip until they reached the north fork of the Shenandoah, near Mount Jackson, where they were met by small but determined rebel cavali orce under General Rosser. It appears he followed our troops from Staunton, and watched an opportunity to rescue the rebel prisoners. He waited until the 6th inst., when our troops were about crossing the Shenandoah. He oldly charged on the rear guard-the Fifth New York cavalry, Major Force
—who suddenly changed direction, faced the rebels, and, with sabres in hand, and a cheer and a dash, he drove Rosser and his men in retreat up the pike towards Staunton, capturing

wenty-seven rebels and killing fifteen thers. This charge drove Rosser so far to the rear that he did not trouble our troops again.

When our troops reached Waynes boro Gen. Sheridan sent four couriers, each with a copy of an order to Gen. Hancock, to send a brigade of infantry and one of cavalry to meet the prisoners at or near Mt. Jackson. Two of the couriers were killed and two were cap Two of the Hence the order did not reach tured. its destination. The prisoners all arrived in town to-day, footsore and weary. They were tolerably well clad, but it was remarable to notice the disparity in the ages of the troops. They ranged from fifteen to sixty years of

age. Some of them are conscripts, and insist upon it that they never would have gone into the rebel army were they not forced. From their state-ments it is said that a large force of Union cavalry was coming down the Virginia and Central railroad from Tennessee, and that it had reached a point very near Lynchburg. The prisoners were at once forwarded to Harper's Ferry, and from thence they will be sent to Point Look

Important from Mexico. The N. Y. Herald of yesterday has full details of Mexican affairs from its pecial correspondent, which it sums

The empire of Maximilian has been recognized by the British government, and its minister, Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, has arrived in the city of Mexico and had his imperial reception The particulars are furnished of the pre-viously announced capture of the city of Ojaca and its republican garrison of imperial pears that Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the republican commander in that city, was not killed, as has been stated, but was captured, and had made his submission to the empire. We have also accounts of the capture by the imperialists of the republican armies at Jalisco, Tolucca and Zacatlan, and the republican Generals Rojas and Romero. The capture and death of Rojas, who was a famous guerrilla chief, have been already anunced in the Herald. Austrian and Belgian troops for the Emperor milian continued to arrive in Mexico. and the imperial army was being thoroughly organized, the empire being divided into seven military districts President Juarez still exercises governmental functions in the city of Chihua hua, and some triumphs of republican arms in Sinaloa were reported; but our correspondents express the opinion tha all material opposition to the imperial government has been overcome. The ington's birthday.

Is Andy Johnson Vice President? In connection with the recent beastly

exhibition of Andrew Jonnson in the S. Senrte, the Manchester (N. H.) Union well says:
In this connection, it may be proper to say that Johnson has now no color of right to the position he occupies, for Congress refused to recognize the of Tennessee as being in the Union. That State voted for President and Vice President, to be sure, but the electoral vote was thrown out, and the State left in the same category as South Carolina. If it is in the Union, its votes should have been received; if out, Johnson has no right to the position he holds.

Repulse of a Rebel Raiding Party. WASHINGTON, March 10 .- On Thursday night a party of rebel cavalry, under a nephew of ex-Governor John Letcher, of Virginia, attempted to make a crossing at Muddy Branch on the Upper Potomac. They were met by the pickets of the 1st New Hampshire cavalrance alry, who drove them back, killing young Letcher and ten of the party. Guerrillas under one of the Kinchloes

The New Enrollment Act. [OFFICIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT

PROVOST-MARSHAL GENL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1865.

Circular No. 5. The following act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all con cerned: AN ACT TO AMEND THE SEVERAL ACTS

HERETOFORK PASSED TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENROLLING AND CALLING OUT THE NATIONAL FORCES, AND FOR OTHER PUR POSES. # # # # # # # SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That where any revised enrollment in any congressional or draft district has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrollment, in stead of being applied to a presed upon the

stead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment as it may have stood before the revision. Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, Tha SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the state, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence (if such person have an actual residence within the United States) and where such persons were or States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment,) and it is hereby made the duty of the pro and it is hereby made the duty of the provost marshal general to make such rules and give such instructions to the several provost marshals, boards of enrollment, and mustering officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the

country: Provided, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That ir SEC, 15. And be it further enacted, That in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several states, districts, and sub-districts for all men furnished by them, respectively, and not heretofore credited, during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to varies. Periodel That such credits

redit shall be given to every section of the ountry: Provided, That in any call for

ame to years; Provided, That such credits shall not be applied to the call for addition-al troops made by the President on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen huntwenty-first day of December, eignteen nur-dred and sixty-four.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this, is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished, or may actually fur-nish, acceptable substitutes (not liable to

nish, acceptable substitutes (not liable to the draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary, notwithstanding. notwithstanding.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That

