XXXVIII CONGRESS—BECOND SESSION.

EXALVIII CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Benate, March 4.—The Senste sat all Friday night, and then went to to Executive session. The Civil Appropriation Bill was the main feature, to which several amendments were made. The report of the Conference Committee, on the amended Enrollment Bill, was concurred in: A number of private tills were passed. About 7, & M., on Saturday, the Senate had a brief recess. Upon reassembling, the bill for the colning of three-cent plees was passed. The question of admitting the Senators from Arkansas went over. While discussing the shill regulating Commerce between the States, the special matter being an amendment that no citizen shall be excluded from sup public conveyance on account of color, the hour of 12 drew near, and preparations were made for adjournment. Vice President Johnson Russ introduced; Mr. Hamilio, the retiring officer, made a brief address; the oath of office was administered to Mr. Johnson. After some remarks by him Mr. Hamilia pronounced the Senate adjourned size die The Clerk immediately read the proclamation for abextra session, the new members were sworn in, and the Senate in a body Johned in the ceremonies of the inauguration of President Lincoln.

Hours,—The House, was also in session all Friday night. A bill was passed recruating the disposal of coal-lots on the public domain. It was voted to print 35,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1864. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the joint resolution, changing from three to different per cutum ad valorem the duty on printing paper. The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and asked a Committee of Conference. The Army Appropriation Bill was passed. A meandment to the joint resolution. The Senate bill removing all disqualification of color in carrying the mails was passed. A resolution was adopted requesting the revocation of a military order requiring that all colored persons leaving the District of Columbia shall have passports. At 7:15, A. M., the House took an hour for breakfast. tion left insettied was that introduced by Mr. Data, of Maryland, exempting civilians from trial by courtmattal and military commission. The contest on this point consumed the session, and white calling the yeas and nays on an unimportant motion, the hour of twelve arrived, and the Civil appropriation Bill did not pass. The Speaker then delivered an eloquent address, and the House adjourned sint die.

The United States Senate. WASHINGTON, March 6. The Senate met to-day at noon, Vice President

The Senate met to-asy at moon, the President Johnson in the chair.

The Secretary read the journal of Saturday.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, (N. Y.,) it was ordered that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum has as sembled and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mesars. Morgan and Guthric were appointed as such committee. such committee.

Mr. Lane (Kan.) offered a resolution that mileage

Mr. Lane (Kan.) offered a resolution that mileage and compensation be paid to the gentlemen from Arkansas and Louisiana claiming seats in the Senate March 8.—Standing Committees were appointed. the following being Chairmen: Mr. Summer, of Foreign Relations; Mr. Wilson, of Military Affairs; Mr. Fessenden, of Finance; Mr. Grimes, of Naval Affairs; Mr. Chandler, of Commerce; Mr. Wade, of Territories; Mr. Collamar, of Post Office. Mr. Lane moved that the question be taken on the reception of the credentials of Mr. Snow, Senator from Arkansas. Mr. Harris opposed it Mr. Lane wanted a vote Mr. Grimes said they could resume the consideration of that question after referring the President's nominations. The Senate then went into executive session.

nominations. The Senate then went into executive session.

March 9.—Mr. Sprague asked to be excused from service on the Public Lands Committee, but was refused. Five thousand copies of the amended Intermal Revenue Bill were ordered to be printed. The report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending that the question of admitting claimants to scale assenators from Arkanasa be postponed to next session, was adopted. Rev. Dr. Gray, of Washington, a Bapitist, was chosen Capilain of the Senate. The consideration of the credentials of nersons claiming to be Senators from Virginia and Louisiana, was postponed to next session. A resolution was reported—which lies over—significant and Louisiana. Resolution adopted to inquire how much certain contractors have lost. Executive Session. Adjourned.

The Inauguration Ceremonies.

A Fine Display...Enthusiasm Among the Peo-ple....Defective Arrangements for the Cere--Scenes at the Capitol-A Grand

President Lincoln was handsurated for another term of four years at 12 o'clock, noon, to day. Overhead the weather was clear and heautiful, but on account of the recent rains the streets were Bird with mud. Despite this fact the crowd that assembled was exceedingly large, and thousands proceeded to the capital to witness the inauguration cere The procession moved from Sixteenth street and

the procession.

Among the benevolent societies present were Lodges of Odd Fellows and Masons, including a colored Lodge of the Inter fraternity.

The public and principal private buildings along Pennsylvania avenue were guily decorated with flars, and every window was thronged with faces to eatch aglimpse of the President elect.

