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THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The first session of the new Congress will commence two weeks from next Monday. The Senate will have a very large Republican majority.

It is thought by many persons that Justices Woodward and Lowrie are Knights of the Golden Circle. The fact that they hold similar views on constitutional matters with the notorious Huber and his treasonable organization, affords good ground for believing that they belong to the fraternity.

Mr. Judge Woodward should resign his seat on the Supreme Bench. He has so identified himself with the Copperhead enemies of the Government that it will be almost impossible for him to give an impartial decision. Men who wear the ermine should be above suspicion.

ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.—Returns from twenty-eight counties in Illinois show, at the important town and county elections held on the 3d inst., a Union gain of more than 15,000. There are about 100 counties in the State, and if the vote is in the above ratio, it will show a Union gain of from 55,000 to 60,000.

The more we get of election returns the better they look. Massachusetts re-elects Governor Andrews by nearly fifty thousand majority. Illinois shows a Union gain from last year, in forty-five counties, of more than twenty-two thousand; Wisconsin in thirty counties, a gain of eight thousand three hundred and thirty-one from 1861; Missouri looks well, and it is not beyond hope that the Republicans will have a majority after all. Minnesota gives the Union ticket about ten thousand majority. In Maryland the Union majority will be about thirty-three thousand majority.

The aggregate amount of the public debt of the United States, up to September, 1863, is set down by a careful estimate at \$1,228,827,711. This includes the old public debt, the 7-10 bonds; the 5-20 bonds; temporary loans; U. S. Treasury Notes (Greenbacks); fractional currency, and, in fact, all certificates of indebtedness. The annual interest upon this debt is \$49,835,610 or an average rate of 3.81 per cent. on the entire debt.

The entire public debt of Jeff. Davis's bogus Confederacy is, according to Rebel news papers, about one thousand millions of dollars.

THE DECISION OF JUDGES WOODWARD AND LOWRIE AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE DRAFT LAW, affords conclusive proof that in the event of their election they would have done all they could to embarrass and thwart the efforts of the National Government to suppress the Rebellion. Woodward, as Governor, would not only have refused troops to carry on the war, but there is good reason to believe that his designs were to recall those already in the field, and thus aid the Rebels to recover their lost ground and dictate the terms of peace from the Capitol at Washington. As it is, the course of these defeated worthies looks very much as if they desired to incite the Copperheads to rebellion, with a view to aid the secessionists.

THE REBEL MILITARY FORCE.—A gentleman recently returned from the Southwest, where he has enjoyed unusual facilities for procuring information from within the Rebel lines, estimates the aggregate of the military force which the Jeff. Davis Government can bring into action at about 190,000 men on this side of the Mississippi, and 20,000 on the other side. They are all the men the rebellion can muster, although the Conscription law is sweeping every man who can shoulder a musket, including convalescents on guard and nurse duty at the hospitals, whose places are supplied, in some instances, by cripples. Starvation stares civilian and soldier so closely in the face that our informant thinks the war has hardly been continued by the Rebels for four months longer, even if not a musket more should be leveled at them.

CLIPPINGS ABOUT FOREIGN MATTERS.—The correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Mr. Sidel cannot be very busy now, and is summoned very frequently to the Tuilleries for he spends a very considerable portion of his time in the court yard of the Grand Hotel. He looks a little blue and melancholy since his bosom friends, Mason and Gwin, have gone to England."

The Grand Hotel is an amusing place to look in at occasionally. It is the headquarters of the secessionists, many of whom have rooms there in the fourth story, and economize by going out for their meals at cheap restaurants. There are a number of Northerners there; but the lines are very closely drawn, and there is no association between the two. In fact, some of the Southern ladies, as they sweep by Northerners, scornfully gather in their skirts, as though they feared to be contaminated by touching even the hem of a Northerner's garment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—On Saturday week the coal dealers in Philadelphia met and resolved to present upon the immediate attention of the State authorities the urgent necessity of a speedy military assistance in the mining districts. A committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Curtin, and represent to him the real condition of affairs in the coal districts. Subsequently a committee waited upon Major General Caldwell, who promised to send a force of soldiers into the disturbed districts. The late troubles at Mauch Chunk, it is feared by the trade, are but the beginning of worse ones. The conscription is now being enforced there, and, it is stated, meets with much opposition.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

Last Effort of the Copperheads to Aid Jeff. Davis

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided at Pittsburgh, on Monday week, by a bare majority, that the law of Congress, for enforcing a draft to recruit the Federal army, is unconstitutional. Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson agreed as to the unconstitutionality of the law, while Judges Strong and Reed dissented.

