WASHINGTON.

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

All that we find space to say this morning on the Inaugural Address of the President is to speak well of it, as we are forced to interpret the few and fitly expressed words which compose the *practical* part of the document. Mr. LINCOLN re-affirms his former Inaugural, and all his former and familiar declarations of sentiment and policy with reference to the war. He thus utters anew the conservative features of his Inaugural Address of 1861; also, the views which he declared in his noted letter to Mr. Greeley; so he thus repeats his various proclamations of amnesty offered to the South; likewise the terse exposition made in his last annual message of the relation of the rebel States to their constitutional rights; and he avows anew the spirit which he manifested by his personal conference with the Peace Commissioners sent from Richmond.

We have a word to say about the sentimental and religious views embodied in this Address, which, solemnly entertained and conscientiously and reverently spoken as we have no doubt, may be subject nevertheless by the prejudiced and careless to that sort of criticism which objects that the written laws which men enact for their government shall be construed according to the consciences and religious theories of those temporarily entrusted with their protection and execution. Woe to the nation that shall fall into the hands of ungodly rulers; and equal woe to the people whose rights and interests shall be involved and torn in the whirlpool created by jarring theological sects. Whatever good men may think of the providence of GOD in human affairs, (and none more devoutly than ourselves believe that there is such interference,) nevertheless he may well beware who undertakes to say that in the sight of GOD he is without sin, and that his adversary should be burned as a heretic. Mr. LINCOLN cannot intend to convey any such self-righteous dogma. He is merely regarding the war in its obstinacy and causelessness on the part of the rebels; he is contemplating the unlooked-for magnitude of, and great social results which have unexpectedly sprung from the rebellion, and the continued perversoness of the reckless and straitened South, when he ventures the hypothesis that the rebels, judicially blind, may be doomed to greatly protracted punishment because of the offence of slavery. He certainly does not design to affirm the narrow opinion that the chastisement of Heaven which has fallen upon this nation is to be regarded by the North with the pharisaical pride which shall say, WE *are without sin*. The rebellion out of the question, our offences in the sight of Heaven, as a people who, amid luxury and pride and political corruption, have forgotten the Almighty, are too manifold and rank to admit of such impious audacity. In conclusion, we desire no better words from the President for our platform than compose the concluding paragraph of his Inaugural Address. They are equally distinguished for patriotism, statesmanship, and benevolence, and deserve to be printed in gold:

"With *malice* towards *none*; with CHARITY for *all*; with *firmness* in the *right*, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to BIND UP THE NATION'S WOUNDS; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do ALL which may *achieve* and CHERISH a just and a *lasting* PEACE among ourselves, and with all nations."

An extraordinary occasion occurs at the inaugu-

divided into three classes, the terms of one-third of its members expiring with the termination of each Congress, the two-thirds remaining giving the body a permanent character in contradistinction to the House of Representatives.

The term of each of the following Senators expired on the 3d instant, and their successors and those who are re-elected to serve until the 3d March, 1871, are as follows:

SENATORS.	SUCCESSORS.
Hon. H. B. Anthony, of R. I.	Re-elected.
Hon. John S. Carlile, of Va.	———
Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa	Re-elected.
Hon. John P. Hale, of N. H.	Aaron H. Cragin.
Hon. B. F. Harding, of Oregon	George H. Williams.
Hon. Jacob M. Howard, of Mich.	Re-elected.
Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas	Re-elected.
Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, of Ky.	James Guthrie.
Hon. Wm. H. Richardson, of Ill.	Richard Yates.
Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Del.	Re-elected.
Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, of N. J.	No election.
Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, of Minn.	Daniel S. Norton.
Hon. W. T. Willey, of West Virginia	Re elected.
Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass.	Re-elected.
Hon. Nathan A. Farwell, of Maine	Wm. P. Fessenden.

Of the States in this class, there is no representation from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

The next class, the term of which will expire on the 3d of March, 1867, consists of the following Senators:

Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.
Hon. Daniel Clark, of New Hampshire.
Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont.
Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Garret Davis, of Kentucky.
Hon. L. F. S. Foster, of Connecticut.
Hon James Harlan, of Iowa.
Hon. Ira Harris, of New York.
[Vacancy,] Maryland.
Hon. T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin.
Hon. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana.
Hon. J. A. McDougall, of California.
Hon. J. N. Nesmith, of Oregon.
Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas.
Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio.
Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois.
Hon. James W. Nye, of Nevada.