The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States was administered to Mr. Ling the Constitution of the United States was administered to Mr. Ling. olu by Chief-Justice Chase, in the presence of thousands, who witnessed the interesting cereinony while standing in mud almost knee-deep.

The Inangural was then read.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of lour years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The Independent Republican.



"A Union of lakes and a Union of lands,

CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Mar. 14, 1865. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is leviced to necomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this var—only patricts or traitors.—Stephens A. Douglas, at Chicago, April 11, 1861.

What right has the North awailed? What pu-tice has been deviet! And what claim, founded in jus-tice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one single act of vrong, deliberately and pur-posety done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain! I challenge the un-wer.—HON, A. H. STEPHENS, 1881. and the second s

SHERMAN is reported to be within forty niles of Raleigh, N. C.

LOSS AND GAIN. The rebel newspapers in Richmond not only profess to regard the recent successes of the national arms as blessings in disguise, but they insist that it is a fortunate event for the rebellion that it is deprived of its sea-ports. Even the loss of Wilmington they assert will merely compel them to develope their own resources. Let us take them at their word. Let us cor cede that it is an advantage to the rebellion to be shut out from the coast entirely. But if it be, why was it not always so? And if it were, then the holding of the coast has been a military er ror. Or will it be said that it was necessary to hold it for some time in order to get foreign sup plies of arms, and that now having enough they can safely lose it? But granting this, the ports vere as useful for taking out as sending in. The expenses of the rebel war must be paid in some way. It has never been pretended they could h

The procession moved from Sixteenth street and Pennsylvabla avenue at about 11 o'cloek.

President Lincoln had been at the capital all day, and consequently did not accompany the procession to the scene of the interesting ceremonies.

Several bands of music, two regiments of the Invalid Corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four companies of colored troops, formed the military escort.

The Mayor and Connellmen of Washington, wisiting Connellmen, from Baltimore, the firemen of this eity and the visiting thermen, from Philadelphia, the Good Will, Franklin and Perseverance companies, each company drawing its engine along, were also in the procession.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, the standard of full citizenship, and will in time

localized in the Bouthern part of it. These clarge constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this laterest was soomehow the came of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would read the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial chargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained or the duration of the Conflict might exact the same Bibles and pray to the sunfficient of the duration of the English press.

Both read the same Bibles and pray to the sunfficient of the sweat and the same Bibles and pray to the sunfficient of the same attained that any men should are to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other care of clarks, for it must need to be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence came, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to bet those by whom the offence came, said we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believes in a living God always acribe to give the came of the confliction of the believes in a living God always acribe to give the terms of peace, and if those months shall fall in the believes in a living God always acribe to give the confliction of th

The report that a man named Thomas Clemens and the Lord are trace-art ignores in the right, see Soa types and consequences in the right, see Soa types and consequences in the right, see Soa types and some of the Philadelphia Hopking Interest of the Lord are trace-art ignores in the right, see Soa types and consequences in the right of a soldier who, it is said, has not sight for over fourten years! Bleep forsook him in 1850, and he has never felt drowy since—hall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which thay existe and with a list or phase and cast for particular was seed three body a battery stationed cast of the capitol. After the delivery of the address a national selate was freed by a battery stationed cast of the Capitol. Soated with him was his son and Seasor. The procession theat egain moved up Pennsylvania sevence, the President was seed with him was his son and Seasor. The procession separated.

The report that a man named Thomas Clemens in one seasonation of the President that sorigin in the storigin of the President that sorigin in the first sories are made and the part of the fourte person came from himself they were both creation of the said sorigin in the first sorigin in the first sories of the capitol of the said sories of the capitol in the State of Human Bondage. He came capitol move from the Secretary of the came here to kill the President that he was fall to the was fall that the Saviour, would be the soa that the Saviour would be the procession that great the part of the capitol of the was fall to the capitol of the said sorig

A NEW ARTICLE.

A manufacturer in New-York has su in making cloth from the Milkweed, or Silk weed, as it is variously called, from the white glutinous substance which exudes from the stem and the silk-like substance which is enclosed in the seed-pod. This seed covering feels exactly like silk, and looks something like cotton. I has generally been considered unfit for use in making textile fabrics, because of the shortness and want of strength of its fibre. But it appears by the New-Fork Tribune that the fabrics made from it are very soft and pleasant to the touch and also quite firm and strong. It takes dyes admirably-much better than cotton-and sheds ts seeds without ginning or other difficult labor. The Silkweed is a very common plant, growing over the whole country. When the rebellion broke out, and the supply of cotton was cut off, the Tedger called the attention of manufactures to this plant as a possible substitute, sor some inferior articles of manufactured cloth.