It appears that last July bills in equity were filed in Philadelphia by Messrs. Smith, Knedler and Nichols, three drafted men of that city, who claimed a release on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law. The question before the Court was raised by a motion to grant a preliminary injunction to restrain the Provost Marshal from compelling the plaintiffs to comply with the provisions of the Act. Messrs. Lowrie, Woodward and Thompson, Copperhead Judges, deciding in favor of granting the injunction, and the two former have written out their "opinions" on the case. They declare the draft law of Congress to be unconstitutional, upon the ground that the militia is a State organization, controlled by the laws of the State, and is not subject to the laws of Congress. The theory of those judges is, that the power of a State is absolute, and the power of the Federal Government subordinate; that the Federal Government, even for self-preservation, has no right to draft a citizen of any State into the army, or compel a person so drafted to perform military duty, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding! To show that we do not mistake their position, we give the summary of Judge Woodward's argument in his own language, reduced to four principal points. He holds:

1st. That the power of Congress to raise and support armies, does not include the power to draft the militia of the States.

2d. That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the forms of this enactment.

3d. That a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot be subjected to the rules and articles of war until he is in actual military service.

In other words, Judge Woodward says, in effect: Although there may be a Rebellion; although the National capital may be menaced, and the General Government itself imperiled, yet, until each particular State agrees upon calling out its militia forces, the Nation is constitutionally powerless to defend itself! And this man was but recently a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and his colleague a candidate for another term on the Supreme Bench, and both come within a few thousand votes of an election! What an escape!

It is refreshing to turn from this most pernicious and unpatriotic decision of the recently defeated Copperhead Judges, to the counter opinion of Justice Strong, in which Justice Reed, his Union colleague, concurs. We regret that we have only room this week for a single extract, but shall give the entire document a place in our next issue. Judge Strong says:

It is said this act of Congress is a violation of the Constitution, because it makes a drafted man punishable as a deserter before he is mustered into service. The contrary was declared by Chief Justice Marshall, when delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in Houston v. Moore, 5 Wharton. Under the act of 1795, the drafted men were not declared to be subject to military law until mustered into service. This is the act of which Judge Story speaks in his commentaries. But in the opinion of Judge Marshall, Congress might have declared them in service from the time of the draft, precisely what this act of Congress does. Judge Marshall's opinion, of course, expresses this objection.

The applicant must prevail, in support of the alleged unconstitutionality of the act of Congress is that it interferes with the reserved rights of the States over their own militia. It is said the draft takes a portion of those who owe militia service to the States, and thus diminishes the power of the States to protect themselves. The States, it is claimed, retain the principal power over the militia, and therefore the power given to Congress to raise armies must be so construed, as not to destroy or impair that power of the States. If, say the complainants, Congress may draft into their armies, and compel the service of a portion of the State militia, they may take the whole, and thus the entire power of the States over them may be annulled, for want of any subject upon which it can rest. I have stated the argument quite as strongly as it was presented. It is more plausible than sound. It assumes the very matter which is the question in debate. It ignores the fact that Congress has also power over those who constitute the militia. The militia of the States is also that of the general government. It is the whole bodied population capable of bearing arms, whether organized or not. Over it certain powers are given to Congress, and others are reserved to the States. Besides the power of calling it forth, for certain deficiencies, Congress may provide for its organization, arm and discipline, as well as for governing such portion as may be employed in its service. It is the material and the matter contemplated by the Constitution, out of which the armies of the Federal Government are to be raised. Whether gathered by coercion, or enlistments, they are equally taken out of those who form a part of the militia of the States. Taking a given number by draft no more conflicts with the reserved power of the States than does taking the same number of men in pursuance of their own contract. No citizen can deprive a State of her rights without her consent. Some could, therefore, voluntarily enlist, if taking a militia man into military service in the army of the United States is in conflict with any State rights over the militia. Those rights, whatever they may be, it is obvious cannot be effected by the mode of taking. It is clear that the States hold their power over their militia, subordinate to the power of Congress to raise armies out of the population that constitutes it. Were it not so the delegation of the power to Congress would have been an empty gift. Armies can be raised from no other source.

The conclusion arrived at by Judges Strong and Reed is, that the Draft Law is unconstitutional, that the complainants are not entitled to the injunction which they ask, and that it should be denied.