Of this class there is no representation of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The last class, whose seats will become vacant in 1869, are:

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan.
Hon. John Conness, of California.
Hon. James Dixon, of Connecticut.
Hon. James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin.
Hon. Solomon Foot, of Vermont.
Hon. J. B. Henderson, of Missouri.
Hon. J. A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland.
Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York.
Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine.
Hon A. Ramsey, of Minnesota.
Hon. George R. Riddle, of Delaware.
Hon. William Sprague, of Rhode Island.
Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts.
Hon. P. G. Van Winkle, of West Virginia.
Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio.
Hon. William Wright, of New Jersey.
Hon. W. M. Stewart, of Nevada.

Of this class there is no representation of Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The recognition of the reorganized State of Louisiana was not consummated by the Congress which has just expired; the opposition in the Senate was determined and successful; but the same question in another form may again be presented to the Senate on the submission of credentials of gentlemen in waiting who claim to be Senators elect. In the past it was an attempt to restore the State by legislation, which a minority had the power to defeat near the close of a session which has a constitutional limit; in the present, the session being without limit, parliamentary strategy will not avail, and the question must be met on its merits when the claim to seats shall be insisted upon. Messrs. Michael Hahn and R. King Cutler are the claimants. Mr. Charles Smith claimed the right to fill the vacancy in Mr. Benjamin's term, which expired on Friday last. Although no law recognizing Louisiana was passed by the last Congress, the Senate may now acknowledge the legitimacy of the credentials and admit the Senators, which, the Executive being already willing to assent, may coerce the assent of a House of Representatives that has exhibited a predisposition to be already con-

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 fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four 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 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, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to *saving* the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to *destroy* it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would *make* war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would *accept* war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern 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, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even 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 duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the *cause* of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—those of neither have been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences! for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribed to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The failure of the bill appropriating money for sundry civil expenses may not be deemed of such importance as to form an "extraordinary occasion" for convening the new Congress, but it will be embarrassing to several public and to many private and local interests.

The following condensed statement of the different items—amounting, in the aggregate, to $7,820,780—grouped as carefully as our time would permit under their appropriate heads, will give our readers an idea of what may be saved, as well as

THE EARLIER INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON.

Some of the circumstances connected with the inauguration of the earlier Presidents will not be without interest at this time. The ceremonies attendant upon the installation of Washington will in an especial manner always command the interest of the American people, not only for the homage which is paid him, but because, also, the first inauguration in its chief outlines has served for the precedent to all succeeding inaugurations.

Washington was not installed on the 4th of March. There was not a quorum in the Senate till April 6th, and on that day, 1789, the votes for President and Vice President were, in joint session of the House and Senate, in due form counted and declared. Eight days after, April 14th, the official notice of his election reached Washington at Mount Vernon, and on the 16th, two days subsequently, he partook of a public dinner at Alexandria on his way to enter upon his office in New York city, where Congress then sat. His journey throughout was an ovation. Every city and hamlet came out to greet him. Magnificent cavalcades escorted him; triumphal arches entwined with laurel and flowers were erected, and every form of beautiful and touching demonstration was poured forth from the homage and affections of the people. At the bridge near Trenton, associated with a memorable achievement of the Revolution, there was a transcendently beautiful and touching display. Upon a splendid arch, erected over the bridge across which Washington was to pass, were inscribed the words: "The defender of the mothers will be the protector of the daughters." At this bridge a procession of the matrons of the city were awaiting Washington, and as he entered under the arch a beautiful retinue of young girls dressed in white strewed flowers before him, and sung an ode in his honor and written for the occasion. The reception on arriving at Elizabethtown Point was characterized by the utmost elegance and grandeur. A committee of both Houses of Congress, with various civil functionaries, came out to meet him. A splendid barge, built for the occasion, manned by thirteen branch pilots, masters of vessels, in elegant white uniforms, under command of Commodore Nickolson, conveyed him to the city. Other barges, fancifully decorated, followed, conveying the heads of departments and other public functionaries and conspicuous personages. Washington was received at Murray's wharf by Gov. Clinton amid ringing of bells, roaring of artillery, and the shouts of the vast multitude. Carpets had been spread to a superb carriage in waiting, but he preferred walking to his destined residence. The streets were adorned with flags, silken banners, garlands of flowers and evergreens, and bore his name in every form of ornament. An immense civic and military procession marched through the thronging streets, along which shouts of welcome, waving of handkerchiefs, and every form of joyous welcome greeted him.

A disagreement of Congress as to the title by which the President should be addressed delayed the inauguration several days longer; and after much discussion in both branches it was finally resolved that the title should be simply, "The President of the United States." It had been determined, also, after much debate as to the place and form of the oath of office, that it should be administered in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber; that subsequently he should be received by both Houses in the Senate Chamber, and at the termination of these ceremonies that the President, accompanied by both branches of Congress, should repair to St. Paul's Church and hear Divine service, to be performed by the Chaplain of the Senate, recently appointed. This was the mode followed.

