WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

Our friends throughout the county will be gratified to learn that the Lancaster Express exhibits hopeful signs of

conversion to Democracy. The dissatis faction with Republican misrule that led it to withdraw from the political arena immediately after the late Presidential election, appears to have deepened into a feeling of intense disgust with its late party associates. It has taken to quoting largely from some of the leading Democratic journals of the country, such as the Lancaster Intelligencer and the Philadelphia Age; and to prove the depth of its new conviction, it has drawn on the files of those papers for the strongest articles they published during an exciting campaign. In this it exhibits the zeal that usually distinguishes the new convert. Awakened to a realizing sense of the jeopardy in which the American people have suffered their liberties to be put by an administration that buried the Constitution out of sight before it had been thirty days in their keeping, the Express, unable to command language of its own sufficiently strong to meet the exigencies of the occasion, borrows the most pointed articles it can find in the files of its Democratic exchanges.

Whilst we are gratified to see thes evidences of the thoroughness of its convictions, we feel bound, as the humble instrument of its happy conversion to tender it our advice. We think it ought to listen to us. We have been at some pains to set it right and point out to it the way to political salvation. The hard knocks we have sometimes been obliged to give it, have been given from as pure and benevolent motives as those which impelled a certain muscular Methodist preacher to pound the grace of God into a belligerent blacksmith who had been the terror of the circuit.

The advice we want to give to our convert is just this: That having already published enough of the political literature of the late campaign to show the utter detestation with which it now views the tyrannies practiced by its late political associates, it should pass over dead issues and dead men. and address itself to the present and the future. For all useful purposes, the record it has made is broad and clear enough. When the Constitution and the laws again resume their sway all over the North, and verdicts for damages to the amount of \$32,000 begin to be rendered in this region, (as one was lately rendered in Boston,) against malignant Abolitionists for procuring the arrest of men who had committed no offence, the Express will find a strong defence in its issue of Friday last .-It has given ample indemnity for the past. Now let it address itself to the future; and let it also continue to copy largely from the Intelligencer. As long as it follows our lead it will be sure not to go astray. It will always find able and candid articles in our editorial columns, whilst our selected matter is the best the newspaper market affords. Indeed we think it would be agood stroke for the Express to copy our paper entire every day. By so doing, it would immedithat it can never attain in any other

Good for Sherman.

Brave, manly words are good things. They are especially so when coming from lips that never felt the quiver of cowardice; and still nobler when backed up by a record of brave deeds. There are insults which should be resented promptly, at once, on the spot, and on the spur of the moment; and there are insults which cannot and ought not to be forgiven. Mean and cowardly natures hasten to strike at a falling man. The country had an instance of this lately in the case of General Sherman. The bully Stanton thought he had the grim veteran down where he could safely pound him, and the dirty dog Halleck as full of venom as cowards usually are had the hardihood to offer to the victorious hero the grossest insult that could be put upon a miliary commander. The other day, however, when Sherman and his war-worn veterans on the march home approached Richmond. Halleck thought to do the agreeable to the men whose feelings he had outraged. It is surprising that the dirty scoundrel should have had such over-weening au-

dacity. We suppose, however, he had seen se much truckling subserviency during the last four years, that he imagined even bold Sherman would fawn upon the hand that had struck him. For once he past. The sooner all concerned recogwas mistaken. He came in contact with a soldier who was every inch a gentleman, with all a gentleman's scorn of what was mean and low. The following abstract of the correspondence between the two men is the best thing we have seen for many a day. It crushes Halleck and Stanton at one blow, and makes them look most despicably mean.

Hurrah for Sherman! We copy from a special telegram to the New York Herald of yesterday what is given as only the substance of the correspondence, which we hope soon to he able to publish in full:

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. SHERMAN. As you will be in Richmond in a few days, allow me to offer you the hospitality of my house here, where I shall be gratified to receive you and contribute to make your sciourn here agreeable. GENERAL SHEBMAN TO GEN, HALLECK. Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined. I had hoped to through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent advisory dispatch to the War Department is a sufficient explanation

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. SHERMAN. I regret your declining my invitation, and the unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. If you knew the feeling in Washington and at the War Department in reference to your agreement with Johnston you would appreciate the motive of my despatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling towards. my kind feeling toward you personally, and my high admiration for your ser-

GEN. SHERMAN TO GEN, HALLECK. I think I understand both the circumstances and the men sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your despatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to beware of assassins. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassing

John Cessna.

The Abolitionists of Bedford county have chosen the fidgety little renegade, John Cessna to represent them in the next Abolition State Convention. Of course he will be after cutting a figure in his new position, among his new political associates. He has no modesty, and will be sure to mount the back of some bench and roar himself hoarse. He will be on the record at least a dozen times. We can imagine the peculiarly soothing effect his cracked and screechy voice will have on the ears of the Convention. Such members as are wise will take a roll of cotton large enough to stop both ears,

The Democratic Party.] The life and strength of the old Democratic party was its national spirit.— From its earliest history this never failed to assert itself clearly, fervently, we may say, indeed, flercely, on every ques

tion involving the preservation, or the enlargement, or the honor and glory of the country. In our great controver-sies with England, with France, with Mexico, it was peculiarly the war party. In every minor dispute with other na tions, it was always the party most apt to plant itself on high pretensions and extreme claims. In our domestic affairs, it was the party that always labored most earnestly to put down sectional dis-cord, and to strengthen the bonds of the The above extract is from a late num ber of the New York Times, as bitter a partisan Abolition newspaper as there s one in the country. Let every man

who fondly hopes for the extinguishment of the great Democratic party read it; let every one who predicts its death ponder it well. It is a clear recognition of the wisdom and the patriotism of the past course of the Democratic party, and, by plain implication, a condemnation of those who, like the New York Times have stood opposed to it. It is much for any great political party to be able o present a record of past history so oure and fair that not even its pitterest opponents can successfully attack it. Such is the record of the Democratic party in the past. It is nistoric now, written where it can never e Effaced, indelibly impressed upon the minds of this nation through many years of a rule that was always happy, peaceful and prosperous. The past four years have burned this truth in upon he minds of the people as if in letters

Under the administration of the Dem cratic party the country was so wisely ruled, that we could say we were the best governed people on the earth, because east governed. No good citizen felt the power of the Government forced upon him, and its burthens pressed so ightly as not to be noticed. The Democratic party cherished the inof the people, developed dustry all the resources of our vast material wealth, added State to State, extended the influence and the power of the Govment without making it in the least oppressive, and led the United States along peaceful ways to a height of power and prosperity which no other nation in the world could boast.