The subscriptions to the Popular 7-30 per cent. loan, since the 1st of February, under the Banking Agency of Mr. Jay Cooke, amounted the 6th inst, to \$95,152,600. This, for only 20 working days, is a wonderful mark of success, relecting equal credit upon the good people of the country, who have responded so promptly to the appeal of the Treasury, and upon the skill and industry of the Government Banker and his auxiliary agents. The remainder of the Loan, not yet subscribed for, is about \$72,000,000, which from present appearances, will be taken un before the close of this month. From August last to the first of February the sales From 1st of February 95,000,000

Subject to subscription.....

Total of the 7-30 Loan, 1864-67. \$300,000,000

PAPER FROM CORN HUSES.

The idea of making paper from the husks of Indian corn, it seems, is not new. Mr. Wm. Buchanan informs the Transcript that he had a thorough test made of the adaptability of corre husks for making paper, at a paper mill in Aurora, Ill., twenty years ago. The decision of the manufacturer was that husks would make excellent paper, but that other material could be obtained and worked up more cheaply. Improved machinery and the high price of the material heretofore used in making paper, have changed the state of things, and husks are to have their legitimate place in satisfying the literary, if not the physical appetites of our modern prodigals.

> Correspondence of the Independent Republican, Letter from "Jack."

composition of the Indiragonian Special constraints of the Indiragonian Special Control of the Special Control of the Indiragonian Special J. S. STEAMER VICESBURG, HAMPTON ROAD, VA., March 4, 1865.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, it reat, reasonably satisfactory and encouracting to all. With high bops for the inture, no prediction in regard to it is vectures. For reasonably satisfactory and encouracting to all. With high bops for the inture, respecially because the principles of the scale of the South will be gradually educated up to the standard of full citizenship, and will in time for the standard of full citizenship, and will in time or any copperheads in the country. Although they in the boundard were anclously directed to an integration of the standard of full citizenship, and will in time to stain the suitage and social privileges and will be made and middle states; but this advancement is to be won by closered to save and middle states; but this advancement is to be won by education. It cannot be forced upon them. All the teachings of history and the laws of human additide its efforts by negotiate and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war cannot.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored alayed, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the doubtern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, preparating and extend this would rend the Union seen by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the dumiton which it has already attained to the dumiton which it has already attained or first the cause of the conflict might exace with, or even before the conflict need and the standard of the unique to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the dumiton which it has already attained or first the cause of the conflict might exace with, or even before the conflict need to be an all th

The Assassination Story.

Washington, Tuesday, March 7. Washington, Tuesday, March 7.

Washington, Tuesday, March 7.

The report that a man named Thomas Clemens had matured his plans for the assaination of the pitals—that of a soldier who, it is said, has not slept for over fourteen years! Sleep forsook him in 1850, and he has never felt drowsy since.—

He goes to bed for physical rest, when fatigued, the goes to bed for physical rest, when fatigued, the properties of the President; that he was late was about the properties of the properties of the properties.

Interesting Questions and Answers Relative to the 7.80 U.S. Loan.

Relative to the 7.80 U-S. Loan.

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5.20 Loan has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of the only popular Loan now offered for sale by the Government, viz.: the "Seven-Thirty."

In entering upon his duties he desirus to answer plainty the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Quetion. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Thirty" Loan?

Anner. It bears interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars, making the interest as tollows:

One cent per day on each \$ 50 note.
Two cents " 104 " 100 "
Ten " " 1,000 "
Twenty " 1,000 "
One dollar " 5,000 " One cent per day on each Two cents

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?
Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued inerest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other
lanks, and all Bankers and Brokers. can it be collected?

Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due
15th of February and 15th of August in each year,
and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed
by any Sub Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or
other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off
these 7 30s.? Answer. They are due in two years and a half rom the 15th of February, 1865; viz.: on the 15th

of August, 1867.

Sth Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867?

Answer. No! not unless you yourself prefer to do Answer. Not not unless you yoursen preser to do so—the Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at par, of the famous and popular 5.20 equal amount at par, of the famous and popular 5.20 [Gold Hearing 9 per cent. Loan Mth Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5.20 Loan to be worth? Answer, 5.20s hearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to day worth 9 per cent. premium.— If they are worth no more at the end of two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be growth more than 9 per cent. pruning at that time.

and a mai, when you have a fight to their interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 3 per cent premium at that time. 7th Question. What other advantage is there in the receive in the per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the nate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, everyth those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities. 8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it sale and vere it money to pay the interest, and it it is sale and vere it money to pay the interest, and it it is sale and vere it money to pay the interest, and it it is sale and vere it money to pay the interest, and it it is sale and vere it money to pay the interest and it is to sale and vere it money to pay the interest of all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the money to pay the interest of all the debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt, it is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact, a First Mortgage on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bounds for the payment of reincipal and interest. How foolish those people are who keep their gold and greenbacks lide and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks. Even Thirties are there and how muce remains unsold:

Mich Question. How long will it take you to self the belance.