The inauguration took place on the 30th of April, 1789, in Federal Hall, which stood on the site now occupied by the sub-treasury building on Wall street, and which was then occupied by Congress. Morning religious services were performed in all the churches. At 12 o'clock a procession was formed at the residence of the President, on Cherry street, near Franklin Square, a respectable mansion in which Washington afterwards held his dignified and illustrious levees, and Mrs. Washington her cultivated and elegant drawing-rooms, and which was not demolished till 1856. The escort consisted of a troop of light dragoons and a legion of infantry, followed by the committees of Congress and heads of departments in carriages, followed by Washington alone in a carriage, his aide-de-camp, Col. Humphreys, and his secretary, Mr. Lear, in another carriage, with foreign ministers and citizens following. The procession moved to Federal Hall. There Washington alighted with his attendants, passed into the Senate hall, the platform at the further end of the hall. Every portion of the House floor, lobby, galleries, and all approaches were crowded in breathless silence.

Washington was dressed in a full suit of the richest black velvet, his lower limbs in short clothes, with diamond knee-buckles, and black silk stockings. His shoes, which were brightly japanned, were surmounted with large square silver buckles. In his hand he carried a plain cocked hat, decorated with the American cockade. His hair, powdered, was gathered into a black silk bag, on which was a bow of black ribband. He wore a light dress sword, with green shagreen scabbard, and a richly ornamented hilt.

At the head of the Senate stood Thomas Jefferson, in a blue coat, single breasted, with large bright basket buttons, his vest and smallclothes of crimson. His animated countenance of a bright red hue, his keen eye and foxy hair, as well as his tall, gaunt, ungainly form and square shoulders, formed a perfect contrast to the pale, reflective and delicate face of James Madison, and above all to the short, burly, bustling form of General Knox, with ruddy cheek, prominent eye, and still more prominent proportions of another kind. In the semicircle formed behind the chair was the Spanish Ambassador, the only foreign minister then resident near our infant Government. His glittering star, his silk *chapeau bras* edged with ostrich feathers, his bright air and courtly bearing contrasted strongly with the nobility of nature's forming who stood around him.

Washington, arising from his seat after a few minutes, drew from his breast a roll of manuscript, proceeded to read his address, and at its conclusion, laying the manuscript upon the table and resuming his seat for a few moments, rose and withdrew, the members remaining and standing until he had passed from the chamber. The paper was then taken up by the Clerk of the House and again read from beginning to end. Thus terminated the first re inauguration ceremonies.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.—Our fellow-citizens of Georgetown and Washington will learn with pleasure that an effort is now being made to obtain a renewal of the charter of this road. The amount of travel from this city westward is now, and will continue to be, enormous; and it behooves every man in our community to use his best exertions to sustain this grand and important enterprise. The time has come when Washington must have more than one outlet. The advantages that our people and all Western travellers would derive from the completion of this work are numerous. It would supply our markets from one of the most densely settled agricultural districts in the Union. It would bring us coal and wood at all times of the year, and it would bring thousands of visitors to the metropolis who would not otherwise come here, as the distance by this route to the Ohio river is shortened seventy-five miles. There are many other reasons for opening this road, which are enough of themselves, and which we hope are sufficient to make its necessity so urgent as to secure the renewal of the privilege. We believe that the parties who are now at work will prosecute the enterprise until success crowns their efforts.

LETTER OF WILLIAM C. RIVES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The shattered condition of my health, with my advanced age, considerably transcending the three score years and ten allotted to man, having disqualified me for the discharge of the representative duties which you did me the honor two years ago by an unsolicited choice to confide to me, I feel constrained by a sense of duty and propriety to resign into your hands the trust I then received from you, and which I am now physically incapable of executing.

I have honestly and faithfully endeavored to serve you according to the measure of my ability, but, as I apprehended when you called me from my retirement, my strength and constitution have utterly sunk under the attempt. For the last six weeks I have been confined to my bed by a severe and complicated illness, and the consequence has been, much to my chagrin and regret, that you have been misrepresented in Congress upon some of the most important questions which have occupied the attention of that body during its present session. At my time of life, and with the shock already received from repeated attacks of disease, brought on in the public service during the last three or four years, I have no right to expect, whatever may be the result of my present illness, that in the future I shall be better able to serve you than at present. Your interests, and the interests of the great cause in which we are engaged, are of too important a character

CITY NEWS.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.—On Saturday Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN was inaugurated President of the United States for a second term, in the presence of thousands of spectators, who, despite the mud and lowering aspect of the weather, attended the interesting ceremonies. It is now over thirty years since a President has been inaugurated for a second term, President Jackson having been the last. This fact rendered additional interest to the occasion on Saturday; and there is no doubt but that the throng would have been as large again, but for the inclemency of the weather. At an early hour of the day crowds began to assemble in the neighborhood of the White House, and about 11 o'clock the procession was ready to move. President Lincoln had gone to the Capitol at an early hour to attend to official duties, and consequently the procession was obliged to move off without him. To prevent accidents and the blocking up of the streets, the cars of the city railroad suspended their trips between Seventeenth street and the Capitol, and a strong military force prevented vehicles from crossing or running upon Pennsylvania avenue until the ceremonies had been concluded, and the President had been conducted back to the White House.

