

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of interest or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal notices of every kind, and Orphan's Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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One square	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00
Two squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
Three squares	12.00	18.00	30.00
Quarter column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Cash advances on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber, from one acre to 500 acres to suit particular cases.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell. April 6, 1866.—17

J. M. SHARPE, E. F. KERR, SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. March 2, '66.

D. BURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, and other claims. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. 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.

ESPY M. ALSPH, 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., promptly collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 10 doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

K. KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. 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.

M. MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the Gazette office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. May 11, '66.

JOHN H. FILLER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. Apr. 29, '66.—17

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, Having permanently located in ST. CLAIRS, VILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov 20/63

W. W. JAMISON, M.D., BLOODY RUN, PA., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store. Nov. 24, 1855.—17

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located in Bedford, 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 12, 1864.

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Teeth drawn and mouth washed, excellent articles, always on hand. PRICES—CASH. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY! TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED upon a new style of base, which is a combination of gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platinum and Silver.

TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for. Special attention will be paid to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa. nov 15/65

WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, DENTIST, (late of New York City.) Would respectfully inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has located permanently in Bedford, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert full or partial sets of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved principles.

Teeth filled in a superior manner. Teeth extracted without pain. All operations warranted. feb 15/66

DANIEL BORDER, PITTSBURGH, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold and Silver. He will supply to order anything in his line not on hand. Oct. 26, 1865.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1867.

VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,383.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

The Bedford Gazette.

A MODEL LETTER.

To please the ladies we publish a few extracts from a letter of Patrick Henry, the statesman and christian, to his only daughter. We know that our lady readers will be edified by the perusal:

MY DEAR DAUGHTER:—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon the prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or that impatience which a want of reflection or passion may prompt on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of open, generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue; if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see beforehand what is always most praiseworthy and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim you should follow is never to attempt to control your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings cannot, and will not, bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affection is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification in his own eyes, and he assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of the husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he is a good man, he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things, which are in reality mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute, yield them with pleasure, and with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence, and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by opposition or indifference? Nothing. But she loses everything; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses his love, and, with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, of her devotion to him. Let nothing, upon any occasion, ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament or of furniture, or of any convenience? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you, or if he brings home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, or how impracticable it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners which acts as the most powerful charm! It will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and unfeeling heart.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be found in wealth; but in minds properly tempered and united to our respective situations. Competency is necessary; all beyond that point ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining

some laudable end, is essential, to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honorable means, a man derives satisfaction in self-applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

THE OBJECT IS CONSOLIDATION.

It is useless to argue the reasonableness or unreasonableness of any of the plans of restoration proposed by the Rump Congress. It is not a question of the propriety to the constitutional amendments, of the justice of negro suffrage, or the wisdom of the quick prescriptions given by the Radical doctors. The objection to them is final and unanswerable. Congress has no power to impose conditions embracing the government of States to their representation in the Union. However unobjectionable in itself any proposition might be, it should not be admitted in the form of a condition. Congress attempts to dictate terms of representation to Virginia. It is not seen that the right in the case once admitted implies the right to shut the doors of Congress against the representatives of Missouri, Illinois or Iowa? Negro Suffrage, to cite but a single instance, is not insisted upon as a penalty to the South. The law for the punishment of treason, or rebellion or whatever you may call it, does not prescribe such a penalty, nor do the leading Radicals as Stevens and Sumner, announce this as the object of the enforcement of negro suffrage. They have obtained the consent of their party to demand the enfranchisement of the South. When Nebraska asks admission they at once make negro suffrage a condition. If it is right in the case of South Carolina, why not in the line of consolidation, and we shall have Congress shutting out the representatives of every State at the North who cannot show that negroes voted for them.

The leaders of the Radical party are at work for something more than the temporary advantages of success upon any one of their articles of party faith. The ballot is to be given to the negroes because, as Sumner says, Radicalism "needs the votes of the blacks." But back of that is the one idea at the foundation of Radicalism—the idea of consolidation of government, centralization of power, recognition of the right of Congress to enter States, and prescribe the manner of administration of local laws, dictate their provision, and in all things have absolute power, from the exercise of the functions of a constable, to the administration of office of the President; from regulating municipal and county affairs to legislating for States and for the nation.—*Jackson Patriot.*

Never before in my life was there a time when my heart would go up and ask Almighty God to give the power to give utterance to the truth as it goes up now; no such measures were ever before presented in an American Congress. What are they? Call them by what name you will, they are in substance a declaration of war against ten States of this Union. They are nothing more—they are nothing less. We know, sir, that the rebellion has been suppressed, we know that every armed soldier from the Potomac to the Rio Grande has surrendered his arms, and pledged anew his allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag; we know there is not one armed soldier against this Republic throughout the whole of our vast domain. We know, sir, that in those ten States civil governments in form have been re-established by the voice of their people, and that with all the machinery of their civil government they are in full operation. We know, sir, that peace has been declared by the authorities of this republic, pursuant to acts of Congress conferring that authority. In all the States of this Union peace has come. But, sir, what do these bills propose? They propose open, direct war on every form of civil government within those States. They propose to supersede and annul them all; to take from all the people of those States all voice in the power which is to govern them. The bayonet, and the bayonet alone, in the hands of the soldier, is to be law to those States; all resistance is to be overcome, the States are to be taken possession of, and all civil institutions are to be subordinated to the bayonet. That is war.

