BY B. F. MAYEAS.

he following terms, to wit: \$1.75 per sunum, if paid strictly in advance. paid within 6 months; \$2.50 if not paid

subscription taken for less than six months No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid untess at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stopping of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and as criminal offence.

The courts have decided that persons are ac contable for the subscription price of newspapers, i they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and

ther claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Jo ras for sale 10Wn lots in Latesvine, and St. 5seph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers. Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door South of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty bounty loans, April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., ties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office. Bedford, September 11, 1863.

J. W. LINGENFELTER F. M. KIMMBLL. KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Respectfully tenders has services to the Public.

Bedford, Arg. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. ted to his rare. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Redford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH.

TTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. eafter practice regularly in the several became will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD, PA.,

county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bed-ford, where he may at all times be found by persons on ever-witness of the fact. The county has wishing to see him, unless absent upon business Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, DRAFTS sought and sold, collections made Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale, REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Armor Young & Bros., January 1, 1864—tt.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Da ugherty B. F. Meyers.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(Successors to MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET, Second door below Wood, PHILADELPHIA. J. W. WARTMAN. March 25, 1864.

Bedford Gazet

VOLUME 59.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1052

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1864.

VOL. 7, NO 46.

Original Poetrn

For the Gazette. THE TWO HARVESTS.

BY [? ? ? ?]

Look forth on the harvest! the reaper is ready.

And soon the brown sheaves will be bound by his The yellow grain waves, and the breeze blowing

steady. Sweeps over the fields of the wide spreading farm.

The ripe stems are broken and cut by the sickle, Each one with care is collected and bound ;-Where rich stalks stood bending, like trees in a for-

Nought is seen but the stubble, and bare is the ground.

over; The garbers are stored from the sheaves of the

field; Above the dead stubbles will soon wave the clover, And the rich ground again a new mantle will vield.

Now the farmers rejoice, for their treasure is gathered,

And soon joy and plenty shall crown the full board; Then love shall enkindle the smiles of the reaper, For Contentment and Peace with the harvest are

But, behold, in the South a new barvest preparing There thousands are moving o'er field and by flood, Black vultures, like reapers, are thither repairing-But the reaper is Death, and the harvest is blood!

The sword is his sickle, and thousands are falling-Aye, thousands will fall ere the contest is o'er; They cry not for mercy, nor to God are they calling,

To Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Yes, gone is the husband, and gone is the lover, Are, gone like the past never more to return; And sad is the document. For few will rejoice, but millious will mourn.

Ave, down goes the flag in the shock of the battle, And down go the horse, the rider and all; Wide over the field "the cannon's loud rattle" Shall drown the rude shock, and the noise of the

Like sheaves of the harvest, the dead and the dwing

ed-In thousands, behold them, in blood they are lying !

But the reapersweeps on like the rush of the blast. Oh. God! stay the reaper, and check the fierce fray, Rell back the dark clouds, let the loud thunders

Drive Thou the dark phantoms that haunt us away; Through the light of Thy glory bring us to peace.

Then Thy temples once more shall be opened in The demon of discord to his dungeons shall fly And never come forth, till called from above.

"RETALIATION IN CAMP."

When Gabriel's last trumpet shall sound in the sky

rican Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, recently published the following letter from colored army. It needs no comment. Any American who reads it must blush for his coun-