The procession moved at half-past eleven o'clock, it having been formed on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteen-and-a-half and Twentieth streets. One hundred and nineteen Metropolitan Policemen had been detailed for the preservation of order, and they were assigned positions at different points along the line. At the head of the procession rode Superintendent Richards, followed by a body of thirty policemen, abreast, who stretched entirely across the avenue, and kept the way clear. These were followed by Chief Marshal Goodloe and his aids, after which came a squadron of the 16th New York cavalry, commanded by Capt. Leary, followed by the band of the 1st brigade Veteran Reserve Corps.

Section of the 4th United States artillery, Lieut. Kirby in command.

The 1st brigade Veteran Reserve Corps, commanded by Col. Gile, headed by the Finley Hospital band.

The Corporate authorities of Washington, escorting the visiting delegation of the Baltimore municipal government.

These visitors arrived at 11 20 and were received by Alderman Utermehle and Councilman Larner, after which they were escorted to the City Hall, and after partaking of a collation prepared for them were introduced to the Mayor, who welcomed them in a short speech, to which Dr. Wayson responded in a happy strain. After participating in the Inaugural ceremonies they were again escorted to the City Hall, where they passed a few hours in a very social manner.

The visiting Philadelphia firemen were next in line, Mr. William Dickson, of the United States Steam Fire Brigade, acting as marshal. The Good Will engine, No. 10, was marshalled by W. J. Pascoe, and was headed by the Liberty Cornet Band. The splendid steam engine of the company was drawn by six powerful bay horses; their hose carriage was drawn by the members of the company. There were eighty-six men in line. The Perseverance Hose, No. 1, sixty members in line, and was headed by the Dodge Band, and marshalled by John J. Butler, of the United States Mint. "Uncle Jake" Tripler, the oldest fireman in Philadelphia, marched with this company. The Franklin Hose, No. 22, with seventy men in line, marshalled by Mr. Chas. Darragh, and accompanied by the Frankford Brass Band, followed. Then came the Washington department, as follows: No. 1, (Union) W. H. Hines, foreman, with hose carriage, handsomely decorated; No. 2, (Franklin) John Maddox, foreman, with steamer; No. 3, (Columbia) James W. Lowe, foreman, also with steamer; and No. 4, Hook and Ladder Company, John T. Chauncy, foreman, with truck. All of the engines, hose carriages, and the truck were gaily decorated with flags, while some of them were beautified with bouquets of flowers and wreaths of evergreens. The firemen were highly complimented upon their appearance, and it was a matter of regret that the United States Fire Brigade could not join in the procession; but the members of these companies had been ordered to remain at their quarters, so that they might be prepared for action in case of fire. The firemen were followed by a car, in which it had been intended to place thirty-four young ladies, representing the different States of the Union, but owing to the wet weather this feature was necessarily dispensed with, and thirty four boys were placed in the car.

The East Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club, headed by Mr. Collector Dixon, and marshalled by James C. Dolin, came next in the line. A very interesting feature of

ration of each succeeding President for a special session of the United States Senate, mainly to confirm Cabinet Ministers and other Federal officers; and for these and kindred purposes the President convened the Senate on Saturday last, the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock meridian.

By some subtlety of reasoning, some years ago, in a legislative emergency, when an important appropriation bill was not passed through all the prescribed forms at midnight on the 3d of March, when the hours required were so many; when a total obstruction of the indicator of Time's progress (a pious fraud which had sometimes been availing) was insufficient; when the Joshua who could stop the clock was as impotent with the sun as was Canute with the sea, and the day would dawn and advance to the glare of high noon in defiance of Congressional rules or orders, the astronomical day was accepted as the limit, and it has ever since been incorporated in the common law of Federal legislation. In the last lingering moments of this last astronomical day of the expiring Congress, Mr. Vice President HAMLIN—to whom the Senate had previously given a unanimous thank-offering; who has presided with so much dignity, and propriety, and impartiality, not a decision reversed, not even a decision appealed from; whose duties have been discharged with a happy blending of firmness and courtesy; whose decisions have evidenced a keen intellect and a nice discrimination, and whose every act has indicated careful consideration and forethought, and a proper sense of his elevated and honorable position—rose on retiring to say a parting word to the delegated ambassadors from the sovereign States of this Union—on retiring at the close of twenty-two years' public service, with the accumulated honors and increasing respect which faithfulness to public duty and moral worth have added to the regard of his own neighbors, who first made him a representative man—and surrounded by the brilliant assemblage convened to reinaugurate the Executive head of the Republic, said:

"SENATORS: Amidst these exciting scenes that mark the constitutional termination of this Congress, I ask briefly your indulgence. I assumed the duties of this chair at a period of time unequalled in importance in the history of our country. War of a magnitude unknown in ancient or modern times has devastated the land; measures of deep and vital interest affecting the very life of the Republic demanded your investigation; and if amid these stirring scenes, in the chair, by any act of omission or commission, I have wounded the feelings of a single Senator, I take this occasion to ask your indulgent consideration. I know how deeply I am indebted to the Senate. Kindness, and courtesy, and co-operation I have received on all occasions. Whatever of success may have attended my efforts in the discharge of my official duties, I know how deeply I am indebted to the Senate for kindness and co-operation. Permit me to tender to you my undissembled, heartfelt thanks for all your kindness. I shall bear with me in after life a cherished recollection of the associations that have been here formed, and the kindness that has been here bestowed, and I can wish my friend and worthy successor no higher success than that the same relations shall subsist, as I think they will, between him and yourselves.

"Again I thank you for your kindly aid, and for the resolution commendatory of the manner in which the duties of the chair have been discharged; and I tender you my sincere wishes for a safe return to your families and your homes, and for your future welfare and prosperity in life, with the hope that the sun of peace now dawning upon us will soon shed its rays upon a united, a happy, and a free people."

The last official act of Mr. HAMLIN was to administer the oath of office to his successor, the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and thus one session was closed and a new one commenced, and the organization of the Senate was completed by the admission of the new Senators with the usual formalities. By constitutional provision, the Senate is has exhibited a predisposition to be already conciliated by appropriating $2,000 each to defray the expenses of the three claimants in that House of seats for Representatives from Louisiana, and to two from the State of Arkansas.

Another somewhat similar question may arise respecting the representation of Virginia. A legislative body, sitting at Alexandria, elected Mr. Segar to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Lemuel J. Bowden, for the term which terminates on the 3d March, 1869, but his credentials were laid on the table, there being no time at the close of an oppressive business session to decide such a controverted question. Mr. John C. Underwood has been elected by the same body to succeed Mr. Carlile for the ensuing six years, and thus the Senate at its present session will find itself called upon to decide whether those gentlemen shall be admitted.

Of the Senators who have now taken their seats two—Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Fessenden—are ex-Secretaries of the Treasury. Two other Senators—Messrs. Collamer and Johnson—have also held Cabinet positions. In that same class there is a vacancy, occasioned by the postponement for a few days, by the Legislature of New Jersey, of the election of a successor to Mr. Ten Eyck. In the next class the Legislature of Maryland is called upon to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Thomas Holliday Hicks, who was himself the successor of the Hon. James A. Pearce, two Senators of that class having died ere two-thirds of the term have expired. Of the retiring Senators, two—Mr. Harding and Mr. Richardson—were also sent to fill vacancies occasioned by death; the first of Mr. Baker, and the latter of Mr. Douglas. Of the Senators who have now entered upon another Congressional term, three have entered upon their fifteenth year of consecutive service in the Senate—Mr. Foot, (the *Pater Senatus*,) Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Wade. The two former were twins with only a perceptible difference in time to distinguish the first born, and the last came soon after.

The duration of the present session the best judgments limit to but a few days. At the close of the inauguration ceremonies on Saturday, of course no more could be done than simply to adjourn to Monday (this day) at twelve o'clock meridian.

Mr. COLFAX retires from the exalted position of Speaker with the undiminished respect of all who contributed to his elevation. He has discharged the difficult duties of the speakership with honor to himself, and with such signal fairness and ability as to command the approbation of even the most strenuous of the Opposition. His purity of character, courtesy, good sense, and thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, have all combined to make him one of the most popular officers that has ever filled that position.

We are the more inclined to give credence to the reported success of Gen. Sheridan in the Valley of Virginia from the fact that we had news of his advance with a heavy body of cavalry some days since.

At a late hour last night we discovered that the official proceedings of the City Councils last week had been mislaid. They will appear to-morrow.

The Leavenworth Bulletin (Radical) applies such terms as "assassins, robbers, and lying villains," to Governor Carney and "his lying dogs," (the editor of the Times.) The Times is also Radical. They must have a great deal of good society in Kansas when such men mould the morals of the people.

John Stuart Mill, who has all along been a good friend of the United States, has directed that whatever copyright may be allowed by the American publishers of his works shall be given to the Sanitary Commission, or some similar object of national charity.

suffered, by this result.