Mr. Doolittle then entered upon a criticism of the details of the bill, and afterwards referred at considerable length to the resolution instructing him to resign, denying the right of the Legislature of Wisconsin to issue such instructions, and reviewing the votes and speeches in the Senate, and the acts of his public life which caused those resolutions to be passed, by what he termed the Radicals of the Wisconsin Legislature. He then contended that he had not abandoned the principles of the Baltimore platform of 1864, that he was still in favor of it, and of the policy of reconstruction, commenced by Mr. Lincoln.

Reviewing the Louisiana bill, he said its title should be amended so as to read, "Not to restore civil government, but to organize hell in the State of Louisiana."

A PAIR of shoes twenty-two and a half inches in length and seven inches in width across the ball of the foot are on exhibition at Richmond. They were made for a negro man in Hanover county, Virginia.

A MAN in Jackson, Miss., gave his intended money to buy her bridal outfit, and on the following morning she married his brother.

A COLORED woman has just died in Richmond, leaving 35 children to mourn her death. She was only once married. They are to be handed over to the tender mercies of the Freedmen's Bureau. White orphans must take back seats.

A new Atlantic Telegraph Company, to lay a cable by way of the Azores to Halifax, is now forming in England.

AN ELOQUENT OPENING.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, recently made a powerful speech in the U. S. Senate against the radical measures for the destruction of the Union, opening with the following strong eloquent language, but no more strong and eloquent than truthful. Mr. Doolittle arose and said:

I rise to plead for what I think the life of the Republic, and for that spirit which gives it life. I stand here also to answer for myself, because on a former occasion I foresaw what I believed would follow as a necessary and logical consequence of the adoption of certain fundamental heresies originated in the State of Massachusetts, and of which the Senator of Massachusetts, on my right (Mr. Sumner), is the great advocate and champion. I have been for more than eighteen months denounced in my State by many of my former political associates and friends for foreseeing these results which have now come; which are now pending before this Senate in the bills which have come from the House of Representatives; for denouncing them in advance, for asserting to the people of Wisconsin over and over again that yielding to these fatal heresies would of necessity dissolve the Union, and establish a concentrated military despotism.

I have, sir, I expect, been more severely denounced throughout the State of Wisconsin than elsewhere. That denunciation has been carried to such an extent as to culminate at last in resolutions of the Radical Legislature of Wisconsin, instructing me to resign my seat in this body. I say, therefore, Mr. President, as I stand here to-day, I stand to plead for the life of the Republic, to plead for the spirit in which it lives, and without which it is dead; and, sir, I am here to answer for myself, because I have been pleading for it with all the power God has given me, for the last two years, in my State, and in this Senate and elsewhere. And if, sir, I shall in this discussion give utterance to deep and earnest convictions in strong and earnest language, Senators will understand it is with no disrespect to them. It is because my soul is filled with sentiments which language can hardly utter. Never before in my life, though I have stood in many a scene, and have often risen here, but never have I felt the weight of that responsibility resting upon me which is upon me now.

Never before in my life was there a time when my heart would go up and ask Almighty God to give the power to give utterance to the truth as it goes up now; no such measures were ever before presented in an American Congress. What are they? Call them by what name you will, they are in substance a declaration of war against ten States of this Union. They are nothing more—they are nothing less. We know, sir, that the rebellion has been suppressed, we know that every armed soldier from the Potomac to the Rio Grande has surrendered his arms, and pledged anew his allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag; we know there is not one armed soldier against this Republic throughout the whole of our vast domain. We know, sir, that in those ten States civil governments in form have been re-established by the voice of their people, and that with all the machinery of their civil government they are in full operation. We know, sir, that peace has been declared by the authorities of this republic, pursuant to acts of Congress conferring that authority. In all the States of this Union peace has come. But, sir, what do these bills propose? They propose open, direct war on every form of civil government within those States. They propose to supersede and annul them all; to take from all the people of those States all voice in the power which is to govern them. The bayonet, and the bayonet alone, in the hands of the soldier, is to be law to those States; all resistance is to be overcome, the States are to be taken possession of, and all civil institutions are to be subordinated to the bayonet. That is war.

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AN ARCTIC ADVENTURE.

Encounter with an Iceberg.