There are about 800 National Banks all sold parks, and at teast three thousand private bank and are remains, and a precial agent will be enoughed and contrary, one has least the senate by his and all that, and all that, and all that, and all that we have it agreemable of the country in disposing of them in every her millions. Self her proposition one hundred and lineity millions rem

been very busy since their coming was known, in making the necessary arrangements for their reception and comfort until transports can be had to send them North.

The Chief Commissary of the Twenty-third Corps, with the cooperation of Division and Brigade Commissaries, are having rations cooked to feed the men. All the large vacant houses and halfs in the town will be appropriated for their temporary accommodation. The Chief-Quartermaster, Gen. Dodge, has been directed to provide steamers to proceed at once to the approinted place on the river to receive them on brand as fast as they arrive. Three thousand are expected to-morrow. What an incalculative benefit it would be to this army of delivered prisoners if the recources of the great Sanitary Commission were available at this point and at such a time. Every nerve will be strained, however, to make them as comfortable as possible until they can be transferred to their homes. The intention of Gen. Schoffield, I understand, is to have these released prisoners made as comfortable as possible here until they have had a brief respite of rest to recuperate their wasted strength, and thus be the better prepared to undergo the fatigates of a sea voyage, and the necessary change from a mild to a cold climate. Meantime let the Sanitary Commission move promptly for the relief of this large and suffering body of our fellow-men.—Three thousand will reach Wilmington to-day, and the rest will be coming forward as fast as they can be received and provided for.

The Proving scarcity of supplies, which the concentration of the Rebel forces at points northward makes holdspensable to feed their own army; the care of so large a number of soldlers as guarde, and the difficulty now of keeping them anywhere out of reach of Sherman and Schoffield, renders it all important to get them off their hands at the earliest moment. Remembering the accounts of the former prisoners delivered to our Commissioners of Extended to the prevention of the senterion. But of the prisoners to the province

At the Confessional.

At the Confessional.

We commend to our Copperhead friends, who have always smered at the policy of enlisting colored soldiers, the report prepared by an Adjusant of General Lee's. Now that the rebels concede the valor and value of such troops their allies at the North will agree that they are most excellent material for an army. Fort Wagner, Millikun's Bend, Fort Hudson, and every field upon which back troops have fought, could not prove their bravery and discipline; but the word of Lee's Adjutant will doubtless consince those who have never had any opinions until they received them from slave-drivers.

The paper of which we speak cites the conduct of the colored soldiers in our army, as well as the experience of every nation by which they have been employed, as proof of their peculiar fitness for the service. But the remarkable point of the document, which contains nothing new to those who are lamiliar with the question, is the admission throughout of the blitter wrong of slavery.

The plan proposes to give immediate freedom to those who do best, not the promise of freedom at the end of the war to all who fight. This is offered as the highest conceivable incliement-to brivery and attempt of the lights and the grad of the war to all who fight. This is offered as the highest conceivable incliement-to brivery and fidelity. But how can it be so if the blacks were made for slaves, and are happy and contented in that condition? What kind of an incliement would it be to an ex to tell him that if he moved fast he should be thrown into the river at high? How would a lish be stimulated by the promise of being laid in a clover pasture?

Again, the plan argues elaborately to show that a

Again, the plan argues elaborately to show that a oldier does not think; that an army is a machine soldier does not think; that an army is a machine; that disc pline makes a man fight equally well upon any side. But what is the point of an argument? Slavery being the divine appointment for all men of African descent, and being also the most delightful position for them, why rely upon discribine to prevent their thinking? The more they think they are fighting to perpetuate their bondage the more heroladly they will behave, if it be true that they are born for it.

dighting to perpetuate their bondage the more heroleally they will behave, if it be true that they are
born for it.