The Coast Survey and Light House departments will be unprovided for after July next; but when we are raising money in huge sums, a million and a half more to be anticipated for five or six months will be no serious matter.

All controverted points between the two Houses were agreed upon by the Conference, except the amendment introduced in the bill by Mr. Winter Davis, which was ignored. Hence the controversy that consumed the remaining short hours of the session, and the consequent defeat of the bill.

The amendment could not be considered germane to an appropriation bill, yet a strict question of order was, perhaps, not the real cause of the rejection of it by the Senate. We give, in this connection, the language of the amendment: "And be it enacted, &c., *That no person shall be tried by court-martial or military commission, in any State or Territory where the courts of the United States are open, except persons actually mustered or commissioned or appointed in the military or naval service of the United States, or rebel enemies charged with being spies.*"

Coast Survey and Light-House establishment, including special works, signals, &c	$1,547,520
Purchase of files of newspapers for library of Congress, and coal for warming the library	3,000
Care of transient paupers	12,000
Public grounds, President's house and grounds, including the furnishing usual at the beginning of every Presidential term	57,900
Repairs of the Capitol, including the appropriation for the dome	68,400
Lighting the President's house, grounds, Pennsylvania avenue, Four-and-a-half, Seventh, and Twelfth streets, and deficiencies	93,000
Repairs of Pennsylvania avenue, Potomac bridge, fencing, water-pipes, cleaning sewers, and for reservations and care of grounds, &c.	23,000
Wall in front of the Old Capitol, paving in front of the War Department, stone crossings, improvement of Franklin Square, illuminating City Hall and Capitol, fuel, and labor	16,470
Warden of the Penitentiary	1,600
Hospital for the insane	117,000
Patent Office	22,800
Botanic garden, including sewer	36,945
Asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind—extension of building, &c	55,445
Public land surveys	191,000
Investigations relative to mineral reserves	15,000
Academy of Sciences	6,000
Court houses, custom houses, and other Government buildings	144,000
Purchase of Merchants' Exchange, New York	1,000,000
Miscellaneous claims on the Treasury	10,000
Pacific telegraph	40,000
Apprehension and conviction of counterfeiters	100,000
Census of Idaho	8,000
Certain private claims	33,532
Arizona Territory	14,160
Revenue agent, New York, and compiling revenue laws	9,000
Additional for publishing statutes at large	8,575
Pay for chart of reserved fisheries, and commission under the reciprocity treaty	4,400
Fitting up room in the old Treasury building	11,000
Revising laws of the District of Columbia	3,000
Repairs of Naval Academy at Annapolis	52,000
Salaries of clerks in Assistant Treasurer's office at Philadelphia	9,000
San Francisco branch mint	75,979
Expenses in the Quartermaster General's Department	2,800
Printing national currency, and paper	23,234
For the adjudication of the Missouri claim	4,000,000
Total	$7,820,789

Besides the above direct appropriations there were clauses contained in the bill authorizing the sale of the Pennsylvania Bank building; to adjust the claim on the Government of the State of New York for duties paid on imported arms purchased in bond; for expending $10,000 for expenses of officers enforcing the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade; to pay the interest upon the debt due the Smithsonian Institution *in coin*, and for applying the appropriation heretofore made for the Territory of Nebraska to the pay of the militia in that Territory.

Women vote in the Australian colonies.

and was formally received by both branches in joint session, the members rising as he entered and remaining standing till he had taken his designated seat, being conducted thither by Mr. Adams, who, on the 21st of April, had taken the oath as Vice President. Mr. Adams thereupon announced to the President that all was prepared for his taking the oath of office. Washington, upon this announcement, arose, proceeded to the open balcony supported by lofty columns, in the centre of which was a table covered with crimson velvet, and upon it a crimson velvet cushion, supporting a superbly-bound open Bible. His entrance upon the balcony was hailed by universal shouts, which so moved his sensibilities that, with his hand upon his heart, having repeatedly bowed to the throng, he retreated to an arm-chair near the table. The crowd perceiving that he was affected were hushed, and in a few moments Washington arose and again advanced. John Adams, Vice President, stood upon his right, Mr. Livingston, the Chancellor, on the left, and near them, in the rear, were Roger Sherman, Alexander Hamilton, General Knox, General St. Clair, Baron Steuben, and others. The Chancellor advanced to administer the oath, and Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, held up the open Bible upon its crimson cushion, resting on both his arms.

Washington was dressed in a full suit of dark brown cloth, with white silk stockings, all of American manufacture; silver shoe-buckles, and his hair tied and powdered. A steel-hilted dress sword also hung by his side, and which he always wore on public and courtly occasions.