While doing this it defended every right of the individual citizen, no matter by whom the assault was made. Every man was secure in every right that could attach to person and property. To defend these rights, all and each of them, it considered to be its bounden duty. While it was in power they were all secure, even to the humblest citizen. Since the war, which fanaticism brought upon the country begun, the Democratic party has been almost the sole champion of individual rights. While with one hand it gave, without stint, to the Federal Government its men and its means to suppress the rebellion, with the other it held in check, so far as it was able, every attempt to destroy the liberties of the people, or to impair the rights of the individual citizen. Amid the fierce storm which raged it stood firm, determined not to yield the sacred rights of the citizen to the grasp of arbitrary power, without pronouncing its protest and doing all it could to check the advance of the enemies of liberty. Abused, reviled, threatened—seeing men thrust into prison without form of law, and detained or released as the caprices of protested boldly and fearlessly .-It contented itself for the time being with protests alone. Why? Because ately raise itself to a journalistic height it feared to do more than this? Nay, verily. It knew always that it had the physical resources at command to put an end to all such acts of despotic power in a most summary manner. Why did it not use them? Does any one need to ask? It was because it chose to suffer shame, and outrage even, for the time being, rather than complicate the difficulties under which the nation was struggling. In this, as in all else, it was moved by deep-seated devotion to the best interests of the people. It waited patiently and hopefully for the return of calmer times, being sure that with the subsidence of passion the people

> longer turn a deaf ear to the counsels of Thank God, the mists of passion and delusion are being rapidly scattered, the political sky is clearing, the night of terror is passing away, we hope never to return again. The people will now hear words of truth and soberness they will listen to them, they will cherish them, they will act upon them. Jealousy of their civil rights will again speedily become the distinguishing characteristic of the American citizen. They will not allow a single one of those rights to be touched by the hand of arbitrary power. The sooner those in authority recognize the awakening of this spirit the better for them. The day for arbitrary arrests and for substituting military tribunals for courts of justice is

would hear the words of wisdom, and no

nize this for a fact the better. The film of passion and delusion which has darkened the vision of many good men is dispersing, and the day is not far distant when the wise and just principles of the Democratic party will be in the ascendant and the helm of the ship of State once more in its hands .-Then will the new era of peace and harmony be permanently established, and our country will enter upon a career of prosperity which will blot out the ravages of four years of war, while it hurries in merited oblivion the names of all those who were instrumental in bringing it about.

Printing Office for Sale. We offer the Printing establishment of the "Indiana Democrat" for sale on reasonable terms. It will be sold for less than the cost of the material in the office. The paper enjoys a handsome patronage, being the only Democratic patronage, being the only Democratic paper in the county. The subscription list, after being cut down this spring, is about 850—most of these good, advance paying subscribers. The advertising patronage is large, as will be seen by an examination of the paper, and the jobing respectable. To an industrious and enterprising practical printer with and enterprising practical printer with a small family, this is a rare oppor-tunity, for we guarantee the profits of one year to pay for the entire establish-ment. Address, Jas. B. Sansom, Indiana, Pa.

We would call the special attention of any person desiring such a situation to the above advertisement. They can rely upon the establishment being all it is represented to be. - Eds. Intellig gencer.

We give up much of our space to day, to the exclusion of other matter prepared for our columns, to the comments of the press upon the Secret Miltary Star Chamber now in session at Washington. As our readers will see all the extracts we have made, except a single one, are from leading Republican papers. Let every one read them care fully. It is time the people should awake to the dangers which threaten their dearest liberties and their most sacred rights as freemen.

We notice in this week's Valley Spirit one of our editorials, entitled The Duty of the Hour," credited to the Juniata Register. As we send the Spirit our daily in exchange, we think that sort of thing rather unpardonable

in it.

- Confiscation.

The rebellion is over. Within ninety days the last remnant of the armed forces that for four years stood up against all the power of the General Government will have ceased to exist. The work of our brave soldiery will be done. What remains to be accomplished must be effected by wise and judicious statesmanship. To cry for ven-geance upon a vanquished foe shows the vindictive spirit of a barbarian and a coward: to allow any consideration to move us for a moment, other than the widest and most comprehensive desire to secure the greatest possible public good, is to show ourselves weak, narrow-minded and unpatriotic. We can not afford to treat the people of the South in a harsh or even in an ungenerous manner, if we expect to live with them peaceably in the future under a republican form of government. The more clearly this plain truth is realized by our rulers, and the more speedily and fully it is acted upon, the better it will be for the whole country.

The attempted execution (for practi-

cal execution is impossible) of the confiscation act passed by the Thirty-Seventh Congress, must necessarily involve the country in great difficulties. It can bring in its train nothing but disaster. It is impossible that any considerable portion of the Southern lands should be sold to actual settlers. They would pass, for a mere trifling part of their value, into the hands of rapacious speculators. There could be no buyers in the South; for, by the execution of the confiscation law, the whole South would be immediately reduced to beggary. It would at once convert the people of the South into a vast horde of turbulent beggars; it would fill it with desperate outlaws and banditti who, having nothing to lose, would have nothing to restrain them from deeds of violence. Such a method of proceedure, it seems to us, would be the maddest possible folly. But, such a general and sweeping confiscation of property would not only be injudicious, calculated to impair materially our national resources at a time when we need to cherish and foster them all most carefully, and to prevent the return of an era of good feeling and hearty friendship for the government among the people of the South; but it would be contrary to the spirit of the times in which we live, in opposition to the opinions of the best writers on the law of our own country and of England, and in direct and most flagrant viola-

tion of the Constitution of the United States. Sir William Blackstone, in his commentaries upon the Laws of England, thus emphatically condemns the whole theory and practice of confiscation.