SEC. 11. And be a juried character, I had any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or convict, or person under indictment for a fellow, or who is held to bail to answer for a fellow, or person up a condition of intoxia felony, or person in a condition of intoxi cation, or a deserter from the military o naval service, or any minor between th naval service, or any innor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him, in either case before men-tione I, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substi-tute of any portion of the state, local, or United States bounty to which he may be nited States bounty, to which he may entitled, shall, upon conviction in any cour of competent jurisdiction, be fined not ex-

of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

SEC. 18. Ind be it further enacted, That any officer who shall muster into the military of naval service of the United States any deserter from said service, or insane person or person in a condition of intoxicaany deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court-martial, be dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States.

inited States. n every case where a substitute is furnished o take the place of an enrolled or drafte and it is shown by evidence that shall him to be noncompos mentis, or in a con-tion of intoxication, or under conviction indictment for any offense of the grade felony at the common law, or to have been felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of desertion unsatisfied by pardon or punishment, or by reason of any existing intimacy or ailment, physically incapable of performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parent or guardian, or a minor under the age of sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal (Bineral, on advice of the fact, to report (Heneral, on advice of the fact, to report the same to the Provost Marshal of the prothe same to the Provost Marshal of the pro-pier district; and if such person, so culisted and incapable, shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the ser-vice as a substitute for a person liable to draft, and not actually drafted, the name of the person so liable who furnished such substitute shall be again placed on the list, and he shall be subject to draft thereafter, as though no such substitute had been furand he shall be subject to draft thereafter, as though no such substitute had been furnished by him; and if such substitute so enlisted, and incapable as aforesaid, shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person actually drafted, then it shall be the duty of the Provost-Marshal General to direct the provost-marshal of the district immediately to notify the person who trict immediately to notify the person who furnished such substitute that he is held to serve in the place of such substitute, and he shall stand in the same relation and be

he shall stand in the same relation and be subject to the same liability as before the furnishing of such substitute.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That in case any substitute shall desert from the army, and it shall appear by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that the party furnishing such substitutes shall have, in any way directly or indirectly aided or party furnishing such substitutes shall have, in any way, directly or indirectly, aided or abetted such desertion, or to have been privy to any intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute. SEC. 21. And be it further enacted. That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have desert naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost-marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and cising any rights of citizens thereof; and cising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart 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 forthis hereby authorized and required forth-with, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President 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 companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment. hereby authorized and required fortherm of enlistment. SEc. 22. And beit further enacted, That

SEC. 22. And beit further enacted, That the third section of the act entitled, "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons enrolled in any subany person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and be-

fore the same shall have taken place to be mustered into the service of the United to be mustered into the service of the United States, such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the per-sons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the erder designated by the principals at the time such recrusts are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

SEC. 24. And be it further enacted, That section fifteen of the act approved February twenty-four eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the nettern fewer and for other

four, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the words "any civil magistrate," the words "or any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

SEC. 25, And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more employees of the War. the Secretary of war is necesy authorized to detail one or more employees of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp

magistrate or justice of the peace. SEC. 26. And be it further enact sec. 20. And 0e ut jurther enacted, That acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons, and surgeons and commissioners on the enrolling boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

SEC. 27. And be it further enacted. That

.27. And be it further enacted. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage: Provided, That nothing herein passage: Provided, That nothing contained shall operate to postpo pending draft, or interfere with the Approved, March 3, 1865.

(Sections from one to twelve, inclusive, loon not relate to this bureau, and are omitted.)

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

A Veto. [From the Patriot and Union.] We must do the present Governor of Commonwealth the justice to say, hat he has exercised the much ques tioned power of the veto less frequently than any of his predecessors in office. Having a majority of political friends in both branches of the Legislature, may be one reason of forbearance; and yet even under these circumstances, he has several times broken over party trammels, in very decided tones, and upheld the Constitution against the encroach-

ments of party madness, and despite the clamors of party tyranny.