The oath was read slowly and distinctly by the Chancellor, the hand of Washington lying at the same time on the open Bible. Mr. Otis would have raised the Bible to his lips, but he bowed down and kissed it reverently. As he took the oath, and in the act of kissing the Bible, he was observed audibly to say, "I swear," adding, with closed eyes, as if to gather all his being into the momentous act, "So help me God." Then the Chancellor said, "It is done," and, turning to the multitude, waved his hand, and with a loud voice exclaimed, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." At this moment a flag was displayed from the cupola of the hall, and at this signal the artillery thundered its salute from the Battery, the bells rang out their joyful peals, and the multitude rent the air with acclamations.

Washington again bowed to the people, and, returning to the Senate-Chamber with his attendants, delivered his inaugural address, and at its close proceeded on foot with the whole assemblage to St. Paul's church, where services appropriated to the occasion were read by Dr. Prevost, Bishop of New York, and, by appointment of the Senate, one of the chaplains to Congress. This ended the first inauguration.

Illuminations and fireworks took place in the evening. The inauguration ball did not occur till some days subsequently, on account of pressing public business.

The re-inauguration of Washington took place March 4, 1793, in the hall in Chestnut street, corner of Fifth, Philadelphia, where Congress then held its sittings. The venerable Mr. Stansbury, of this city, who for a quarter of a century was reporter of Congress, and who was an eye-witness of the august scene, some years since wrote a graphic account of the ceremonies, which deeply impressed his youthful memory. From come minutes copied at the time from the article, which appeared in some Philadelphia periodical, we are specially indebted for what follows in relation to these ceremonies:

A great concourse had been for some time thronging in the vicinity of the hall, when, promptly at the designated hour, an elegant white coach, drawn by six superb white horses, having on its four sides, painted by Cipriani, beautiful designs of the four seasons, was seen approaching in the distance. As it drew near the hall, the rush of the multitude was tremendous. The door of the coach opened in front of the hall, and two gentlemen, with long white wands, issued forth and proceeded to open a passage from the carriage to the steps, some two hundred feet distant. The President followed, amid the rending shouts of the crowd, which continued till he had deliberately mounted the steps, where, turning, he showed his face to the multitude, and then followed the guides, with their white wands, into the hall. On either side of the broad aisle were seated the members of the Senate and House, who arose on his entrance, and remained standing till he had passed through the hall and taken the Speaker's seat upon

to be committed to so precarious and feeble a guardianship.

The labors of the present session of Congress are drawing to a close, and the period of the general State elections being now at hand, when my place can be supplied without putting you to the trouble of a special election, I have thought the moment most favorable for resigning into your hands, as I now do, the remnant of my representative term. One word only which my strength permits in conclusion, besides the grateful recollection which I shall always cherish of the confidence and encouragement with which you have sustained me through a long career of public service, we shall still be bound together by common sentiments and common interests in the future as in the past. My constant prayers shall be addressed to Heaven to make that future as propitious and glorious as heart can wish. But whatever it be, I share it with you.

Whither thou goest, I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; and where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried.

Your friend and servant,

Richmond, March 1st. W. C. RIVES.

COURT-MARTIAL TRIALS.—During the present week Capt. A. J. Marsh, of the 11th Veteran Reserve Corps, resident in New York, has been on trial before the general court-martial of which Brig. Gen. H. S. Briggs, U. S. V., is president, and Major H. B. Burnham, U. S. A., judge advocate. Before the conclusion of the trial, however, the Judge Advocate moved a postponement of one week in consequence of the absence of witnesses; but, at the request of the accused, whose counsel (who is also his brother) desired to attend court at his home in Ohio, the case was postponed until the first Monday in April. Lieut. Col. Constant Luce, 17th Michigan infantry volunteers, has also been on trial before the same court. His case is still progressing.

GEN. LEE NOT A GOOD SOUTHERNER.—The Examiner, in the course of an article on arming the slaves, thus speaks of the Confederate General-in-Chief:

There are many other considerations, which are not military, but moral, political, and social, relating to the future of the black race as well as of the white, all of which oppose themselves strongly to the revolutionary measure now recommended. On these Gen. Lee cannot be admitted as an authority without appeal; indeed, his earnestness in providing that "those who are employed should be freed," and "that it would be neither just nor wise to require them to serve as slaves," suggests a doubt whether he is what used to be called a "good Southerner;" that is, whether he is thoroughly satisfied of the justice and beneficence of negro slavery as a sound, permanent basis of our national policy.

A factory in Boston has made its steam-whistle musical by a novel arrangement of pipes, through which the escaping steam plays a cheerful tune to call the workmen.

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

To-night Mrs. Bowers repeats her impersonation of "Lady Audley."

