THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.
$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.
Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

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Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864

J. R. DURBORROW,
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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 land, &c. April 1, 1864.

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

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

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Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW. Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care 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 and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 26, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA.,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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.
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PHILADELPHIA: Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough, Turner Young & Bros.,
BEDFORD, Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, B. F. Meyers.
January 1, 1864—tf.

ISAAC REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
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☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

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DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.
H. C. REAMER.
December 9, 1864

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3104

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1865. VOL. 8, NO. 36.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, one insertion,			$1 00
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Select Poetry.

The Song of Union Prisoners FROM DIXIE'S SUNNY LAND.

AIR—"TWENTY YEARS AGO."

[This song is a savage satire upon the War Department, which might have delivered our suffering soldiers from the horrors of southern prisons, long ago, had it not insisted upon the exchange of black for white men.]

Dear friends and fellow soldiers brave,
Come listen to our song,
About the rebel prisons,
And our sojourn there so long;
Yet our wretched state and hardships great,
No one can understand,
But those who have endured this fate,
In Dixie's sunny land.

When captured by the chivalry (!),
They stripped us to the skin,
But failed to give us back again,
The value of a pin,
Except some lousy rags of gray,
Discarded by their band;
And thus commenced our prison life,
In Dixie's sunny land.

With a host of guards surrounding us,
Each with a loaded gun,
We were stationed in an open place,
Exposed to rain and sun;
No tent or tree to shelter us,
We lay upon the sand—
Thus side by side great numbers died
In Dixie's sunny land.

This was the daily "bill of fare,"
In that secesh saloon:—
No sugar, tea, or coffee there,
At morning, night or noon;
But "a pint of meal, ground cob and all,"
Was served to every man,
And for want of fire we ate it raw
In Dixie's sunny land.

We were by these poor rations soon
Reduced to skin and bone,
A lingering starvation—worse
Than death I you can but own.
There hundreds lay, both night and day,
By fair too weak to stand,
Till death relieved their sufferings
In Dixie's sunny land.

We poor survivors oft were tried,
By many a threat and bribe,
To desert our glorious "Union cause,"
And join the rebel tribe;
Though pain were we to leave the place,
We let them understand,
"We had rather die than thus disgrace
Our flag!" in Dixie's land.

Thus dreary days and nights rolled by—
Yes, weeks and months untold,
Until that happy time arrived
When we were all paroled;
We landed at Annapolis,
A wretched looking band,
But glad to be alive and free
From Dixie's sunny land.

How like a dream those days now seem,
In retrospective view,
As we regain our wasted strength,
All dressed in "Union Blue"—
The debt we owe our bitter foe
Shall not have long to stand,
We'll pay it with a vengeance soon
In Dixie's sunny land.

THE WAR SNEAKS.

There is no sort of men in all this country who ought to be so thoroughly despised by good soldiers as the *war sneaks*. These creatures are the meanest cowards alive—They cry out war but do not go. They thirst for blood but shudder at the thought of spilling one drop of their own. They want the rebels exterminated but won't help to exterminate them. They are opposed to "compromising with traitors," but afraid to fight them. They are great friends of the soldier, but never go to help him on the field of battle. They "support the government," by stealing from it. They believe that every citizen owes it service, therefore they give it their breath, but demand that all others shall give their bodies. They hold that it is our solemn duty to carry on the war as long as there is a man or a dollar left; but their duty consists not in going themselves, but in damning everybody else who don't go. They believe all Democrats to be traitors, and they would like to see all of them drafted and put in the army, because the worst traitors always make the best soldiers.

These are the views and the characteristics of the *war sneaks*—the meanest, the most contemptible, the most hypocritical, the most malignant, the most cowardly creatures alive: creatures for whom every brave and manly soldier must feel the utmost contempt.

It is hardly necessary to add what is well known to all that the *war sneaks* are unanimous and enthusiastic in the support of Lincoln.—*Ex.*

☞A farmer wanted a farm hand and was applied to by an Irishman, who wished to be taken on trial. The farmer objected to engaging Pat on the ground that two Irishmen previously in his employ had died on his hands.—'Thin ye object to hiring me for that, do ye?' said Pat. 'Faith and I can bring ye ridommindations from many a place where I've worked, that I never played sich a trick.' Pat was engaged.

☞When a man gets too much old Bourbon into his head, instead of saying he is drunk, as heretofore, he is now said to be "Johnsonized," in compliment to "loyal" Andy Johnson at the inauguration.

A Dutchman's Opinion of the War.