Since this debate was opened among the rebels,
every word they say has convicted them of the consciousness of the foul lajustice of slavery. It disproves every thing they have asserted about the colored race; and how thoroughly contemptible it
leaves the Northern toades of the delectable system;
What says Bishop Hopkins to this flying in the face
of Providence? What says the Reverened Mr. Van
Dock to this departure from the divine ordination?
What has become of the curse upon Ham, and the
conclusive precedent of Onesimus? Whither has
disappeared the divine purpose indicated in heels
and shin-bones? The whole ghastly imposture collapses before the dire necessity of facts. They are
as good men as we are, if they will only fight for us,
cry the pale rebel chiefs as they feel the wind rushing before the coming of Sharman.

Mean while let the gentle Copperheads ponder one
question. It the slave-lords confess that their chattels are fit to be free, how long will it be before the
good serve of the country declares that they are fit

ultaneously denouncing as proscriptive and outrage ons the omission by a majority of the Senato of the names of those two druken Senators from each and all of the Standing Committees!— Tribune.

There is no longer room for doubting the impor-tant news of the capture of Oaxara by the French, and the unconditional surrender of Gen. Porthrio Dizz and the garrison The Mexican papers publish the official dispatch by which Gen. Bazaine announces ble success to the Emerger.

and the garrison. The Mexican papers publish the official dispatch by which Gen. Bazahe announces his success to the Emperor.

Since the capture of the cities of Puebla and Mexico, no greater misfortune has betallen the National cause. Oaxaca was the last great Mexican strong hold which heid the Imperial ermy at bay, and the force under Gen. Diaz was the beat and the largest borty of troops which defended the sinking fortunes of the Republic. Now both are lost—the hast strong hold and the last army. The Imperial rule extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Republic can only last till all resistance to the Empire shall be crushed out in the southern half of Mexico.

Maximilian has met with another triumph which is of some importance to him. He has been recognized by England—with the exception of Prussia, the only great European power which thus for hid delayed doing so. The monarchs of Europe are acreed in Gers at isfaction at the restabilahment of European hashitutions in a portion of the sont in the soldiers should be disfranchised, while every Unionist to reach the history of Mexico. President Continent.
In this crisis of the history of Mexico, President In this crisis of the majory of Mexico, President Juanz acts with a firmness to which even the mercenary organs of the Emperor cannot deny their profound respect. He still holds out in the mountains of Culimatura, unshaken in his hope that republican institutions will yet curvive in his unfortunate country. He looks forward with no less anxiety than the people of the United States to the end of our ketelilon, hoping that then the bour of delivery will draw near.

GUERRILLA WORK ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.—A lefter to the Boston Journal, dated at Rouse's Point, N.Y., Feb. 224, tells this curious story: "Great excitement provailed here last evening, connected with the operation." rations of a dashing young rogue, supposed for a time to be the leader of a gang of raiders. At five o'clock a young fellow, apparently about nineteen years of age, arrived in the Ogdensburg train and took a room at the Massachusetts House, where he was joined by his wife, who came by private conveyance from Plattsburg. At eight o'clock the gentleman stepped out on the street, and walked into a druggist's, and levelling a revolver at the proprietor, demanded his mouey. A few bills being handed him from the drawer, he decamped, dashed into two dry goods stores, awed the proprietors and customers by threats of instant death, took the contents of the drawers and started toward the depot. Not quite satisfied, he robbed two other stores on the way; but at the last place he was collared, and, after a struggle, was overpowered and handed over to the constable. To day he was carried to Champlain, bound over, and in default was committed to Plattsburg juit. The parties robbed are mortified over the affect but it is a good evense for them that they supposed the rascal to be supported by a gang outside. The sum of the robberies amounted to only about fifty dollars. At his room in his hotel were found a bottle of chloroform and several articles used by burglars. His discharge papers were found, which showed that he had served three years in the Minety-skut New York, and his name is lilarry 8t. Clair. The fellow called himself Claude Duval, and it is surmised that he has had his head turned by reading trashy novels." rations of a dustring young rogue, supposed for a time to be the leader of a gang of raiders. At five

DEMOCRATIC INFORMATION POR THE PEOPLE.-The

DEMOCRATIC INFORMATION POR THE PROPLE.—The Constitutional Union, a Democratic journal published in Washington, in speaking of the Presidential in auguration, attaches significance to the "absence of Lord Lyons, Mr. Mercier, Mr. Barreda, Mr. Lisboa, Mr. Van Limbourg, Mr. Biohdeel, and the Baron de Geroit, the Ministers of England. France, Pero, Brazil, Holland, Belgium and Prussia."

Lord Lyons wen' to England last full; M. Mercier has been at Madrid for a year; M. Barreda is now on a mission to France; M. Lisboa has been absent from the country more than a year; W. Blondeel went to Mexico in January; Mr Van Limbourg and Baron Geroit were present at the inauguration.