"And therefore, as every other op-pressive mark of fodal tenure is now vorn away in these Kingdoms, it is to be hoped that this corruption of blood with all its attendant consequences, not only of present escheat, but of future incapacity of inheritance even to the twentieth generation, may in process of time be abolished by act of parliament.' This was done by statute of 7 Anne. Chapter 22, which abolished, after the Pretender's death forfeiture for treason

beyond the life of the offender. Dr. Paley has strongly shown his disapprobation of laws of this kind. We quote from him a single pregnant pas-

The fundamental rule of civil juris idence is violated in the case of acts f attainder or confiscation, in bills of pains and penalties, and in all ex post facto laws whatever, in which the legisthose in power dictated—it still lative branch of any government exercises the double office of legislature and judge. And whoever either understands the value of the rule itself, or collects the history of those instances in which it has been invaded, will be induced, I believe, to acknowledge that it had been wiser and safer never to have de parted from it. He will confess, at least, hat nothing but the most manifest and immediate peril of the Commonwealth will justify a repetition of these dan

gerous examples. The framers of the Constitution o the United States, careful to throw restraints around the powers of the Government, and to provide against possible abuses, gave this subject their attenion. In that part of the Constitution defining the limitations set to the powers of Congress, the following declaration s to be found: "No bill of attainder or ex post facto

law shall be passed." Commenting upon the above clause of the Constitution, the great and learned Chief Justice Story says:

"Bills of attainder, as they are tech nically called, are such special acts of the legislature, as inflict capital punishment upon persons supposed to beguilty of high offences, such as treason and felony, without any conviction in the ordinary course of Judicial investigation. If an act inflicts a milder punishment than death, it is called a bill of pains and penalties. But in the sense of the Constitution it seems, that the words "bill of attainder" include bills of pains and penalties; for the Supreme Court have said: "A bill of attainder may affect the life of an individual, or may Confiscate his property or both."
"The injustice and the iniquity of such acts in general, constitute an irresistible argument against the exist-ence of the power. In a free govern-ment it would be intolerable; and in the hands of a reigning faction, it might be, and probably would be abused to the ruin and death of the most virtuous citizens. Bills of this kind have been nostly passed in England in times of rebellion, or of gross subserviency to the crown, or of violent political excitement: periods, in which all nations are most liable, (as well the free as the en-slaved) to forget their duties and to trample upon the rights and liberties of

Professor Lieber, in his work entitled Civil Liberty," has the following remarks upon the subject:

"The true protection of individual property demands the exclusion of confiscation. For, although, confiscation as a punishment is to be rejected, on ac-count of the undefined character of the punishment, depending not upon itself but upon the fact whether the punished person has any property, and how much it is likewise inadmissible on the ground that individual property implies indi-vidual transmission, which confiscation totally destroys. It would, perhaps, not be wholly unjust to deprive an in-dividual of his property as a punish-men for certain crimes, if we were to allow it to pass to his heirs. We do it, in fact, when we imprison a man for life, and submit him to the regular prison discipline, disallowing him any benefit of the property he may possess; but it is unjust to deprive his children or other heirs of the individual property, not to speak of the appetizing

has always produced upon Govern The English attainder and corruption of blood, so far as it effects property, is hostile to this great principle of the ut-most protection of individual property, and has come down to the present times from a period when the King was considered the primary owner of all land.

Corruption of blood is distinctly abolish-

d. by our Constitution 1 When the framers of the Constitution came to define treason, to provide as to the manner in which those guilty of so high an offence should be tried, and to lay down the measure of punishment, they incorporated the following clause into the instrument:

"No person shall be convicted of treason except upon testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or upon open confession in open court. "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no atainder of treason shall work corruption

of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted," Such is the fundamental law of this land, and such are the opinions of some

titles scanized under such act would be valid period longer than during the lives of the original offenders. Would it no be infinitely wiser and vastly more judicious for President Johnson to avail himself of the power conferred upon him by the so-called confiscation act passed by a Congress, which was no lisposed to observe the constitutional estraints upon its powers. That ac

says: SEC. 13. And be it further enacted That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation o extend to persons who may hav participated in the existing rebellion in my State or part thereof, pardon amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time, and on such conditions, as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Let him offer a free and generous pardon to all who will pledge themselve o yield a proper obedience to the laws of the United States, to bear true alle giance to the government. By so do ing he will make it the interest of every holder of property in the South to preserve order. He will also take the surest road toward decreasing the expenses of the government, and lessening the burthens upon the people, by speedily making the South as productive as i can become under the disturbed rela tions between capital and labor which now exist there. Every motive of states manship and wise policy would urge such a course upon him. We cannot believe he will trifle with all the best interests of the country, for the sake of gratifying the vengeful feeling of a few fanatics, in which the mass of the peo ple of the North do not share. Let him be wise and hold: wise in shaping his course and bold in adhering to it, and the people will sustain him.