EDITORS:—I s'pose I hef so much rite to say sumding as oder men who bays his daxes and sticks up by de constitution. I goes in for de Union altogeder, and don't haf nothin to do mit tem old Copperheads dat goes arount humbuggin de beebles. Dat ish not my style—O, no! I dells you vot I do. Ven dish war begins to broke out, I calls my son Shorge. "Come here, you Shorge," I sez. He cumbed. "Shorge," I sez, "ven you vas a little boy I gives you de name ov Shorge Vashington, because he vas a gude man vat fites mit his country. Now, here ish another mas pegun between Uncle Sam and some more old raskals, and I vant you to put your gun across your pack and den shoulder your knapsack, and go and fite too, and be so goot a man as he vas." Vell, off he goes and burty soon dey makes him a gorporal and now he ries a letter on me and sez he hef a good chance to be made gaptain so soon as his turn gomes. My Shorge is no gowart. I dell you he vill fite so as de tuyvel, I see him fick a boy more as hat as pig as hissef. Vell, ven he goes mit de sogers I dell him he shall rite home on me and let me know vat he does, and how many parties dey fite, and how many repels dey dones kill and how many repels kill dem and how many men de repels hat, and vat de Shenerals are about, and vat de goperals ish about, and vat Sheff Davis ish about, and all about eleryting. Ovgorse, I reads some ov dese tings in de papers, but dey ish all lies. I pieeves not more tings from do bul ov dem. I see dem make it all up down in der cellar. I dink dey do not know more about it ash I do.

My Shorge ish dere rite on de shpot, and sees it mit his own eyes; dat ish besser ash pein in a cellar; and if he rites sum dings I shure its shust so. Vell, py and py he rites me a letter. "My dear fadder," he sez, "I got noding do eat." All rite. I send him a pox so pig as a barn, mit sourkroot and pobonnies, and breizens and kase, and all vat ish goot. Vell, burty soon he rites anuder letter. "My dear fadder," sez he, "I hef no kloze." All rite. I dells my old woman, and she sent him shirts and shtocklings and trawers, and buper collers more ash two men could lift. Vell, I vait, a letter gomes.—"My dear fadder," he sez, "I hef no money." Dis ish all de moos I got from him so far. I kin see how dings go on burty vell myself, and I dells you how I dink dis var ish managed. Some feller shumps up and vants to be a Sheneral. All rite. Vell, he goes round to his friend—Gongressman, gondractors and noder dieves, and sez, "I goes into a Sheneral." All rite, vere vell. "Now, you must shpeak to Old Ape, and dell him vat I vants." All rite again; and den dey goes to Olt Ape and sez, "here ish a mighty shmart man, and you shall make him for a Sheneral." "I hef more Shenerals as I knows vat to do mit," sez Olt Ape. "Never mind," dey sez, "dish feller ish shmarter dan all ov dem;" and dey bodder and bodder, till Olt Ape he sez, "Go to de tuyvel and make him a Sheneral." All rite again. Vell, so soon ash he gits to be a Sheneral, he buts on some new gloze, mit a kuppel bounds ov gilded prass on de shoulders, and gits some more fellers mit new gloze and gilded prass, dem ish de shtaff—and dey ride all down togedder, and dake gommant ov de army. Den, as de next ding ish, de men has to back up dere dings, and off dey goes.—Vell, dey marches dill dey gome do a place vere dere is blenty ov viskey and den de Shenerals sez, "Halt! I dinks we shtop here; dish ish a goot bostion." So dey shtop dere dill de viskey ish gone, and so dey keeps a bobtom round, dill py and py dey gomes near de enemy.