CAMP OF 1st U. S. COLORED TROOPS, WILSON'S LANDING, CHARLES CITY Co.,

May 10, 1864. Mr. Editor-You are aware that Wilson' Landing is on the James River, a few miles above Jamestown, the very spot where the first ons of Africa were landed, in the year 1520, if my memory serves me right, and from that day up to the breaking out of the rebellion was looked upon as an inferior race by all civilized But behold what has been revealed in nations. the past three or four years; why, the colored men have ascended upon a platform of equality, Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford and the slave can now apply the lash to the tenprincipally inhabited by wealthy farmers, there are a great many men in the regiment who are refugees from this place. While on a foraging expedition we captured a Mr. Clayton, a noted Rebel in this part of the country, and from his appearance, one of the F. F. V's; on the day before we captured several colored women that belonged to Mr. C., who had given them a most unmerciful whipping previous to their departure, On the arrival of Mr. C. in camp, the commanding officer determined to let the women have their revenge, and ordered Mr. C. to be tied to a tree in front of headquarters, and W. Harris, a soldier in our regiment, and a member of company E, who was acquainted with the gentleman, and who used to belong to him, was called upon to undress him, and introduce him to the ladies that I mentioned before. Mr. Harblood from his loins at every stroke, and not forgetting to remind the gentleman of days gone After giving him some 15 or 20 well-directed strokes, the ladies, one after another, came up and gave him a like number, to remind him that they, were no longer his, but safely housed of the Star Spangled Banner, and guarded by their own patriotic, though down-trodden race Oh! that I had the tongue to express my feelings while standing upon the banks of the Jas. River, on the soil of Virginia, the mother State of slavery, as a witness of such a sudden reverse!

G. W. H.

tiful, and the birds are singing sweet, melo lious songs, while poor Mr. C. is crying to his ser-

Gen. Fremont's Letter of Acceptance, Condemnation of the Administration.

The War Waged for Personal Ends.

LINCOLN'S RENOMINATION FATAL TO THE COUNTRY.

Gen. Cochrane's Acceptance of the Nomination.

NEW YORK, June 3. GENERAL: A convention of the people sitting at the city of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 31st day of May, 1864, have nominated They are gone, they are gathered, the harvest is didate for President of the United States.

The convention have appointed as their committee, with instructions to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to ask your acceptance of the nomination.

In discharging this duty the committee need hardly inform you, general, that the convention which has thus put you in nomination for the office of President, represented that great mass of the nation which hold in practice as well as in theory to the fundamental doctrine of its founders, that all men have the inalienable right to life, property, and the pursuit of happiness, and that slavery and caste are incompatible with its enjoyment, and ought not to be suffered to choice among them. Now for the first time

mon brotherhood of men and of government by ple for their serious consideration and vote. The all the people for all the people, adopted a series of resolutions which the committee submit and the laws of the country have been violated and for your consideration, going in some sense to extraordinary powers have been usurped by the But their voices are drowned by the cannon's loud express the views which they hold in unison Executive. It is directly before the people now with those of the radical democracy of the na- to say whether or not the principles established tion upon some of the main issues to be tried before the people at the coming presidential

If, as we have to believe, those guarantees

> point of the political faith of the radical democas sharply as they might have been made to do, nee of the convention for president is the living It was among its objects to arouse the atten-

Your own high character for fidelity to the equal rights of all the people, and the signal proofs you have given to the world of the posssion of the statesmanship and wisdom necessary to govern well and justly, and of the generalship so sorely needed to carry the war to a quick and triumphant issue, are a better guaranty that the principles you represent will not be betrayed, should the nation elevate you to

But the convention, in what they have done, have substantially covered the whole ground of asserting the necessity for re-establishing the supremacy of the Federal Union; for the faithful execution of the laws of the United States; for maintaining the liberties of person, speech and press, except when suspended by martial law; for suppressing the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise; for amending the constitution so as to abolish and prohibit slavery forever in the United States, and securing to all men absolute equality before the law; for integrity and economy in the administration of the national government; for upholding the right of asylum, except for crime and offenses against international law; for the vindication of the Monroe doctrine, by declaring anew the determination of the American people not to tolerafe the setting up of any anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign power; for insisting upon applying the one term principle to the office of President, and amending the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of that officer by a direct vote of the whole people; for restricting the power of reconstructing rebellious states to the people thro' their representatives in Congress; and for confiscating the lands of rebels, and distributing

them among the soldiers and actual settlers. they put you upon then as their candidate for that you will, if elected, faithfully carry them fear or favor, and give the country an adminis-

its former high place in the scale of nations. Perhaps we may best illustrate the temper of ter the suppression of an insurrection. the convention by referring you to the letter of Mr. Wendell Phillips, the reading of which no ensideration of vengance can consistently ris played his part conspicuously, bringing the was ordered and received with a storm of ap- be amitted. plause. We feel authorized to declare it as our in Abraham's bosom, and under the protection the needs of the country in this dark crisis of menment of the Constitution, to make its exits existence and struggles for continued life is a tincon complete. fitting commentary upon the purposes of the

eration as a part of their deliberations. ty imposed on us by the convention, we ast withut regard to one or another of the politi-The day is clear, the fields of grain are beau- you will favor us with an early reply, signifying cal disions, were called upon to give solemnly ful, and the birds are singing sweet, melodious your acceptance of the nomination, in order their which involved the safethat the radical democracy of the North, whose ty ofthe United States, it is assuredly the pres-LPHIA. vants for mercy. Let all who sympathize with hearts have already been thrilled with joy at the ent me.