The Military Commission no Longer

Something is accomplished for the national honor and law. The trials by military commission of the alleged accomplices in the assassination of President Lincoln is no longer to be a secret trial. A part of the wrong which the administration was doing to itself is thus removed—not all, but a part. The justice of the general protest which has reached the ears of the government from almost the entire press of the country, has doubtless caused it to be intimate to the court that it must no longer sit with closed doors. On Saturday, therefore, the reporters of the press were admitted, and we lay before our readers this morning a verbatim account of the court's proceedings on Saturday. Some thing is thus accomplished for and law; not all, but something. justice

The greater wrong remains. The civil courts are still to be superseded. The trials of the alleged conspirators will doubtless proceed before this military commission, whose temper, whose calibre, and whose subserviency the proceedings of one day so completely publish. But even upon such a commission, so constituted, the withdrawa of the seal of secreey will, have some effect. The daylight of publicity is some little protection to the innocent unjustly accused, if any such there be even a Hunter and a Harris may be ifted above the natural level of their characters by the consciousness that the whole American people are now in silent session about the old Penitentiary watchfully gazing through the ironed windows of that dark upper room, sternly determined that they who plot-ted the horrid murder of their Chief Magistrate and protected the flight o is assassin shall not escape the aveng ing arm, but earnestly anxious that shall be clear to themselves and to al the world, now also spectators of thi nistoric trial, that the blow to fall shall

be not more remorseless than just. thing is gained. Publicity for secrecy But the military trial goes on, and the civil courts of the country which you, oh American people, suffered to be closed in time of war by the hand of lawelse power you connected to the country by asking, nor by denunciations general and deep. These devils go not out but by much prayer and fasting. You would not pay the fixed and well-known price of a liberty regulated by law, namely: Your own obedience and eternal vigilance over your rulers. And now that law, as old as Fate, which President Lincoln seemed to himself to have a vision and to make a solemn recognition of, in his last inaugural, when he said of black slavery, that the war might continue till every drop of blood drawn by the lash should be paid with another drawn by the sword, it will need no enthusiast's vision to see working in the receiver of the sword of the receiver of the state of the sword of the swor ing in the recovery of what the nation has lost of respect for law and of the safeguards of civil freedom during the last for years. Obedience, eternal vigiance—these are their price. We refused to pay it, and now would recover what they might have held secure. Surely as fate, the whole price will be exacted with all its dread arrear

the last uttermost farthing.- World. Total Amount of National Currency in The following is the tabular statement for May 1, issued by the Hon. Freeman Clark, the able Controller of the Currency, showing the circulation

				tirector.
of the Nationa	l currenc	у бу т	the	bank
in the several i	States:			
States.	Banks.	Total	circ	ilation
Maine	42			1,660
New Hampsh	ire 25	,		7,000
Vermont	17			5,700
Massachusetts		9	1,00	3,730
Rhode Island.	91	•	1 -71	7,050
Connecticut	10			
New York	170	,	0,02	8,500
Your Ionor	112	1		1,750
New Jersey	25		2,73	6,720
Pennsylvania.	182	2		0,590
Maryland	7			7,500
Delaware	3		28	7,500
District of Col				8,400
Virginia	2			1,500
West Virginia	a 4		26	3,000
Ohio		1	0,54	5,570
Indiana			5.04	8,430
Illinois	64		5.28	5,260
Michigan	22			1,000
Wisconsin	27		1.01	7,000
Iowa	♠ (.)			2,400
Minnesota	8			1,250
Kansas			4	9,000
Missouri	7			5,830
Kentucky	s			s,200
Tennessee	4			0,640
Louisiana				
				0,000
Nebraska Terr	rit'y. 1		2	7,000
Mississippi	I			
Colorado Terr	it'y 1			
Total	1.092			
Opened & wor	ind			

Total in active operation......1,089 \$123,690,080

NEW BANKS. One hundred and twenty-eight banks have been established during the month. and \$12,772,980 of currency issued. The Pennsylvania banks have greatly overissued, and the controller is taking them in hand. It is said that some of them will be required to diminish their circulation

mmediately, or they will be closed up. The profits of cotton-growing have become so enormous, that it is said the whole valley of the Nile has been converted into one vast cotton plantation. In place of producing preadstuffs for the inhabitants, with a vast surplus for exportation, the inhabitants are now supported with grain from Asia. The rebellion in America has thus revolutionized the industrial oursuits of the East. While the cotton fields of the West have been converted into corn-fields, the rice and wheatfields of the Orient have become as fer-

tile in the great Southern staple as the

sea-islands of South Carolina With

the suppression of the rebellion, there

will be a return to the cultivation of cot-

ton, and the cheapness and abundance

of its production will probably arrest

the cultivation of it in Egypt. Another Speech from the President. In another column we publish speech delivered by President Johnson to a deputation of negroes who waited apon him. The speech is sensible, and loes not go to such extremes as the fanatical Abolitionists might desire. It

THE MILITARY STAR CHAMBER AT Every Decent Newspaper in the Country Denouncing it as Infamous.

he Most Sacred Rights of the Peop [From the Philadelphia Ledger.] The Philadelphia Ledger, a warm supporter of the Administration, thus

peaks in regard to this outrage:

The attempts of Mr. Stanton to

side the courts of law for the trial of

ffences and to substitute secret militar tribunals are not receiving that quie deference that he possibly hoped for from the public. The most strenuous from the public. The most strenuous supporters of the Republican party are loud in their condemnation of this as arbitary and unwarrantable by any law or precedent in the history of the Government. The people know what courts and juries are and submit to their decisions with respect, because they see all the machinery and processes by which a decision is reached, and know that condemnation comes only from the preponderance of testimony uponajury's mind. Military tribunals they know othing about, nor are they permitted to know, for everything is done in secre and only their judgments are an-nounced. This outrages every man's sense of justice, and creates a suspicion against the fairness of the proceedings, which weakens the reverence which ought to be popularly felt for tribunals that have the power of deciding upon the life and liberty of the citizens. The war which this country has so successfully waged was a war for freedom and the rights of humanity. The people do not wish to see it end with their liberties in danger. Nothing more endangers them than this subversion of jury trials and the substiution of secret military courts sitting in udgment upon the lives and persona reedom of the citizens. If there is any thing the people regard as sacred, and the best security for their rights, it is the institutions of justice—an open trial and by a jury of their countrymen. Closed doors and secret investigations, with life and liberty at stake, look too much like the days of the inquisitio ministration of justice in a free land Mr. Stanton greatly mistakes the tempe of the American people when he under akes this dangerous innovation upor the established institutions which ever nan has learned to respect, and which he himself is bound to recognize and defer to by his oath of office. There is no functionary in this country above