The Democratic organ also says that "the absence of Count Giorgi, the Austrian minister, is easily accounted for, on the ground of our probable sence of Count Glorgt, the Austrian minister, is easily accounted for, on the ground of our probable difficulties, with Mexico." Count Glorgi died in New York hast year.

And, to conclude, the legal representatives now in Washington of all the above nations attended the inaugural ceremonies—N. Y. Times.

Revenue and Cost of Collection. Revenue and Cost of Collection.

The amount of revenue collected in England for the year 1861, according to a statement by 81r 3. Morton Peto, M. P., was £70,671,020, and the expense of collecting was £8,000 000. The revenue from spirits in 1803 was £9,972,927; from malt, £6,176,836, and from licenses, £1,642,836.

The expense of collecting internal revenue in this country is about two per cent, being some nine per cent, less than the expense of collecting revenue in England. In the Third collection district of this state the receipts were about £3,000,000 in 1864, and the expense of assessing and collecting was less than one and one-fourth per cent.—N. Y. Ere. Ibst.

----STRANGE STATEMEET .- The New York News (Ben.

Sheridan's Recent Victory.

Washington, Tuesday, March 7, 1865.
It is reported from Hancock's headquarters a
Winchester, that Sheridan has defeated Early an
eattered his army. The reported capture of Early
s not confirmed. is not confirmed.

Wiffeling, VA., Thursday, March 9.

Official information from Cumberland, Md., of the Sth inst., states that Colonel Thompson, of the First New Hampshire Cavalry of Gen. Sheridan's Continuand, has just arrived at Winchester, with forty officers and 1,300 cnileted men as prisoners, and eight pieces of artillery captured and destroyed.

The principal battle was fought at Pisherville, if we miles from Staunton, Va.

News Items.

A Vermont paper says the rumor that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact that the hens have to "stamp them" is without foundation. The Raleigh Progress says the Federals are concer-rating a force of 40,000 at Newburn, to strike Ger The nomination of Hugh McCulloch for Sectionary of the Treasury was confirmed March 7th the Section 1

the Senate. -- John J. Hicks, (Union,) was elected Mayor o Elmira, March 7th, by 300 majority. The city wen 50 the other way last November.

— An extra session of the Arkansas Legislatus been called for the first Monday in April, ists and Confederates are concentrating their forces with the design of making that State the last ditch of the bogus Republic. ... The social republic.

— By ririue of the Constitution of Delaware, Govrnor Sautsbury, President of the Secate, becomes
inversor of the State for the unexpired term of
lovernor Cannon, deceased.

— Jacob Little, the great Wall street stock opera-or, is said to have become deranged. His life for he last forty years has been one of continued ex-titement—of ups and downs. - Wm. G. Brownlow, (Parson.) was elected Gov

- Brigham Young, in his message to the Legisla ture of Descret, at the beginning of the present session, manifests considerable anxiety to get into the Union, and recompends that in order to smooth the way, the laws of the Territory of Utab be enacted and put in force by the Descret Legislature. He gives a glowing picture of the moral and material prosperity of the Territory.

- John D. Fox. in whose house and in connetion with whose family modern spirit-rapping had its origin, recently died in Wayne county, New York, aged 76 tears. Though his daughters became fam one as apostles of the new creed, the father never pecame a believer in spiritualism, but lived and diec in the communion of the Methodist Episcopa

Church.

The Count of Paris who served on McCl-llan's Staff, in a letter to Mr. F. M. Edge, of London, criticises McClellan's military policy, as well as his great mistake in leading the politital movement of last Fail. The Count adds that his entire sympathies were with Mr. Lincoln before the election, and that he bitterly regrets the fatal lack of energy and moral courage displayed by McClellan in the Peninsula campaign.

The Bushington (VL) Times apeaks of a centle-Church.

insula campaign.

— The Burlington (Vt.) Times apeaks of a gentleman who on hearing of the fall of Fort Sumter, vowed that he would not cut off his hair till "Old Glory" should float again over the fort. His time of trial has been longer than he anticipated, and his hair has grown into anaconda-like colls, his tresser becoming thick-plaited, stout and strong. But he is now at liberty to ply his shears and sweep away this reminder of the opening scenes of the war. — An Indiana exchange states that only about one in six of the rebels conduced in Camp Morton, are willing to be exchanged. Therefore only about one thousand will be sent on, unless, to get our men out thousand will be sent on unless, to get our men out of rebel hands, the Government makes the felons go home. Evidently the majority of the rebels in the North are not sanguine of success, nor are they languishing to die in the last ditch. This is not because they are so delightfully situated in Camp Morton; for although our military authorities avoid everything that approaches cruelty, the location is not a desirable due for a thin skinned man.