In a few weeks hence Judge Agnew will take his seat on the bench in place of Judge Lowrie, when it is to be presumed he will not fail to concur with his Union colleagues. The decision of the Copperhead majority will then be reversed.

Yesterday was a great day at Gettysburg. Thousands upon thousands were there

A Base Lie!

A copperhead journal in howling over the result of the Maryland election, says "Gen. SOREK sent his soldiers, with bayonets fixed, to prevent freemen from voting." It is unnecessary to denounce this as a base falsehood, such only as a copperhead could conceive, and it is equally unnecessary to point to the vote of certain counties of that State, where almost the entire vote was polled for the secession candidates, scarcely any being given for either conditional or unconditional Union candidates.

New Jersey is the only free State that has gone this year for the Copperheads, and their majority even there is reduced some ten thousand, while the Union men gain several members of the Legislature. By next fall, the Union men will be able to wheel her into the loyal line. New Jersey has always been devoted to the slave interests. She has been ruled by a few aristocratic families, such as the Wall's, the Stockton's, &c., whose sympathies have been with the aristocratic slaveholders and nabobs of the South. The State, too, had a not very enviable reputation in the days of the Revolution. The Tory progenitors of those same Copperheads were so troublesome to Washington that he was compelled to administer a severe rebuke to them. It does seem that "blood will tell."

Gov. CURTIN AT HOME.—Our friends, in other parts of the State, are sometimes at a loss to understand how it comes that Gov. Curtin, who is admitted to be personally popular at home, was beaten in this county 344 votes at the recent election, although he carried it in 1860 by 341. The reason is obvious, and is at once creditable both to Gov. Curtin and his friends. The townships which gave majorities for him in 1860, have 1682 soldiers under arms, while those which went against him have sent but 463, although they poll more than half the Democratic vote of the county. Our ranks are decimated at home only because they are so full in the field, and we point with pride and triumph to the record which they have made. We should have blushed if Curtin's house had stood serene and flourished in a civil war.—Central Press.

THE INCOME TAX.—The question of the income tax comes up in a new phase. Mr. Commissioner Lewis, of New York, decides that section ninety-two of the tax law provides no means for the collection of the tax in cases where income is derived from "professional services, from speculations, or in any other manner than from fixed investments. Section nineteen, however, contains a general provision which is held applicable to the income tax, with the exception that but five per cent. penalty shall be imposed for non-payment, instead of the ten per cent. demanded by some of the collectors under the terms of section ninety-two. Persons who have deferred the payment of their income tax beyond the ten days' grace allowed after due notification are therefore liable to an additional payment of five per cent., and under this ruling of the Commissioner may refuse to pay any larger sum.

Gen. Boyle, the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky, has issued an order prohibiting the distillation of corn and other grain in that State. Also, that all logs in the State will be taken for the use of the Government at \$3 75 per cental gross. This is done in anticipation of the completion of the military railway into Tennessee through Cumberland Gap, when all the food which can be spared from Kentucky will be needed to feed Grant's forces. The Government is now curing pork at Knoxville, Tenn., for this object.

Provost Marshal General Fry has officially stated that of persons drafted those who pay the \$100 commutation are precisely on the same footing as those who furnish substitutes, and are exonerated from military service for three years. As some of the Copperheads have been getting up imaginary reasons why they desired to fleece drafted men by inducing them to pay \$350 to be exonerated, this statement of Gen. Fry will put all such matters at rest.

It is stated in the papers that Gov. Curtin has appointed James L. Reynolds, Esq., of Lancaster, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the death of Gen. Hale. Mr. Reynolds was formerly an influential Democrat, but valuing his country above party, has ably supported the Administration against the Rebels. He is a brother of the lamented Gen. Reynolds, killed while bravely leading his column at Gettysburg.

The Union men in the South are almost unanimous in favor of abolishing slavery in their respective States, as the most effectual way of urging an end to the Rebellion and the war. Urgent propositions have been made to our government by residents of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, to re-organize those States on a free State basis. Slavery is certainly doomed, though the Copperheads in the North are to blind to see it.

Gov. Curtin visited Philadelphia on Wednesday, and delivered an address at the Union League Room in that city. In regard to his future course he said that he would continue to apply himself vigorously to the strengthening of the hands of the General Government that the rebellion may be crushed. He would be sparing neither of men nor money, and would not cease in his work until the rebels submit to the authority of the Government.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The copperheads not infrequently have to take some severe cuffs from their southern "friends." Of course it produces the same effect upon a them that similar treatment does upon the spaniel, rendering them more complacent and obsequious to their masters than ever.