Dr. Hays, in his new work, "The open Polar Sea," thus relates a dangerous encounter with an iceberg:

"Giving too little heed to the currents, we were eagerly watching the indication of the wind which appeared at the South, and hoping for a breeze, when it was discovered that the tide had changed and was stealthily setting us upon a nest of bergs which lay to leeward. One of them was of that description known among the crew by the significant title of 'touch me not,' and presented that jagged, honey-combed appearance indicative of great age. They are unpleasant neighbors. The least disturbance of their equilibrium may cause the whole mass to crumble to pieces, and woe be unto the unlucky vessel that is caught in the dissolution.

"In such a trap it seemed, however, that we stood a fair chance of being ensnared. The current was carrying us along at an uncomfortably rapid rate. A boat was lowered as quickly as possible, to run out a line to a berg that lay grounded about a hundred yards from us. While this was being done, we grazed the side of a berg which rose a hundred feet above our topsails, then slipped past another of smaller dimension. By pushing against them with our ice-poles we changed somewhat the course of the schooner; but when we thought that we were steering clear of the mass which we so much dreaded, an eddy changed the direction of our drift, and carried us almost broadside upon it.

"The schooner struck on the starboard quarter, and the shock, slight though it was, disengaged some fragments of ice that were large enough to have crushed the vessel had they struck her, and also many little lumps which rattled about us; but fortunately no person was hit. The quarter deck was quickly cleared, and all hands crowding forward anxiously watched the boat. The berg now began to revolve, and was setting slowly over us; the little lumps fell thicker and faster upon the afterdeck, and the forecastle was the only place where there was the least chance of safety.

"At length the berg itself saved us from destruction. An immense mass broke off from that part which was beneath the surface of the sea, and this, a dozen times larger than the schooner, came rushing up within a few yards of us, sending a vast volume of foam and water flying from its sides. This rupture arrested the revolution and the berg began to settle in the opposite direction. And now came another danger. A long tongue was protruding immediately underneath the schooner, already the keel was slipping and grinding upon it, and it seemed probable that we should be knocked up in the air like a football, or at least capsized. The side of our enemy soon leaned from us, and we were in no danger from the worse than hailstone showers which had driven us forward; so we sprang to the ice poles and exerted our strength in endeavoring to push the vessel off. There were no idle hands. Danger respects not the dignity of the quarter deck.

"After we had fatigued ourselves at this hard labor without any useful result the berg came again to our relief. A loud report first startled us; another and another followed in quick succession, until the noise grew deafening and the whole air seemed a reservoir of frightful sound. The opposite side of the berg had split off, piece after piece, tumbling a vast volume of ice into the sea, and sending the berg revolving back upon us. This time the movement was quicker; fragments began again to fall, and already sufficiently startled by the alarming dissolution which had taken place, we were in momentary expectation of seeing the whole side nearest to us break loose and crash bodily upon the schooner, in which event she would inevitably be carried down beneath it, as hopelessly doomed as a shepherd's hut beneath an Alpine avalanche.

"By this time Dodge, who had charge of the boat, had succeeded in planting an ice-anchor, and attaching his rope, and greeted us with the welcome signal, 'Haul in.' We pulled for our lives, long and steadily. Seconds seemed minutes and minutes hours. At length we began to move off. Slowly and steadily sank the berg behind us, carrying away the main boom and grazing hard against the quarter. But we were safe. Twenty yards away and the disruption occurred which we had all so much dreaded. The side nearest to us now split off and came plunging wildly down into the sea, sending over us a shower of spray, raising a swell which set us a rocking to and fro as if in a gale of wind, and left us grinding in the debris of the crumbling ruin.

"At last we succeeded in extricating ourselves, and were far enough away to look back calmly upon the object of our terror. It was still rocking and rolling like a thing of life. At each revolution fresh masses were disengaged; and, as its sides came up in long sweeps, great cascades tumbled and leaped from them hissing into the foaming sea. After several hours it settled down into quietude, a mere fragment of its former greatness, while the pieces that were broken from it floated quietly away with the tide."

An Indian who lost four wives—two by death, one by elopement and one by divorce—has just married again.

MILITARY DESPOTISM IN TEN STATES OF THE UNION.

The following is the recent bill passed by Congress to establish military despotism in ten States of the Union:

Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas;

And, whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States, and loyal and republican State governments be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said Rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders; or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That no persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act, shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions; Provided that no sentence of death under the provisions of this act shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President of the United States.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of the said Rebel States shall have formed a constitutional government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in Rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates, and when such Constitution shall be adopted by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and thereafter the proceedings of this act shall not be in operation in said State; Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of a convention to frame a constitution for any of said Rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for a member of said convention.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said Rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional government, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none other, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act, and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

GEN. MCLELLAN is still at Villedieu, on Lake Geneva, and well.

The French soldiers are to be instructed in fencing.