— The London Index—Confederate organ—continues its policy of attempting to frighten England into a recognition of the South. In its latest issue it remarks that for the present the army of General Lee is the defence of Canada; but English statesmen ought to be aware by this time how very precarious is the duration of the war. A month or two might at any time suffice to settle the simple terms of peace, and, if those months should fall in the beginning of Winter, Canada would be at the mercy of Mr. Lincoln's Government and General Sherman's army.

defeating the amendment.

The grand effort to connect the Old and New Worlds by telegraph, by way of Behring's Straits, is now fairly commenced. On Tuesday the steamer Shubrick sailed from San Francisco for Sitks, or New-Archangel, in Russian America, bearing the pioneer exploring company for the line. She will land a party at Victoria, whose business is to work up through the Frazer River region until they connect with the Russian Americas branch. Thence they proceed through the unexplored regions between the regular Rocky Mountains and the Coast Kange to the Youcan River, and so on to the weigh borhood of Cape Prince of Wales. These cold and inhospitable regions are quite unknown, save from the dubious reports of the aborigines, and the reports of the lightening explorers' toils will have all the charm of history from a New World. The line now running from San Francisco through Oregon will soon be completed to New Westminster, and by this connection we shall get frequent reports of by this connection we shall get frequent reports o the progress of the great work.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sales.

Sheriff's Sales.

DY virtue of sundry writs issued by the Court of DCommon Piras of Basquebanna County, and to me the Court of DCommon Piras of Basquebanna County, and to me the Court of DCommon Piras of Basquebanna County, and to the Court of DCommon Piras of Basquebanna County, and to the Court of DCommon Piras of Susquebanna County, and to the Court of DCommon Piras of Susquebanna County, and to piece or parcel of land to wil:

All that certain piece or parcel of land at the Court of Basquebanna County of Busquebanna, County, Countaining a better of John Agres and West, Lowis, containing the county of Busquebanna, County, Countaining a better of John Agres and West, Lowis and the suit of John Agres and West, Lowis and the Sales of Boll of Sale

OFICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, the following samed percess have life the the pulling this Octat of the Court of Queer Nessions of the Pearse for the multy of Suspanham for Lie-base to Acep Taveru in said county which they will apply at the April Session, 1820. for which they will apply at the April Session, 1803.

J. W. Yaughn—Jacker,

J. W. Tarbelt—Son rese.

G. Tarbelt—Son rese.

J. R. Serven Son rese.

J. R. Serven Hern.—Prinarile.

J. J. Serven Hern.—Prinarile.

J. J. Serven Hern.—Prinarile.

J. J. Serven Hern.—Prinarile.

J. J. Serven Hern

Montrose, March 12, 1865, WIDOWS' INVENTORIES. DUBLIC NOTION is here of given to all persons interested.

I the following named estates, he wis:
Estate of its h Warner, late of Silver Lake township, decreased
States of St. F. Terrons, late of threat Bend township, decreased.

Mostres, March & IMA.

J. B. MICAIN, ONCE.

Register's Notice.

The

LO

À G

WY

Post no Er or pap

That ien the

Corr

SLIC MOTICE IS HERRHY GIVER, to all persons con resed in the following Easter, to wit: of Brayton Mallabury, late of Ciliford township, deceased; ministrator. an, late of New Militord township, deceased; h. Executor.
Arnold, late of Herrick township, deceased; M.A.
W. Peck, Administrators.
Dumnore, late of Rush township, deceased; Nichanter. inte of Jackson township, decrased Administrator.

But in esta e of Pelatinh Timmy, late of Brocklyn
recessed; Ethur Tiff ny, Administrator, U. T. A.

Phogan, lare of biliver Lake township, deceased;
ung, Administrator. Township, deceased; a liver Tid ny. Administrator, J. J. A. Beate of Peter Morgan, has of Silver Like township, deceased; Since the second section of the second se

Executor's Notice.

OTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands as the estate of John F. Dammure, late of Montross, deceibat the same must be presented to the undersized for arrange and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make it. or said estate are requested to areas. H. H. DUNMORE, Executed 12th, 1865, Aw

PROCLAMATION.

Susquehanna County as.

A Bell H. Presponya, pethal Praton. Inthebourt of County and mon Peta of Susquehanna County. No. 82 Aug. Term. 184.