In a late number of the Richmond Examiner or the editor in an article on the Pennsylvania election says: "The Democratic party in that State (Pennsylvania) was never proof against bribery, for it NEVER HAD THE SHADOW OF PRINCIPLE!"

Do the copperheads, who use that organization for the purpose—the sole one, as we perceive—of aiding their southern "friends," recognize the portrait? Or will they ask for another sitting?

MISSOURI ELECTIONS.

B. GRANT BROWN and JOHN HENDERSON have been elected U. S. Senators from Missouri. The election of the former, particularly, is exceedingly gratifying to the friends of freedom, for he was the first to set the ball in motion in that direction in Missouri. Henderson, the former Democratic Senator, is an unconditional Union man, and will give a cordial support to all measures calculated to crush the rebellion.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF EUROPE.—The London Times, in a late review of the condition of affairs in Europe, says that a "single spark would kindle a conflagration from the Pyrenees to the Caucasus, from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Sea. It is scarcely possible to imagine how we could stand apart and plume ourselves on our immunity between two worlds in flames. Yet who shall say how deep we should descend into the struggle alone began—how long we should be involved, and with what changes we should finally emerge."

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—California is being rapidly depleted of her population. The principal cause is the discovery of rich mines of silver and gold outside the limits of the State. The Nevada Standard says: "There has been, for the past two years, a perfect exodus to Nevada Territory from all parts of California. Probably not less than 30,000 people are now residents of this Territory, who came here from California. The discovery of rich mines in Idaho Territory has attracted thousands to that locality."

A woman visited the President's mansion last week, out of a full ball yard from the curtain of one of the windows in the Green Room, and made her exit before being discovered. Such things have been frequently done lately, as is supposed by a set of curiosity hunters.

A SINGULAR FACT.—Take a single wafer, put it upon your tongue, allow it to melt gradually away, and your sore throat, hoarseness, cough, and cold will disappear. Be careful that the wafer used be Bryant's Pulmonic Wafer—25 cents a box. Elliott's sell it. That is the best wafer in the world.

EVADING THE INCOME TAX.—Joseph Detweiler, of York county, Pa., was arrested on Wednesday last, by Deputy United States Marshal Schuyler, on the charge of attempting to evade the income tax. It is alleged that he divided his property among his children, so that it should not come within the provisions of the law. The case bids fair to be interesting, as it is the first one of the kind brought to the notice of the United States authorities in Philadelphia.

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The information received from the Army of the Potomac tonight is that the enemy are extending their already formidable works on the Rapidan. The work on the railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, but transportation does not extend west of the Warrenton Junction. Gen. Meade, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General S. Williams, is now on a visit to Washington.

CANNONING HEARD. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The train which reached here at 10 o'clock tonight from the Army of the Potomac brought information of cannoning being heard in the vicinity of Stevensburg this morning commencing at 8 o'clock and continuing for about an hour. The firing was renewed between 11 and 12 o'clock, and was heard at Boston, twenty miles distant, as the train passed that point. The reports were not known as to the cause of the firing, but it was supposed that it was either a reconnoitering force of the enemy, or elsewhere all was quiet when the train, at 10 o'clock, left the army.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The Siege of Charleston—News from Rebel Sources.—Our Batteries open on Fort Moultrie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17.—The flag of truce steamer New York arrived here this evening, bringing 553 Union soldiers from Richmond. The Southern papers contain the following news: The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th, published the following report about us: "CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—The enemy's fire on Fort Sumpter continued steadily. Battery Gregg opened fire this afternoon, on James Island and Fort Moultrie. Fort Linnar and Battery Simpkins replied."

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—The firing is about the same to day. From Thursday morning till sundown on Saturday, fifteen hundred and twenty three mortar shells and five shots were fired at Sumter. The enemy's shots have ceased to be of any injury to the fort, and the only loss sustained was Sullivan's or Jones' Island. Our batteries continue to keep up a slow fire on Fort Gregg and the mortar battery. A large warehouse, next to the custom house was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is heavy, consisting of cotton and clothing and a part of the cargo of the steamer Advance, belonging to the state of North Carolina.

FROM CHATTANOOGA. Hooker Again Reported Attacked.—Gen. Sherman takes a Junction with Grant's Right Wing.