Vell, as soon as de Shenerals hears dat, he sends out some men to see vere dey ish and how many dere ish ov dem. So one man goes a little way and gomes pack, and sez dere's apout a hundred tousand; den anuder goes a lid he nearer and sees apout fifty tousand; and nauder goes near on dem and sees swynsick tousand; den ven dey all gomes pack de Shenerals gounts up all dogedder vat dey haf seen, and if de viskey ish nearly gone, he sez, "De enemy ish in grate force—I dink we shange our base." But if de viskey ish burty blenty, he sez, "Go long, ve lick dese few raskals all do bieces! and den he prings his sogers all in one bile and dells dem, "Gome along my poys! ve gifs dem repels lead!" and den he buts some mit dere pig guns on a hill, and orders dem to fire off like de tuyvel! and dey fire off-hand, alt among de drees. Vell, bresently de repels hear de noise, and dey gome up and fire off bang, bang, too; and ven de Shenerals sees de shmoke, he says, "Poys, go in dere!" and dey go in dere too. Den de repels gome arount de gorner, and if dere ish enny more poys left dey go in dere, and so dey go on fiten dill it gids dark; and if dey lick de repels dey call it wictory, and if de repels lick dem dey call it sthrategy. But if de repels find dey're gittin licked, dey sends out a man mit a biddle flag, and he hollers, "S hop! I vants to see your Shenerals," and he shpeaks mit him, and gits him Sheff Davis's gombliments and hopes he ish vell, and his madder ish vell, and his grandmudder ish vell, and all de udder family, and asks him if he pe so goot as to sthop fitin' a fiddle dill he puries some ted men, den dey on agin. Und den de Shenerals sez, "O, yes!" and dey dakes a trink all round, and he sends his gombliments to Sheff Davis and his mudder, and his grandmudder, and de rest ov dem; and py and py de repels leaves der det men to pury demselves, and goes off mit his pack, and paggage, and army and all he can stheal. Den de Sheneral rites home a long letter on Olt Ape, and sez ve lick de repels shust now, and guts dem all to bieces, and dakes de udders for brisoners. But if dey don't lick de repels he sez, "Yesterday de enemy gome in front ov me, apout two millions more as I vas; I fite mit him, and trive him avay, and now I go off and git behint him, and lick him so as he never vas!" And so he goes and gits a goot way behint him in de front. Vell, now I sthop. I haf dell vat I dinks apout var, and b'raps I am so much rite as udder beebles.

GOTLIEB KLOBCYEROSS.

THE DESTINY OF JOSEPHINE.

The history of Napoleon is to be written, and by an American. The world has been amused with fables of this man of destiny, which have been transmitted as heir looms until they have reached him who now sits upon the throne of France, and is pleased with the title, "the man of destiny."

This, though a favorite idea with every class of Frenchmen, undoubtedly arose from the story of Josephine, and through her attachment to Napoleon. Though her simple story is smothered in the more brilliant one of her husband yet it is well known that long before Napoleon's admirers claimed him for the destiny he finally accomplished, it was a common story in Paris that we are about to tell.

It was while almost a child that Josephine, in some of her wanderings with her school fellows, came across a vagrant gipsy or fortune teller. The woman, attracted in some way toward the beautiful child, insisted on telling her fortune, even against her will and without reward. She told her that she would soon be a wife, a widow, and afterwards queen of France. The prediction in itself was common enough, but, as simple as it was, it had its effect upon Josephine, who immediately embraced it as a fact, and could for a long time think of nothing else.

When the fulfilment came to the first part of the prediction, it of course strengthened her in the belief of the rest; and even when in prison, under sentence of death, and her bed was taken from her because she was to die in the morning, she bade her friends have courage, that it would not be so, and that she would sit upon that throne, then in ruins beneath the bloody feet of Robespierre; and when the jailors in derision, called upon her to name her maids of honor, that they might be ready when she was queen, she did so, and her nomination was finally fulfilled to the letter.

On that very night Robespierre fell. Had his downfall occurred one week earlier Josephine's husband would not have been one of his victims; had he lived one day longer, she would have been another of them.

There was but little lapse of time between her liberation from prison and her marriage to Napoleon, and it was by the influence she exerted that he was appointed to the command of the army in Italy; after which the path that led them upward was clear and open, until the destiny which she had insisted upon was accomplished, and the crown of France was placed upon her head.

But there was one thing more that Josephine had foretold for herself, which was the utter loss of the power and rank to which she had been so wonderfully elevated; and still, while she brooded over this, Napoleon, who was her lord gathering new power and yielding to new ambitions, she tried to crush it, and to point out what should be its true aim; but he was an emperor, and desired to be the founder of a new empire.

How well her instincts told her that the time was rapidly approaching when that ambition would make him put her away! Then came the close of the campaign of 1809, and she saw that the hour was approaching still nearer that was to seal both their fates. There was no longer the confidence of the past between them; no longer the seeking of sympathy and advice.

It was on the 20th of November, 1809, and the court was especially gay in honor of the visit of the king of Saxony. Josephine sat at the window of her boudoir, looking out on the river, when she heard a step at the door, and rose to receive Napoleon, who caught her in his arms with more of an olden time embrace than she had known for months. She led him to the sofa on which she had been sitting, and seated herself by his side. For a few moments there was silence, and he spoke:

"Josephine, you have been weeping; are you unhappy?"