To fethals Praton: Whereas a Subpera in Diverse was the county of the c urnable to January 1 cpm, 1995, upon the return of watch war-ray made that the said Bethiah Frenden could not be found in a reason of the said bethiah Frenden could not be found in a This notice is therefore to require you to appear before the Judy of the said Count on the first kinday of April sext, to abser-said Countaint, Acc.

DAVID SUMMENS, Shariz.

PROCLAMATION. Busquelanna County County as UCINDA A. DICKINSON, by her next time, I va Perry Dictinson, in the Court or Common uchana County No. 146 November Term, 1844. To Perry Dickinson: Whereas a Supporna in Divo

hald con plaint, dec. of the first Monday for sharil seek, bare hald con plaint, dec. of the first Nonday for sharil seek, bareliff a (filec, Montrose, March e, 1845, UMM RRS, Sheriff, PROCLAMATION.

Suscinchanna County as,
UUSA CABTENTER, by her next friend and father
I UUSA CABTENTER, by her next friend and father
I Tinsman, vs John W. Garpenter In the the Court of
non Pieus of Stequehanna County, No. 33, August Term,
To John W. Carpenter: Whereas a Steapens in Divose

elet.
This notice therefore is to require you to appear before the Juca.
I the wild Court on the first monday of April cest to answer and
combinate.
DAVID BUMMERS, Shers.
Sheriff (Office, Montrose, March 4, 1885. Susquehanna County see MRCY A. HUWABD, by ter next friend, L. T. Farra, m. MRCY A. HUWABD, by ter next friend, L. T. Farra, m. Hi Oliver J. Howard. In the fourt of 'summon Pleas of '52 quetonna County. No. 6, January Ferna, 1984. To Oliver J. Howard. A. which was dolly redurned one on the sund to January term, 1984. which was dolly redurned one of the yeard to January term, and thereon and 1984, subtyeans was strong in said case. Feture, and thereon and 1984, subtyeans was strong in or which, proof was

wick.

* notice is therefore to require you to appear before the Judge e said Court on the first Monday of April next, to answer and laids, Ac.

DAVID BUMMERS, Sherif, craft of thee, Montrose, March 6, 1804. Administrator's Notice. IGE is hereby given to all persons having deman e estate of Charles Snyder, late of Lenox townsh same must be presented to the undersigned for se persons indebted to said estate are requested to

Administrator's Sale. OTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of on order if a Orphans' Court of Susquekanna County, to me directed, I se

Herrick, Feb. 37th, 1865.4w Anditor's Notice.

Auditor's Notice. OTIOE is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor of polurish by the triphans' Gent of Residentians Constitution of the triphans' Gent of Residentians Constitution of the estate of Catharite Shep bardson, decreased, will attend to take of the approximation at the office of J. B. McCollum in Notice of the approximation, at the office of J. B. McCollum in Notice, on Thoracay, March Sth. 1865, at I octobe, he ... where it

THE undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court mon Piers of buquehanna rounty to make distributed funds in the hands of the Administrator of the exists of smith, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment of the other of the property of the smith, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment of the hand of the court of the property of the n said fund. Montrose, Feb. 20, 1865.

Auditor's Notice. Hill & understrand, having been appointed an Auditor by the Paphane Court of Suntychanna Court, up a exception file's phane Court of Suntychanna Court, up a exception file's state of Sunnel Spaford deceased, late of the said county, at least a Gardine to the said county, and the Latest from the said decedent amounts those sufficient thereoe, hereby give to that it will attend to the duties of said appointment at it can take the said county and the said decedent amounts those sufficient thereoe, hereby give to that it will attend to the duties of said appointment at it can be said to the said tout the said to th

Pon raid fund February 20, 1865,-4w.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having domains arrived the estate of Trumon Larrive, that of Jacknon to windle field, that the same must be presented to the undestined for sangument, and all persons induction to and estate are requested make inducedness payment. OHARLES FIRENCIL, Add. Jackson, Feb., 501, 1504.608

Executriz's Notice.

WHEREAS letters testamentary to the entate of Sulmary Fuller, late of Jesus bownards, deceased, have been graved to the undersigned, all persons inducted to the said one are requested to make immediate payment, and those having class or demands against the entate of the said decelement will and known the saids without delayto. LyDia FULLER, known Feb. 184, 1851.

Administrator's Notice.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE to become given to all persons having demands again and formerty of Pitzo On. White, hate of the United States him deformerty of Pitzo On. P. deceased, this the same must be sented to the understanded for arrangement, and all persons not to said relate are represed to make immediate payment of the said relate are represed to make immediate payment.