NEW YORK, November 17.—A Chattanooga letter of the 13th mentions that a rumor was then prevailing that Hooker had just been attacked. [Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.] CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 11.—There has been no fighting since our seizure of Lookout Valley, two weeks ago. Hooker's position is considered impregnable. Communication by the river, between Brown's Ferry, two miles below, and Bridgeport is uninterrupted and secure. Wagons pass daily by the river road. Supplies for men and animals are accumulating steadily. The dead point of danger is the army is sanguine, and the future is bright. The enemy holds Lookout yet, and throws shells occasionally in both directions. Nearly all fall short. None have been injured in the city, and only one killed and one wounded in Lookout Valley. Bragg maintains a bold front near the city. There is no diminution of forces apparent. The Chattanooga Rebel of November 11, admits that Bragg cannot take Chattanooga without the aid of the Rebels. Bragg maintains the Savannah Republican says the same, and urges the reinforcement of Lee from here, to defeat Meade, when Grant could easily be whipped. The Rebels claim Knoxville certain, and hope that will repulse Bragg, and prevent further retreat on Georgia.

The correspondent of the Rebel, from the front of Chattanooga, on Nov. 2, says: "Had Jenkins been killed in sufficient numbers, the day after the Federal occupation of Kelly's Ferry; and throw a bridge over the station, as by getting possession of Lookout Valley the Federals have a fortified position, and it is almost, if not quite as strong

as Chattanooga. If attacked in the Valley they (the Federals) can reinforce more rapidly and safely than we can; if attacked in Chattanooga they could reinforce sooner from the Valley than we could send troops from our left into only one mile. If not, we would have the Federals will, of course, construct the railroad to the Ferry, reducing the distance of hauling supplies from sixty miles to thirty. This new move on the military chess board, which the Federals got possession of Lookout Valley and the railroad to Bridgeport, was a masterly stroke. The operation was brilliant, executed admirably and with the least possible delay. Everything depended upon us so easily, we were taken so adroitly, we hardly knew when it was done. This operation has changed the whole aspect. There is no longer any doubt of the Federal commander's ability to obtain supplies this winter unless speedily overcome. To do this we shall have to fight another battle, and overcome physical difficulties of a serious character. Why, then, should we remain longer in the mud and water of Chattanooga Valley? "Gen. Hardee has been assigned the command of Davis's corps. Howell Cobb is here Present Park is at Goldsboro, N. C., on the 17th."

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17th.—A telegram dated yesterday, from the headquarters of the Army of Tennessee, states that Major General Sherman was in General Thomas' headquarters having made a junction of his entire corps with Grant's right.

Our European Correspondence.

SHEFFIELD, (Eng.) Oct. 29, 1863. DEAR HERALD.—The supposed alliance between the United States and Russia, and that of the Emperor's "Fenian Brotherhood," have not the waking dreams of our friend John Bull. John evidently feels uncomfortable. He has made a bad precedent in the Alabama affair, and thinks that some day it may rebound on his own head with a vengeance. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs seems determined to stop the ship building business, and has sent out less than three men of war, one of them an iron clad, to watch the rams at Mr. Laird's ship yard. They (the men of war) are all lying in the river with steam up, and cables ready to slip at a moment's warning. A guard of marines went on board yesterday, and sent the workmen and their tools on shore, thus putting an end to all work on the rams. Telegrams from France to-day say that the French Government has given notice to persons building ships of war there that they will be held responsible for any infringement of the Neutrality Law. However, as nobody is foolish enough to put any faith in Louis Napoleon, we take it for what it is worth.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has created quite a sensation on both in London and Manchester. In London, thousands were disappointed in getting into Exeter Hall, and Mr. Beecher had to be carried in on the shoulders of the police. In Manchester, he also had a very large audience, but was interrupted several times by the emissaries of the "Manchester Association for the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy." The pedigree of this interesting fraternity, together with that of the Sheffield branch, I left I gave you in my last. In Liverpool, the same thing was going on, the rascally, frequent interruptions from Southern sympathizers, who, like their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, are not very fond of free speech, especially when their side of the question will not bear ventilation. Some of the same party who immortalized themselves by hissing the "Star Spangled Banner" at Scarborough, some months since, I presume, the American war is discussed everywhere I go, public meetings, hotels, public dinners, and even in church. At a ward meeting to nominate a candidate for the Borough Council, the candidates' speeches were interrupted by interruptions from Southern sympathizers, who, like their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, are not very fond of free speech, especially when their side of the question will not bear ventilation. Some of the same party who immortalized themselves by hissing the "Star Spangled Banner" at Scarborough, some months since, I presume, the American war is discussed everywhere I go, public meetings, hotels, public dinners, and even in church. 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