We are fully conscious that a commendatory remark from us will be regarded, by most of his party, as anything but complimentary in fact. Still we feel constrained to call public attention to the message sent to the House of Representatives yesterday, returning the bill annexing the county of Washington to the Judicial district of Allegheny. In other words, an attempt to legislate a county out of a Democratic district into one under Abolition rule. This was, in effect, also denying the people of Washington county the Constitutional right of suffrage in reference to their Judiciary until the next election of Judgesterm of some seven years.

Nor is this all: Showing how far party madness will carry some men, there i actually a provision in the bill referred to, authorizing Judge Sterritt, of Alle-gheny, to deputize any one of five other Judges to go over to the county of Washington to hold the several courts for that county!, Men might thus come to be tried for capital offences in the Over and Terminer Courts, by Judges of the District Court of Allegheny, whose ju-

risdiction and powers at home were restricted to purely civil cases!
We sincerely thank Governor Curtir for having turned aside one of the boldest and most reckless efforts we have ever known in our State to place the Judiciary under the feet of party malignity and personal prejudice. The in-dependence of this right arm of our republican institutions has been already well nigh destroyed; and this is, in of that ancient respect which forms so beautiful and prominent a feature in the systems of the most enlightened

governments of the earth. We give in this paper the brief and pertinent message of the Governor, to-gether with the opinion of Attorney General Meredith, with whom he fully concurs. We bespeak for the Attorne General's paper, also, a careful perusal It is marked, as his opinions generally have been, by high legal acumen, and clear logical reasoning.

We hear of threats that the bill thus defeated shall yet be carried over the heads of the Governor and the Attorney General. We cannot believe that there enough so reckless as thus to hazard

the rights and interests of the unoffending people of Washington county. The action of all their Courts—the rights of suitors—nay, the majesty and power of law in its highest features—might thus be rendered uncertain, unsettled and powerless, in one of the oldest most rosperous and peaceful counties of the EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 10, 1865. the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: GENTLEMEN: I berewith return to the

HOUSE OF Representatives, in which it origi-nated, bill No. 184, entitled "An act relative to the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsyl-vania," with my objection to the same. It is with much regret that I feel com-pelled by my oath of office to withhold my being in violation of the Constitution.

I have, on this question, requested the opinion of the Attorney General, a copy of which I transmit with this message and as part of it, and I entirely agree in the con-clusion, at which he has arrived. On all subjects, and especially on a matter so vi-tally important as the Judiciary, I conceive to be necessary to abstain from any action nat may clash with the true meaning and pirit of the Constitution. Whatever may pirit of the Constitution. the result. I feel bound by every obligaion that can bind a magistrate, personally and officially, to do what I conceive to be

and officially, to no wanted my duty in this regard, A. G. CURTIN.

OPINION.

My opinion is requested by the Governor on the question whether any of the provisions contained in the bill, entitled, "An Act relative to the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania," are unconstitutional.

This bill proposes to annex Washington county to the Fifth Judicial District, (now country to the First January at the composed of Allegheny country alone,) provided a majority of the qualified voters of the Washington country shall vote in favor of such annexation. There is no connection petween the counties composing a Judicial have the same President Judge of the Courtof Common

The second section of this hill provides that the Judges of the District Court of Al-legheny county, and the Assistant Law Judges of said county may hold the several Courts of Washington county as they may severally be assigned to that duty from time to time, with their consent, by the Presi-dent Judge of the Fifth Judicial District dent Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and shall have the same powers and jurisdiction which are now or may hereafter be conferred upon him. The annexation of Washington county to the Fifth Judicial District would not make the Judges of the District Court or the Assistant Law Judges of Allegheny county Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county. This section therefore authorizes the President Pr This section therefore authorizes the Presi-dent Judge of the District, at his pleas-ture, to substitute for himself, in the Courts of the District, a Judge of one of the Courts of the District, a Judge of one of the Courts in another county of the District. There are acts providing for the holding of special Courts by the President Judge of another District, where the President Judge of he proper District is disqualified to sit. And such acts are supported from the necessity of the case to prevent a total failure of sity of the case to prevent a total failure of And such acts are supported from the necessity of the case, to prevent a total failure of jus tice. But to allow a President Judge mctely at his own pleasure, to appoint a Deputy to perform his judicial functions (as this bill proposes) would, in my opinion, be a breach of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which provides for the judicial power, and for the appointment or election of Judges to exercise it.

I am aware that a particular clause in the Constitution which provides expressly that

Constitution which provides expressly that the President Judge of the Common Pleus shall be one of the Judges to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer, has been modified b lecisions which allow a law Judge of the same court to take his place, or allow the Judges of a court created by the Legislature to hold an Oyer and Terminer independent-ly of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

But I am not aware of any decision which

would allow the President Judge of a dis-trict at his option to appoint from time to time at his Deputy, or locum tenens, a Judge of a court of one county to hold either the civil or criminal courts of another county Attorney General.