H. P. FNGELMAN. the South take this narrative for a mirror.

THE CLEVELAND NOMINATIONS. may hear his clarion voice rallying them to victory and the salvation of the republic. We are, general,

very respectfully, your friends and servants, WORTHINGTON G. SNETHER, of Maryland, chairman, Edward Gilbert, of New York, Caspare Butz, of Illinois, Charles E. Moss, of Missouri, N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania.

To Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, New York. GENERAL FREMONT'S ACCEPTANCE. GENTLEMEN: In answer to the letter, which I have had the honor to receive from you, on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland, the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable and difficult position of their candidate in the approaching

presidential election. Very honorable, because in offering it to me, you act in the name of a great number of citicens, who seek above all things the good of their country, and who have no sort of selfish interest in view. Very difficult, because in accept ing the candidacy you propose to me, I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the prin ciples he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created and no contest would have been possible. This is not an ordinary election; it is a contest for the right even to have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the since 1776, the question of constitutional lib-The convention, true to its faith in the com- erty has been brought directly before the peoordinary rights secured under the Constitution.

for liberty which made the distinctive name and That they do not cover specifically every glory of our country are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the racy of the country, or do not define perhaps arbitrary violation which had not even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those the radical views of the convention upon the who force the choice between a shameful silence subjects presented, is, after all, of little impor- or a protest against wrong. In such considertance, for the reason that the illustrious nomi- ations originated the Cleveland Convention. embodiment of all its principles of government tion of the neonle to such facts, and to bring any civil and muttary administration which has them to realize that while we are saturating called into being the political organization that southern soil with the best blood of the counthas just made you, general, its standard-bearer. ry in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home

To-day we have in the country the abuses of a military dictation without its unity of action and vigor of execution. An administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights. by its violation of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad, its its chief magistracy, than any written profession of political faith, however cunningly drawn and want of principle which has misled Euroand gravely accepted, with intent to be broken. pean powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are in have substantially covered the whole ground of the political faith of the radical Democracy, in asserting the recessity for re-establishing the surifice d aded of them, their forbear could be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or, to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as led the European powers and logically enough, to the conviction that the Norh, with its great, superior population, its immense resources, and its credit, will never be able to coerce the South. Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of this war were turned against us, and in this way the administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hostility, or at best indiference, among those who would have been its friends if the real intentions of the people could have been better known, while at the same time it neglect ed no occasion for making the mest humiliating concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs, the Develand Convention was a protest. The principles which form the basis of its plaform have my unqualified and cordial approbathn, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the neasures which you propose. I do not be-What these principles would mean in practice lievethat confiscation extended to the property of the convention clearly declared, general, when all rbels, is practicable; and if it were so, I do not hink it a measure of sound policy. It is man. President, for they knew and the country knows, in fat, a question belonging to the people themselvs to decide, and is a proper occasion for out to all their logical consequences without exerise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a tration of public affairs, that will command the revet, which might be quelled by prompt seaffections of the whole people and restore it to veriy, I understand the policy of confiscation; but not as a final measure of reconstruction af-

In the adjustments which are to follow peace,

The object of the war is to make permanentinion, that had it been offered as a platform by source the peace and happiness of the whole of the principles of government and adminis- courty, and there was but a single element in tration, it would have been adopted with the the tay of its attainments. This element of same tumultuous applause as that which hailed slavey may be considered practically destroyed in the physical disability which alone withdrew your nomination. Its masterly exposition of the ountry, and it needs only your proposed a-

With this extinction of slavery the party di-And now, general, having discharged or luimposed on us by the convention, we ast

among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordi-

al and active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this vay, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be nominated, as I believe it would be futal to the country to indorse a policy and renew a power, which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no other alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune

of his re-election. In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step, I have esigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make the sacrifice now only to regain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my earnest and sincere thanks for your expression of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the action of the committee,

1 am, gentlemen, Very respectfully and truly yours, J. C. FREMONT.