"No, sire, not with you."

"Nonsense, Josephine; whom do you call sire? Of late you are making these forms overshadow all our happiness."

"Then why should they not be forgotten by both? You have now reached that point of ambition that should content you. Will you turn the unquiet god from your bosom and own your own happiness?

"You misunderstand me, lady," he said, quickly rising from his seat and leaning against the window. "I am seeking nothing for myself, but everything for France."

"Is it for France, Napoleon," she said, drawing close to his side and taking his hand in hers, "that you would put away from you not only a true wife, but a true friend? Think not that I have been blind, sire, to this. My alarmed heart has told me all; and believe me that I am offering no protest to your will; but oh, sire, examine well your heart before you act."

He stood silent while she was speaking, and then, with face turned full upon the streaming moonlight, he drew away his hands. She went on.

"And oh, sire, believe me, that though I am to leave your throne and your side, I shall never cease to love you too deeply for my peace. Therefore it is that I plead that you look well into your heart before you yield your future to bad councils."

He drew quickly from the window and walked forward to the centre of the room."

"You cannot sympathize with me, madame; I act only with reason. The good of an individual must yield to the good of France.—Farewell!"

"Stop" said she, and Josephine stepped quickly across the room and caught his arm drawing him, as she did so, again to the window. "Do you see that star?" and she pointed to one of marked brightness. "That is my destiny. By it you have risen. To it was promised a throne. Through me you have accomplished it; part from me and you fall. Yes, fall to die in sorrow, neglect, and exile! Remember this, Napoleon, and remember these words when it is too late to recall the act that no words of mine can prevent."

Napoleon gazed almost in terror at her who stood like a prophetess gazing out with eyes of fire upon the heavens, and then with a heart clouded almost to sickness, he turned away and and left the room without a word.

Ten days passed before he had nerve to strike the blow that broke the golden chain that bound them, and from that moment, as he afterwards confessed at St. Helena, the fall of Napoleon began, till he died a broken hearted exile upon an island in mid-ocean.

NEGRO EQUALITY:--THE WHOLE THING OUT.

In a late debate in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner indicated quite distinctly, that the object of himself and friends in their efforts in behalf of the negro, will not cease till perfect equality is effected—hear him:

Mr. Henderson (Rep. Mo.) advanced the proposition, holding that both Houses ought to admit the members from Louisiana, each without consulting the other. In the course of Mr. Henderson's remarks a short dialogue took place between him and Mr. Sumner. Mr. Henderson inquired of Mr. Sumner if he believed the Southern States were out of the Union.

Mr. Sumner (Rep. Mass.) said he did not. They had never been out of the Union.

Mr. Henderson (Rep. Mo.) inquired if that was so, why not let Louisiana be represented in Congress?

Mr. Sumner replied because the government of that State had been subverted, and there was really no government there now.

Mr. Henderson said the loyal men of Louisiana had recognized the existing government. Then why should not the Senator recognize it?

Mr. Sumner (Rep. Mass.) said that when the loyal men, white and black, recognized it, he would do so, not until then.

Mr. Henderson (Rep. Mo.) Does the Senator from Massachusetts assert that Congress has a right to interfere with the right of suffrage?

Mr. Sumner replied that under the Constitution a Republican form of government was guaranteed to the citizens of every State. It was the duty of Congress to guarantee perfect and complete freedom from all oppression and equality before the law to every man.

Mr. Henderson said that if no State government was Republican in form that did not permit negroes to vote, then the majority of the States in the Union were not Republican in form, and Mr. Sumner ought to move for the exclusion of the Senators from Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, and many other States. He (Mr. Sumner,) would have a very small Union before he got through. While Mr. Henderson was speaking of the rights reserved to the States by the Constitution, Mr. Sumner said: May I ask the Senator if he remembers the words of George Washington, when he transmitted the Constitution of the United States to Congress, when he undertook to declare the desire which the Federal Congress had nearest its heart to see these States consolidated into one?

Mr. Henderson—"The Union is consolidated," he said, "and that is the union I am in favor of."

Mr. Sumner said the government in Louisiana that Mr. Henderson was in favor of was oligarchy, and he was opposed to any such thing as this. The trouble in Louisiana was that all the loyal citizens were not allowed to vote.

Mr. Henderson—What does the Senator mean by all the loyal citizens?

Mr. Sumner—ALL THE BLACKS OF THAT STATE.