in their integrity and as the people have created them. The New York Evening Post, one of the strongest Republican journals of the supplier was the following containing the country, has the following containing the country, but the following containing the country was the the country, has the following scathing

the laws, and the strength of power in

the heads of the government, is in ad-hering to them and administering them

comments THE TRIAL AT WASHINGTON. The Government is making a pro-digious and fearful mistake in the mode of trial it has adopted for the conspira tors in the late assassination. It makes a double blunder, in fact, first in resort ing to a military tribunal, and secondly, in causing the proceedings to be held in secret. What law is there for these military courts, now that the war has has declared in a formal proclamation that the "armed resistance in certain States is virtually at an end," now that the plea of necesesity is wholly voided: The civil law is everywhere in the ascendant, and the ordinary courts are competent to any criminal inquest and decision. They possess the confidence of the people, because their methods of arriving at justice, matured by the experience of centuries, are regular, effec-tive, well understood. But these military commissions are new things, as foreign to our habits as they are un-known to our laws, and whatever is done by them takes that color of force or of Government dictation, which renders them suspect in the popular mind. Judge and jury we know; but Major Generals and Judge Advocates, with swords in their hands,

with pens behind their ears, we do not The offences, moreover, for which President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, may be construed into a military offence, but the attempt upon the life of the Secretary of State, an exclusively civil officer, was not of that character. As a crime it comes wholly under the cognizance of the civil law, and the perpetrators of it, criminal and atrocious as they may be, are yet sheltered by that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime. nless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger." This is a positive, unrepealed, invaluable muniment of the liberty of the individual, and no administration has a right toset it aside without answering for it to the people. President Johnson has just as much right to proclaim himself emperor to-morrow as Secretary Stanton has to enact these strange forms of pro-

edure.
What renders this resort to an unusual tribunal the more offensive is, that the doors are to be closed during the trial. A military court is sufficiently objectionable, but a military court, sitting with closed doors, is infinitely more so; it is a shameful departure from our legal usages, and a disgrace to a nation that boasts of its liberal, free, and open in-stitutions. The pretext that it will not be prudent to publish the evidence about to be given, because of the fears of the witnesses that they may expose themselves to the malice of the known accomplices of the criminals, seems to us a feeble one. It is a pretext that would defeat all public trials in cases involving a great deal of personal or political passion. No community should give way to it. Is not our government strong enough, and our society orderly and well-disposed enough, to protect any man who does his duty? Every loyal house in the nation would furnish him a shelter, every loyal heart be ready to defend his person. Besides let a proper example be made of the assassins we have caught already; let them be hung speedily, after a fair trial and those we have not caught will dis-perse. Not one of them is likely to be in a position or mood to pursue his criminal ends, after the Confederacy that hired him has been exploded, and the leading scoundrels that conspired with him have had their necks stretched. We want a public trial, because it is due to the people at home, to the people of the South, and to the people of for eign nations, that their judgments be satisfied of the entire fairness and jus tice of the precedure. If the fate of Payne, Atzeroth and other wretches depended on it only, it would be a matter of some importance, but not of so much importance as it is in other relations.— Our Government, on the strength of evidence drawn from the confessions of these offenders, and from the witnesses to be used in this trial, has proclaimed to the world the complicity of Jeffersor Davis, Thompson, Clay, Tucker, Sanders and Cleary, in the awful murder of Mr. Lincoln. It is a charge that must be fully sustained, not to recoil unpleasantly or injuriously upon the heads of its authors. The proof of it must be ample, direct, unequivocal, of a kind to convince the general mind, to justify the issuing of such a proclamation. If it be deficient, doubtful, indirect, or liable to suspicion of having been procured

and manipulated for effect, we shall have put weapons into the hands of the friends of those distinguished rebels, to be wielded in aid of their cause and in sympathy for their persons. For our-selves we have little doubt that the proof is complete and satisfactory, t must be given to the public also in the nost complete and satisfactory way. What an inconsistency it is that we. who boast of the free and popular char-acter of our institutions, should revive these secret courts, these military con

claves, these mysterious Vehm-Gerichte, at a time when they have been discarded even by the monarchies and despotisms of Europe! When Henry Fourth of France was assassinated by Ravaillae, though it was supposed that the whole Jesuit society stood behind the criminal, he was yet publicly tried in the regular courts. Balthaser Gerard, who murdered the good William the Silent, was tried in that way, and of the numerous Italians who at different numerous Italians who at different times have attempted the life of Louis Phillippe or Napoleon III, we cannot remember that a single one was ever handed over to military justice. Shall we, at this lafe day, renew a bad examland, and such are the opinions of some of the wisest men who have ever written upon the subject of confiscation. Congress has not the power to pass a sweeping confiscation bill, and no the negro which has prevailed so long,

federates by military courts, how long will it be before we shall undertake to try other less atrocious offenders in the me irregular way? How long will it before the established judicial system is set aside for new-fangled and irresponsible methods! Let the people think of this, and let them, through the journals, protest against the abuse The New York Times, is especially

severe. It says: We think it would have been infinitely better to have postponed the trial till all publicity could do no harm, even if that period were likely to be six months distant, than introduce into this country so novel a tribunal, and one so repugso novel a tribunal, and one so repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, as that which is now sitting at Washington. It is one for which no precedent is to be found in the history of any free country, and one to which the worst European despotisms have rarely ver tured, even in Poland or Hungary, to Even the unhappy victims of the Irish rebellion were prepared for the gallows in open court, and in the light