The Vice President Taken to an Asylum. The correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs to that paper the important fact that Andy Johnson, in the custody of Preston King, has been removed from his haunts in Washington to the country residence of old Mr. Blair. The venerable peace commissioner accompanied the party. The Vice President is to be sobered up and brought to his senses, if possible. What regimen to his senses, if possible. What reg will be adopted is not known.

same correspondent says: "It is also stated in official circles tonight that several doctors have been called in for consultation, with a view of making out a case of temporary in-sanity, and thus obtain an excuse to dispose of the Vice President. The fact that Mr. Johnson was nominated at Baltimore through the influence of Weed and Seward, is much commented upon by the radicals. Seward is held respon sible by them for the recent disgraceful scene in the Senate, and an effort is being made to make a point on this

How Shoddy is Favored

On the 18th of February, when the amended revenue bill was before the House of Representatives, the duty on diamonds and jewelry, was reduced to live per cent. ad volvrem. These are shoddy luxuries, and are therefore favorment of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermasters' stores, and ordnance, which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the person taking the same, and if falsely taken, shall subject them to the same pendities, as if the same were administered by

Letters from the Queen of England to the Emperor and the Empress of Mexico. The Mexican papers publish the folowing important letters:

LETTER TO THE EMPEROR.

My Brother: Being desirous to give to your Imperial Majesty an immediate proof of my sincere friendship and of my lively desire to maintain the most friendly relations between Great Britian and the Empire to the sovereignty of which Your Imperial Majesty has been called, I have determined to accredit near you the Hon Potre Care Jajesty has been caned, I have determined o accredit near you the Hon. Peter Campon of my honorable of my honorable bell Scarlett, a member of my honorable Order of Bath, in the character of my Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. By the long experience which I have of the capacity of Mr. Scarlett, and his zeal in my service, I am pursuaded that he will fufill the important duties of his mission in such a manner as to obtain the esteem and contidence of your Important Asiarana. such a manner as to obtain the esteem and considence of your Imperial Majesty, and that he will justify my choice of him as resident Minister at your court. In the meanwhile, I ask you to give entire credit to everything that Mr. Scarlett will communicate to you in my name, especially when, in placing this letter in the hands of Your Imperial Majesty, he assures you of my invariable esteem and of the highest consideration with which I am, my brother, of Your Imperial Majesty, the good sister.

VICTORIA, QUEEN,
To my good brother, the Emperor of Mexico.

Mexico. Castle Windsor, Nov. 9, 1864.

Castle Windsor, Nor. 9, 1864.

LETTER TO THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

My Sister and Dear Cousin: Having selected the Hon. Peter Campbell Scarlett, a member of my honorable Order of Bath to reside at the Court of the Emperor, the august husband of Y. I. M. in the character of My Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenopotentiary, I have charged him with handing this letter to Y. I. M. and I send you the assurance of my most sincere friendship and esteem. I am pleased to believe that Y. I. M., will favorably receive Mr. Scarictt, and will give entire credit to all that he may tell you in my name, and especially when he expresses the sentiments of invariable affections and consideration with which I am, my sister and dear cousin, with which I am, my sister and dear cousir with which I am, my sister and dear cousin, of Y. I. M., the affectionate sister and cousin, VICTORIA, QUEEN.

To my good sister and dear cousin, the Empress of Mexico.

Castle Wimbor, Nor. 9th, 1864.

REPLY TO THE EMPEROR'S LETTER ON HIS MOTERSHON.

My Brother: Accession.
I received from the hands of Senior D. Franciso Arrangoiz the letter which Y. I. M. addressed to me on the 27th which Y. I. M. addressed to me on the 27th of June last, informing me that, having accepted in Europe the crown which the great majority of the Mexican people offered to you, Y. I. Majesty has taken possession of the throne on the 12th of that month, as Emperor of Mexico, in presence of the authorities of the capital and the committee from the Departments. Y. I. M. cannot doubt the interest which this important occurrence inspires to me. Profoundly interested in the tranquility and well-being of Mexico, I trust that the etablishment of the Empire will be the beginning of a new era of order and prosperity for this country, and Y. I. M. may rest assured that I shall endeavor to improve and strengthen the relations between Great Britain and the Empire, which Divine Providence has placed under your authority. I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion to manifest to Your Imporial Maisert, we blight midels of the control of oleasure of this occasion to manifest to You

in the pressure of this occasion to maintest to Your Imperial Majesty my lively wish for your personal happiness and for the long duration and the glory of your reign, as well as the feelings of sincere friendship and cordial esteem, with which I am, my brother, of Y.