The Washington Theatre announces to-night Bulwer's comedy "Money," with all the leading artists in the cast. This will be the last week of the present season of these fine artists, who have so delighted Washington that we can hardly bear to part with them. Misses Eytinge and Grey have a benefit at the Washington on to-morrow night. They are worthy, and they will have a "bumper." They are capable, refined, natural, and spirited actresses.

Grover's German Opera troupe begin to-night with Faust—to-morrow night, Martha.

COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND.

JANUARY TERM, 1865.

Annapolis, March 3, 1865.

No. 18. John C. Groome, administrator of Keck, vs. John Lewis: An appeal from the equity side of the Circuit Court for Cecil county. The argument of this cause was concluded by H. W. ARCHER for the appellee, and Hon. E. F. Chambers for the appellant.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, March 4.

Editor National Intelligencer:

In your editorial notice this morning of the great prize case now before the Supreme Court, you committed an error (doubtless the compositor's) in stating the name of one of the claimant's counsel. Mr. R. M. Corwine, of Cincinnati, (not Carlile,) and myself represented the claimant. In justice to him, I hope you will make the proper correction. Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. M. SPRINGER.

the procession was the miniature monitor gotten up by Mr. Wm. Baron, and other workmen of the Navy Yard, under the auspices of the East Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club, which it accompanied. Master Morris, of the yard, detailed four seamen and four naval apprentices to man the ship, with a gun's crew, under Mr. George Dice, from the naval ordnance yard, who fired salutes from the turret, which was a working model of the original monitor—at intervals, as the procession moved. This monitor will be recollected by parties who saw the enthusiastic Lincoln and Johnston demonstration last fall; but it was considerably improved for the occasion, and very appropriately bore part in consummating ceremonies of the good cause then helped to push forward to success.

Different State organizations followed, and then in the order named came the Seventh Ward Lincoln and Johnson Club, numbering over 100, headed by the band from Harley Hospital, and marshalled by G. Z. Collison.

Potomac Hose Company, of Georgetown, about 30 members, uniformed in black pants, red shirts, and New York hat, drawing a beautiful reel gaily decorated.

Mount Pleasant Hospital Band.

Wagon of Hope Despatch Company, with a printing press under a canopy of flags, drawn by six bay horses.

Two companies of United States Marines from the Barracks and Navy Yard, numbering about 100 men, headed by the Marine Band under the lead of Professor Scala. Capt. Tilton had command of this detachment, assisted by Lieuts. Young, Reed, and Robinson, and Sergeant Major Dunn.

Detachment of 2d Battalion, V. R. C., (144th company,) under command of Sergeant Conway.

Battalion of 45th regiment U. S. colored troops, from Camp Casey, Capt. Brown and Lieuts. Walton and Roberts.

Hays's Brass Band, (colored.)

Delegations of colored Odd Fellows, from the following lodges: John F. Cook, No. 1,185; Union Friendship, 920, and Eastern Star, 1,028; J. F. N. Wilkinson, chief marshal; G. W. Gainor, B. E. Gant, and E. Bell, assistants.

The colored Odd Fellows had a fine banner, bearing on one side a portrait of John F. Cook, and on the other the insignia of the order.

Band of Campbell Hospital.

Giesboro cavalcade, numbering over 100, on horseback, headed by the mounted band of the 31 U. S. cavalry.

As the procession moved down the avenue it was greeted at all points by the waving of handkerchiefs and flags. The War, State, and Treasury Departments were ornamented with the starry banner, and there was scarcely a house along the route that did not also make a rich display of bunting; while from every window, verandah, and doorway scores of people looked upon the interesting scene. As the procession approached the east grounds of the Capitol, it was found that a large number of ladies and gentlemen had taken all the available space they could find; but after some little confusion those in the procession secured positions in front of the stand which had been erected on the east steps of the building and whence the President was to deliver his inaugural.

An interesting scene also took place in the Senate Chamber. At an early hour scores of ladies wended their way thither, and impatiently awaited the opening of the doors. Those who had passes considered themselves on the safe side, but there were many who were there without passes, determined, if possible, to witness the proceedings. As soon as the doors were opened, a grand rush was made, and so great was the noise and confusion that for a time the business of the Senate had to be suspended.

At fifteen minutes before twelve Vice President Hamlin escorted the Vice President elect to the desk, and soon after the Cabinet appeared, followed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The President was seated in front of the Secretary's table, and the Committee of Arrangements on the left. Vice President Hamlin, the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, were seated on the right of the Chair, the Diplomatic Corps on the right of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court, heads of Departments on the left of the Chair.

Officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress; Governors of States and Territories of the Union; ex-Governors of States; Assistant Secretaries of Departments; the Assistant Postmaster