of day. Moreover, there are strong doubts entertained by ill-affected persons at the North as to the existence of any good oundation for the charges made against Davis in the late proclamation Abroad. all the enemies of the Government will certainly receive them with incredulity and derision; and there is no question that, under all the circumstances, would be difficult to imagine a position more humiliating and embarrassing than that in which the Government will stand, if it should appear that those charges were lightly or frivolously made. Nothing will prevent, however, the spread of such a presumption except the production in open court of the evidence on which they were based, and its submission to the scrutiny of the prisoners' counsel and of the public at large. Those who flatter themselves that public opinion, either at home or abroad. will be much influenced by version of it which has been edited and expurgated by the Judge Advocate, must be very simple people indeed. No-body will permit himself, whatever his leanings may be, to attach any value to revelations made under conditions in which every rule of evidence is set at naught, and even the experience of every-day life treated with contempt What makes the matter all the worse, that on the very day on which this tribunal begins its proceedings, the state of things which could alone justify it, had been formally declared at an end by a proclamation, under the President's own hand and seal. Foreign Powers were warned that the war was over at the very moment that a tribunal was assembling, for whose constitution and procedure nothing but overwhelmning been restored when a most atrocious crime has to be tried and punished by a nilitary court sitting in secret in the national capitol, and in a country in which all secret things, and above all secret trials, have always been held in abhorrence : From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a curious old document in existence, known as the Constitution of the United States, which formerly had the force and effect of law in tha arge portion of our country not speci-ally dominated by the Slave Power. Under the rule of our present Cabinet, it seems to have gone out of fashion; and, since Mr. Stanton's accession to the control of the War Department i has become practically obsolete. itizens did not much mind this while Civil War convulsed the country, threatening the permanent overthrow of our Liberty and Nationality; but, now that the war is practically it seems high time that the old parch ment were exhumed and treated with some show of respect. There being, apparently, no copy extant in the Federal City, we quote from one in our possession, for the instruction and admonition of our magnates, certain Amend-ments proposed by the States when ratifying the instrument, which, being duly approved and adopted, became an ART, V. No person shall be held to an-

these conspirators are to be tried are not swer for a capital or otherwise infamous devilish malice in the garb of public m a presentment or indictmen of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speed. he accused shall enjoy the right to a speed the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial Jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been previously ascertained by law; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, wherein the value in contravery shall assess. ART. VII. In suits at common law, wherein the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a Jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive ball shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

We have made our citations fall not

We have made our citations full, not merely in deference to the apparent inaccessibility of the document at Washington, but because we wished every reader to see that the passages we have placed in Italics are not garbled nor picked, but that they are of the essence and vitality of the Constitution itself.— Being so, how can we justify, or excuse. or even keep silence with regard to, the military trials just initiated at Washngton? A miscreant, acting in concert with other assassins, has attempted the life of the Secretary of State, and, though ais purpose was defeated, he neverthe less severely wounded (fov. Seward, his oldest son, and two or three others who nobly resisted him. Of course, this villain, and his confederates should be sternly dealt with, but why not according to law? What reason, what excuse, can be urged, to justify the sending of this case before a Court-Martial and having it tried in secret? How can such a trial be reconciled with the plain provisions of the Constitution above As to a Military trial of those who con-

spired with Booth to assassinate the President, and aided to achieve that fell purpose, the outrage is not quite so flagrant; but such trial is at best a blunder, while enshrouding it in secresy is utterly indefensible. To try a doctor for his life, because he set a stranger's broken bone and gave, or sold, or lent him a pair of crutches, may just do; but to try him in secret allowing no re port of the testimony but such as the prosecution sees fit to make, is nothing ess than abominable. Two months ago, it would have been endured for the country's sake; now, there is no reason that it should be. We warn all who take any voluntary part in these strange proceedings that the Rebellion is suppressed, the War at an end, and the right to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus and make the will of a Secretary of War the supreme law of the land has availed for the land has a supplied law of the land, has expired. If our present Secretary cannot be made to realize these grave truths it is high time he had a successor; and if our Attorney General believes the assailant of Secre-tary Seward now "legally triable before tary Seward now regarity triante oetore a Military Commission," he badly needs his own time for the completion of his legal studies, while the Government needs a different law officer. There may be relief to the completion forth these be politer ways of setting forth these convictions, but none of these would do them justice.

Gentlemen of the Cabinet! the War eastward of the Mississippi is ended; the Rebellion is suppressed; the Union is re-established, and Peace virtually restored: wherefore the People demand of you a speedy and thorough return to the safe and orderly ways of Law and Liberty. Do not compel them to speak in tones that you cannot refuse to hear! The N. Y. World, the only Demo-

cratic paper from which we quote, has the following trenchant article: The odious machinery of tyranny which brought the head of Charles I. to the block, consisted of two principal parts, viz: the Star Chamber, which was a secret tribunal for the trial of offenses, and Martial Law, which did away with the safeguards of ordinary

criminal proceedings. Some perso were condemned by the Star Chamber; some, by Martial Law; but to combine the abominable features of both in the trial of the same persons was a refine-ment to which tyranny, in those days of its apprenticeship, was not equal. It was reserved for the genius of discovery which marks the enlightened Ninteenth

tures of these separate engines of oppression are combined into one. There is in full operation at Washington a Star Chamber to try by Martial Law, in time of peace, the accomplices in a murder—a murder committed, not in a camp, but in a place of public amuse-ment thronged by well-gloved gentlemen in the evening dress of civilians,

and ladies in the gay and gossamer costumes of fashionable French modistes. By the copious extracts given in other columns, it will be seen that the whole press of this city (with the exception of the cringing, lick-spittle Herald)—that every press in this city which has any pretensions to manliness, comments on this strange proceeding in a spirit of regret, astonishment, and denunciation The Republican Tribune, Times, and Evening Post speak of it in the same terms of trenchant and unmitigated rebuke as do papers which have not dis-played a forward zeal in supporting the dministration.