I. M. the good sister,

VICTORIA, QUEEN.

To my good hypother, the Emperor of To my good brother, the Emperor of Mexico.
Castle Windsor, 10th November, 1864.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court Regarding Reconstruction and

Prize Cases. An important decision has been rendered by Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court, which settles the policy of reconstruction. It arose on the great prize case growing out of the cotton cap-tured by the Mississipi squadron during the Red river expedition. During the military occupation of the Red river country, in March last, the navy seized arge amounts of cotton on the plantations near the river. The cotton was sent to Cairo, and libelled in the Southern District Court of Illinois as lawfu prize for the navy. Nearly all the cotton seized was claimed by private in-dividuals. The case appealed was that dividuals. The case appealed was that of the United States against seventytwo bales of cotton, Elizabeth Alexander, claimant. The court below decided in favor of the claimant, and the United States appealed. The counsel for the government and the navy claimed, in their argument before the Supreme Court, that the cotton was the enemy's property, captured in an enemy's coun-try, and was condemnable as prize of war. The claimant's counsel denied the right of land captures by the navy, and also claimed that the country at the time of the seizure of the cotton was not enemy's country, but occupied by the Union forces; that an election was held and delegates elected to a constitutional convention, which had met, abolished slavery and established a civil government, thus securing to the people all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, sustaining the decision of the court below, and decided that the cotton was not a prize of war, and that the navy could take no prize interest in the proceeds. The Court also held that the cotton should have been turned over to an agent of the Treasury Department; also that it should have been disposed of in pursuance of the act of Congress of March 12, 1863. This act allows loyal claimants to recover pro ceeds of their property in the Court of Claims. In addition to this, the court decided that the election held in tha part of Louisiana, during Gen. Banks occupation, and in pursuance of his orders, was null, void and of no effect

ourt directed the libel to be dismis The Inaugural Boiled Down. Fellow Countrymen:-I made an inau-

The federal occupation was declared of

character of the enemy's country

so short duration as not to remove the

gural address four years ago; there is particular occasion for another.
The public knows as much as I do about the progress of our arms. We have great hopes—but we make no predictions. [SEWARD'S department. l

Four years ago all tried to avera war. Both parties hated to fight. The slaves are one-eighth of the opulation, and a "peculiar and power ul" institution. "Somehow" the ful" institution. All pray to the same God. He don't appear to be on either side. When He makes up His mind we will have to

stand it. Meanwhile, without malice, let us charitably and firmly continue to cut each other's throats: taking care of such unfortunate people as may be widowed nd orphaned; in order that we may not injure or harm one another, but main tain just and lasting peace among ourselves and other nations.

The Reported Attempt to Assassinate the President. The report that a man named Thomas Clemens had matured his plans for the ssassination of the President on inau-

guration day had its origin in the following facts: Clemens and another person came rom Alexandria on Saturday. They were both extremely disorderly, and seemed to have been drinking freely. Clemens in particular was very abusive, He said, using gross and profane language, that he came here to kill the President: that he was late by about one half hour, and that his Saviour would never forgive him for failing to do so; that he would do it that nightnamely, the 5th of March, and that he came expressly to do it, and he would do it before he left town. He furthermore said that the Government had robbed him of a certain sum of money. This is the substance of an affidavit. Clemens has been turned over from the military to the civil authorities, and

has been committed to jail for trial by an Editor Drafted.

Morgan R. Wills, Esq., one of the Editors of the "Herald and Free Press and Republican," is among the drafted of this borough. What change there will be made in the conduct of our contemporary on this account we have not heard. The Herald and Republican not heard. The Herma and Republican is among the super "loyal" of the devotees of Father Abraham, and its drafted editor will not think of applying for exemption or putting in a substitute. He will, as a matter of course, we say don the true blue of the "gallant brigade" and so with the statute of the west. and go with the stately step of the warrior to help to put down this "acc rebellion."—Norristown Register.

Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire has been appointed and confirmed as Minister to Spain. This nomination has taken by surprise some of the particular personal friends of Mr. Lincoln, who have been systematically persecuted by Mr. Hale for two years past. They say the surest way to the President's favor is to oppose his policy and abuse his friends.