New-York, June 4, 1864. To Worthington G. Snether, of Maryland, Edward Gilbert, of New-York, Casper Butz, of Illinois, Charles E. Moss, of Missouri, N. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, Committee.

LETTER TO GEN. COCHRANE.

NEW-YORK, June 3. GENERAL: The convention sitting at Cleveland, on the 31st ultimo, having unanimously nominated you as the candidate of the Radical Democracy for Vice-President of the U.S. on the for President, have deputed us as their committee to communicate to you the result of their value of crops. deliberation, and to ask of you the acceptance of the nomination.

vention which resulted in selecting you as a candidate for the high office of Vice-President.

The war, general, has swept away all old arty-ties, and he who is wise enough to appreate this fact, and range himself on the side of his imperilled country, deserves the confidence of all patriots. Amongst the thousands of Democtats who have thus shown their wisdom, no zens yesterday was a complete success, and furself, and to this fact the convention was keenly

When the war broke out, you took the field which you showed yourself the true soldier .- Mayor Roumfort, and that they "fared sump-And when it was the fashion of the government tuously" and were made to feel at home, none silence under the suspension of everything that to respect the rights of rebels to their slaves, who know his Honor will doubt. The taking and thus to reinforce them to that extent, you of these soldiers to the homes of the people, and boldly advocated in camp the necessity of desitting them around their well-spread boards. priving the rebellion of the immense resource was a good idea, and will be productive of the

without respect to party, generously rememberprinciples of the radical democracy before them, mont. In conclusion, general, the committee hope you

will favor them with your early reply, accepting the nomination, in order that the radical without dalay.

We are, general, respectfully, your friend and servants. WORTHINGTON G. SNETHER, of Maryland, chair-

EDWARD GILBERT, of New-York. CASPAR BUTZ, of Illinois. CHARLES E. Moss, of Missouri. N. P. SAWYER, of Pennsylvania. Gen. John Cochrene, New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 4. GENTLEMEN: I have received your note informing me officially of my nomination by the radical Democracy at Cleveland, on the 31st ultimo, as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with John

C. Fremont for President. I have been accustomed to regard simply as a duty performed what you are pleased to represent as personally meritorious, and to regret me from the immediate scene of war.

I concur in the action and agree with the principles of the convention, where by its 12th resolution, the question of reconstruction is re- all the engagements of the Fifth army corps to convention, and we commend it to your consid- visios created by it have also dissappeared - ferred to the constitutional action of the people, it

While I have ever supposed confiscation and tidings that their heroic leader in the campaign of 1856, has been summoned to the field again, any un whose past life justifies a well grounded service of an established and essential for insulting sentinels. Butler should have a tidings that their heroic leader in the campaign of 1856, has been summoned to the field again,

Rates of Advertising.

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every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type countsone square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person hand

justice of the principle, intended to remit its exercise to the direction of the people, hereafter manifested through representatives in Congress when considering the paramount question. of reconstruction. For, indeed, so blended must be the various methods-sequestration, confiscation, military absorption and occupation-that shall bereafter co-operate to evolve order from confusion and to restore the government, that it is difficult if not impossible now, when af-firming the principle, to provide for its applica-

I have the honor, gentlemen, to accept the nomination for Vice-l'resident of the U. States, which you have tendered to-me under the direction of the convention.

I am very respectfully yours. JOHN COCHRANE. To Worthington G. Snether, of Maryland: Edward Gilbert, of New-York; Caspar Butz, of Illinois,: Charles E. Moss, of Missouri; N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, committee, &c.

How to Dispose of Dead Animals.