It gives us great satisfaction to see our ontemporaries, even at this late day, enlisting in defense of open trials by the regular tribunals; for the fact that the administration dares thus outrage, at this time of day, the plainest principles of the Constitution, shows there is need that the whole artillery of the press should be brought to bear upon the defiant iniquity if we are to have any success in battering it down. We, of course, assent to and indorse the unanswerable argument urged by our contemporaries, that the imminent danger of the overthrow of the government, which was the sole original pretext for such proceedings, having ceased, their continuance is a monstrous and wholly inexcus able abuse of power. We thank God that we had the courage to proclaim this consequence, when these practices were first adopted. The experience of world has shown that power tends to abuse; and our sagacious forefathers erected in the Constitution what they supposed to be sure bulwarks against this tendency. But what avail watch-towers and fortresses without sentries to stand guard and men to defend them. When the people are simple enough to allow power, under any pretext what-ever, to march in and get possession, t is no easy matter to dislodge it. When t has been allowed, almost without resistance, to fortify itself by long lines of precedents, we can only smile at the simplicity of those of our contemporaries who seem disappointed and astonished that it does not surrender at the first summons. In all such cases, the worst part of the evil consists in the establishment of bad precedents. When the public spirit is once let down by the of tame acquiescence, it is difficult to bring it up again to the old pitch There is a sort of *chastity* in the spirit of freedom, which turns a deaf ear to importunities, which spurns away from its presence the slightest advances of temptation, which knows no measure of more or less in an affront, which stops not to reason or deliberate before pouring its indignation against the pre-sumption that dares insult it. When this chastity is once lost, the chief barrier against ruin is broken down. Not that the Magdalen may not be reformed; but even if the hunger-bitten un-fortunate originally yielded to a fancied necessity for escaping death, it seems to us a great simplicity which falls into wonderment that the habit does not cease when the fancied necessity is past. For ourselves, we never admitted the isgraceful necessity. We scorned the lea. We never believed that anything could justify the furnishing

new calumnies against republican government; the giving of these new excuses to the detested despotisms of the old world, crumbling under the force of our previous example. We defy any man to-day, now that the war is past to show that the success which has fi nally crowned it is in the slightest de gree due to, or has been in the slighted egree hastened by, over-riding the civil tribunals and trampling under foot the Constitution, in dealing with suspected persons. It has been an suspected persons. It has been an abominable engine of oppression; it has brought odium upon the cause of free government throughout the world; it has caused infinite heart-burnings and disaffection at home: it has nursed and encouraged a pestilent slanderers and informers; it has clothed eal: it has lowered the tone of and debauched the public mind; it has enabled usurnation to intrench itself behind a vast body of precedents; but no good has it done that anybody can point out. We thank God that we have never, no, not for an hour, had any complicity with this accursed abuse; that we snuffed the danger from the first mc-

ment that it tainted the air; that, with out taking counsel of a craven prudence we had the conrage to stand alone and denounce it when no other press in the country durst denounce; that we lifted up a voice, which though solitary was not weak, and caused it to be hear and wide against acts of despotism for which we admitted neither palliation nor excuse. After having fought in this cause

through good report and evil report, we are glad to find ourselves reinforced by every press of character and respecta-bility in the city. We are encouraged to believe that now, at last, there will come a general awakening of the peo-ple; followed, we trust, by a resolute refusal to submit longer to these arbitrary violations of the Constitution The administration is giving a signal demonstration of what we have always maintained, that its illegal proceedings have resulted from the inherent tendency of unrestrained power to abuse, and not from any necessity. A reluc-tant yielding to necessity would be lim-ited by that necessity, and cease with it. The pretense of necessity would be universally voted (except by lick-spittle parasites) to be preposterous now. We regret that President Johnson

puts it out of our power to give him that cordial support which his ability, honesty, and antecedents led us to hope might be consistent with our sense of public duty. We must be permitted to say to him, with a regretful frankness. that he is not fulfilling the promise of his Democratic antecedents, nor of those numerous speeches in which he referred to his antecedents as the index of his future course. We looked to him to restore the ascendency of law. We do not yet despair; but we grieve. We admit the delicacy of his situation; but we humbly conceive that that does not excuse him. True, he profits immensly by the appalling crime that struck down his predecessor, and cannot afford to incur any suspicion of slackness in bringing its perpetrators to justice. But if he is worthy of his great station he should have the moral courage to do right. It misbecomes him to be the tool of his subordinates in violating the laws.— Even if he regards this cabinet as temporary; as staying by a sort of courtesy while he can select another; even on this supposition we cannot acquit him for his complaisance. The rights involved are too vital to yield to his notions of delicacy or complaisance. What the excuse is for conducting

these trials by a military commission, we neither know nor can conceive; but it is given out that the Star Chamber is adopted to prevent witnesses learning adopted to prevent witnesses rearming from the newspapers what other witnesses testify. If the principal is sound, the Star Chamber should be the universal model of courts of justice. It is true that secret trials afford some additional facilities for detecting false swearing; but this is so small an advantage in comparison with the outrageous evil of the system, that it is justly regarded as odious in all free countries. argument is, that any method is justifiable that unlocks the minds of witnesses and gets at the truth. But this argument proves too much. It no more instifies the Star Chamber than it justifies the thumb-screws and the rack, as the means of extorting evidence and getting at the truth. This general ques-tion was well touched on by Macauly in his speech in Parliament, in 1844 eprobating the violation of the mails y Sir James Graham as a means of obtaining evidence. We copy a short