☞If you see half a dozen faults in a woman, you may rest assured she has a half dozen virtues to counterbalance them. We love your faulty women, and fear your faultless women. When you see what is termed a faultless woman, dread her as you would a beautiful snake. The power of concealing the defects which she must have, is, of itself a serious vice.

☞A colored man has been drawn juror in Providence, R. I., and will take his seat. It has been customary, when a colored man's name was drawn to pass it over but now a new course is to be pursued. A similar case occurred in Brooklyn a few weeks ago. The man was permitted to retire as no negroes had served in that capacity.

☞They launched a steamer in Boston lately and called her the Ben. Butler, but that illustrious character having since fallen into disgrace, she has been re-christened the Everett.

☞There are six colored churches in Savannah. Three of them have large and splendid organs. The pastors are colored men. Another proof of the hardships that the negro suffers from the "galling chains of slavery."

☞A schoolmarm in England has adopted a new and novel mode of punishment. If the boys disobeyed the rules she stands them on their heads and pours cold water into their trowser legs.

☞Parson Brownlow is making a pretty thing out of the war. Twenty-five thousand dollars damages have just been awarded him.

☞There are now nine hundred and thirteen National Banks in the country. Many State institutions are constantly making their applications to be included among the number.

☞An Academy to teach ladies to cook is to be established in New York.

☞The hall in the Patent Office building, where the Inauguration Ball was danced, is two hundred and eighty feet long by sixty wide.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT LAW.

The amendments to the Enrollment Law, finally passed Congress on the day before the adjournment. The bill makes some important changes, and as everybody is interested in this matter we annex a synopsis of the leading features of the new law:—

All volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, hereafter mustered into the military or naval service, shall be credited to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-districts where such persons belong by actual residence—if having a residence within the United States. In other words, every man is counted as the property of some community—a serf attached to the soil.

Non-commissioned officers and privates who enlisted in 1862 and 1863, for the unexpired terms of companies, regiments and battalions, shall be mustered out with their respective organizations, and such as have been detained in service since the organizations in which they enlisted were mustered out, shall be immediately discharged.

The States, districts and sub-districts shall be credited respectively for all men furnished since the commencement of the war, for any period of service not less than three months, reducing the same to years; but such credits shall not be applied to the call of December 21, 1864.

Persons of foreign birth who have resided for four years in the United States previous to arriving at the age of 21, shall be enrolled and subject to draft.

Substitutes, when mustered in, exempt the principal from service for the period for which he was drafted.

A person drafted for one year and furnishing a substitute for three years shall be exempt for the latter period.

Bounty brokers must procure a permit from the Secretary of War, by filing proof of his loyalty and giving abond to the amount of $50,000.00. Recruiting agents who enlist insane persons, convicts, or persons under idictment for felony, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, and any officer knowingly mustering in a deserter, insane or intoxicated person or a minor without consent, shall be dishonorably dismissed. Principals who put in insufficient substitutes shall be notified within thirty days, so that their places may be properly supplied.

In addition to other lawful penalties for desertion from the military and naval service, all deserters who shall not report themselves to a provost marshal within 60 days shall be deemed to have voluntarily relinquished the rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens. This also applies to all persons who depart the jurisdiction or go beyond the limits of the United States, after being enrolled, with intent to avoid any draft ordered.

The President shall appoint assistant provost marshals, with duties intermediate between the Provost Marshal General and district provost marshals.

Recruiting in rebel States is prohibited.

The act to take effect after its passage, but not to postpone or interfere with the impending draft.

THE GENERAL BOUNTY LAW.

The following is a copy of the general bounty law as it passed the Legislature. It has doubtless, ere this, received the signature of the Governor.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, or for any special commissioners appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissioners are also hereby invested with all the other powers not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon the authorities therein specially mentioned, to raise a sufficient sum to pay a bounty to each volunteer enlisted under the present call, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars. *Provided*, That the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a *per capita* tax not exceeding twenty dollars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able bodied male taxable inhabitants not liable to military duty, between the age of twenty-one and forty-five years.

Provided further, That non-commissioned officers and privates now in actual service of the United States or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service who were permanently disabled in said service, shall be exempt from the *per capita* tax herein specified, and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers, and privates who died in such service, is hereby exempt from the payment of a bounty tax; *And provided further*, That it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty herein prescribed to any person drafted into the military service of the United States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, at such time and in such sums as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any person furnishing a substitute for said service who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, ward, borough, township or enrollment district of this Commonwealth; *And provided further*, That any county or district having a special bounty law shall be entitled to the provisions of the same, or of this supplement.