On almost every farm, one or more large animal—a horse, a cow, or a bullock—dies in the course of each year; and every farm loses pigs, calves or sheep in the same period. The disposition of the carcase is frequently a source of perplexity to the farmer. If a large stream is convenient, they are frequently thrown into it, to offend the sense of sight and smell, as well as pollute the waters. Occasionally, the defunct animal is buried; but more frequently it is dragged to the nearest woods, where it rots, impregnates the atmosphere with offensive smells and furnishes a rich feast to the crows and buzzards. This is all wrong, and in these days of high prices, the manurial value of a dead horse or cow is too great to justify such waste. Many farmers will sell a worn out horse to the tanner boy for half a dollar, while the actual worth of the carcase, for manure, is ten times ticket with John C. Fremont as their candidate that amount. Every particle of it-hair, hide, hoofs, bones, flesh-will assist in adding to the

The easiest and most profitable method of the nomination.

We need not tell you, general, of the radical with fresh soil, with which a portion of quickcharacter of that convention, for you were its lime has been mixed. After thorough decomworthy presiding officer: nor need we refer par-ticularly to the resolutions which were adopted be made into a compost, with fresh soil, after as the basis of the new political organization which it is ready for application to the soil, which the necessities of the times have called It is stated by Dr. Wilson "that every pound, You know them all; and your of animal flesh will impregnate ten pounds of outspoken indorsement of the positions taken vegetable mould; or, taking our soils as they of freedom through a long career of public use- wool, horn, &c., can fertilize three hundred fulness, won for you that confidence of the con- pounds of common loam." These are striking and well authenticated facts, and they appeal with powerful force to the farmer, who hitherto has permitted this valuable fertilizing material to go to waste.

DINNER TO THE RESERVES .- The entertain-

ment of the Pennsylvania Reserves by our citi-

man of your ancient political faith in the nation nished another evidence of the patriotism, libhas taken a higher or nobler stand than your- erality and hospitality of the people of Harrisburg. From five to six hundred of the heroes of the Reserve Corps dined at the private ta-bles of citizens, and not only met with a heartagainst the common enemy, and led our brave warm welcome, but were handsomely entertainoldiers to battle on many a hard-fought field, in ed. Col. Fisher and staff were the guests of which slavery conferred upon it, by its destruc- most beneficial results. Within a few days we have had unmistakable evidence of the cordial Your fellow-citizens of New-York, general, feeling established between the soldiers and the people of this city, by kind treatment, and we ed your devotion to the cause of the country and feel confident that the bond of friendship thus humanity, and at the last state election declared created will be lasting. It is to be regretted their confidence in you by choosing you to one that some persons who made ample preparation of the highest offices in their gift. With this for the entertainment of the Reserves, were disrecord, and with your fearless advocacy of the appointed in not receiving any guests. This, however, was not the fault of the committee of the convention did not hesitate, but with one arrangements, for after the apportionment had accord, called on you to complete the ticket been made, four or five regiments unexpectedly bearing on it the name of the illustrious Fre- left the city, greatly diminishing the number to be provided for. Colonel Mann, of the Jones House, with a forethought that did him great credit, provided a banquet for the sick and wounded at Camp Curtin, and the guard on duty democracy may fling to the breeze at once the there. An ample supply of provisions, cominvincible flag of freedom, union, and inde- prising all the luxuries and substantials of the pendence, and move upon the enemy's works season, were sent to the camp about 2 o'clock, and the recipients of his hospitality, at once surprised and gratified, fully appreciated the Colonel's considerate kindness, and did ample justice to the good things so profusely spread before them. The whole arrangement, from its inception to its close, was highly creditable to our energetic and patriotic Democratic Mayor, Democratic City Council, and the people who so nobly seconded their efforts in doing fitting honor to as gallant and brave a set of men as ever wielded swords or handled muskets in defence of a good cause, and who came fresh from the field of battle with tattered garments, bullet-riddled banners, and "brows bound with victorious wreaths "-Pat. & Union.

> THE RESERVES .- The following is a record of the engagements in which the Reserves took a prominent and effective part: Drainesville, Mechanicsville and the remaining six days' fight, June and July, 1862; second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Rappahan-nock Station, New Hope Church, Mine Run, battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and the 31st of May, when they took up their march

Several women in Lemberg, Galicia, have use of the property of an enemy in arms to be recently been flogged by the military authorities a laudable service of an established and essen- for insulting sentinels. Butler should have a