There could be no doubt there might be an advantage in breaking open letters. No one denied it; but then was it fitting that it should be done? In the same way, did any one doubt that there was an advantage in having police spies? But then the country did not approve of them. The French had an advantage in having police spies? No one doubted the spy system enabled them to bring to justice many who must otherwise have escaped. It was the same thing as to torture. There could be no doubt that as long as the English law sanctioned thing as to torture. There could be no doubt that as long as the English law sanctioned the use of torture a great many crimes were detected by it. It has, too, its advantages. Yes; for the instant that Guy Fawkes was shown the rack, out came at once the entire story of the gunpowder plot. Even this torture, as well as the spy system, had these advantages, but then this country had determined, long ago, that such advantages were pernicious, debasing, and dangerous modes of maintaining its institutions. Their ancestors declared that they would rather take the risk of great orimes being rather take the risk of great crimes being committed than owe their security to that

ystem, or those means, which would destroy the manly spirit of the people, on which far more reliance could be placed than on all the schemes and decrees that could be invented for maintaining their greatness and independence as a nation.

And what guarantee have we that torture has not been practiced by the tools and underlings of Stanton? Every other method known to despots has been practiced and improved upon by him; why should he stick at this? Torture was never practiced in public; and we apprehend that anybody who could unfold the secrets of Stanton's prisonhouses might a tale unfold which would make the hair of humane men stand on end with horror. The mangling and mysterious disposal of the body of Booth discloses a taste like that of the old des pots who quartered and disemboweled criminals after execution; a kind of treatment which the framers which t guard against in the declaration that unusual punishments shall not be in-flicted. Stanton has rifled mails; he has maintained an army of spies; he has insulted the tribunals of justice; he has established a Star Chamber; he has done every other odious and abominable thing known to the history of tyranny; and what assurance have we that he has not also practiced torture? The argument offered for his Star Chamber would equally justify torture as a means of extorting evidence; and who ever suspected Stanton of scrupling to carry

out a tyrannical principle?

State Politics. Centre County.—The Democratic Watchmansays: W. F. Reynolds, Esq., was chosen by the Standing Committee on the 25th ult., as a delegate from this county to the State Convention. At the meeting of the Senatorial Conferees, Hon. Jas. McManus, of this place, and Hon. Ezra Parker, of Juniata county, were chosen as Senatorial delegates. Bradford County.-The Democrats of Bradford county met at the Court House on Monday evening, the 2d inst. On motion, J. DeWitt and H. C. Baird, Esqs., were elected delegates to the State Convention to be held at Harrisourg, June 21st, 1865, subject to the con-

urrence of Sullivan county. Eric County .- The Democratic County committee met at the Observer office Monday the Sth inst., and elected Wilson Laird, Esq., and Capt. D. W. Hutchinson representative delegates to the next State Convention. The Senatorial delegates was conceded to Crawford county y unanimous consent. E.Camphausen Esq., was chosen Secretary of the Com

Cumberland County .- The Democratic 'ounty ('onvention, to elect a delegate to represent Cumberland county in the State Convention at Harrisburg on the 21st of June next, assembled at the Court House, Carlisle, on Monday the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. On motion of Wm. Kennedy, Esq., of the Valley Sentinel, the Convention proceeded to select a delegate to represent the Democracy of this county in the State Convention, when Dr. G. W. Haldeman, of Newville, was unanimous v elected.

A resolution was passed denouncing in proper terms the assassination of the late President Lincoln; also one hailing with delight the return of peace, and the speedy release of our brave soldiers from the dangers and hardships of mili ary employment, and then return to homes and families. The Sena torial delegate was conceded to York

county.

The delegate chosen was instructed to cast his vote for Abraham Lamberto or the office of Surveyor General.

Worth Thinking About.

The New York Journal of Commerce submits the following very pertinent suggestion to the consideration of the War Department:

"If the assassins of Mr. Lincoln and their accomplices are to be tried by military commission, as offenders against military law, will it not lead to seriou questions on the part of foreign Gov-ernments when the extradition of accomplices is demanded. If any accom-plice has fled to England he would unquestionably be delivered upon demand is a murderer : but if he v ed as a military offender, would it no needlessly complicate the matter. suggestion may be of no practical importance, but when the whole press unite with one voice in expressing an opinion on the subject, the argument may have weight.'

Marshal's Sale of Confiscated Property.

Mr. Samuel J. Soper, auctioneer, sold on Thursday last per order of Marshal Bonifant, at the door of the United States Court House, in Baltimore by virtue of a decree of condemnation and confiscation, passed by the United States District Court, all the right, title, interest and estate, at law and equity, of Clement D. Hill in the lands and tenements lying in Prince George's county, Md., for and during the natural life of said Hill. The tract or parcel of land is called "Key's Quarter," is in the Nottingham District of the county, and contains about seven hundred and seventy-three acres. Purchased by Mr. Charles C. Hill, of Prince George's, for the sum of \$2,500

An Executive Order. Executive Order to Re-Establish the Au-thority of the United States, and Exe-cute the Laws Within the Geographi-cal Limits Known as the State of Vir-ginia.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, '65. ORDERED—First, That all acts and proceedings of the political, military, and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion within the State insurrection and rebellion within the State of Virginia against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military, or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jefferson Davis, late of the City of Richmond, and his confederates, or under Richmond, and his confederates, or under John Letcher or William Smith and their confiderates, or under any pretended political, military, or civil commission or authority issued by them or either of them since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.
Second, That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third, That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found, residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth, That the Postmaster General shall proceed to establish post-offices and nost

proceed to establish post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said States, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents,

sons are not found, then to appoint agents, dc., from other States.

Fifth, That the District Judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorfæy-General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters civil and criminal, within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth, That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost Marshal General, and such Provost Marshal in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

and such Provost Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh, The Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State. Eighth, The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth, That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Plepont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, will be aided by the Federal Government so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the exten-sion and the administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of raid Strict.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal

seal. of the United States to be atfixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State,