the borrowing a dollar from foreign Powers.

Thout borrowing a dollar from foreign Powers.

Thilst the Southern army and Southern citizens are funishing for want of commissary supplies, the graneries of the North are filled with abundance. While commerce, trade, and agriculture, in the South are almost totally destroyed, and by a rigid people by honest industry and toil are becoming rapby enriched; the ability to pay taxes sufficient to by a foundation deep and broad enough to susmin the public credit should the public debt quadruple its

present proportions is ample; and with a loyalty of he would rather that a permicious exercise should heart and devotion of purpose, they are willing as die than that the whole body be diseased; and he treasury until treason is blotted from this continent. Why then should any one doubt or fear the result? With the rebellion thus suppressed, all elements of may have its uses; it may be absolutely necessary, discord removed by the destruction of slavery, the national life regenerated, we may safely enticipate an break his power in pieces; there are circumstances unbroken and prosperous future for the Union. Under the influence of its intelligent and educated labor risely directed, of the unparallelled productions of and release their slaves, but all these methods are which it is capable, of the wealth it will draw from insufficient to destroy slavery. They emancipate the Old World, which shall be tributary to it, this great country shall become, and remain under the smiles and protection of a kind and just Providence, the favored spot of all the earth, and the asylum of

The Bedford Inquirer.

the down-trodden and oppressed of every nation, where honest labor and merit will receive their full

reward. There shall be no bound set in the limit-

the United States of America

less future to the grandeur, presperity, and power of

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

The bill for apportioning the State into Senato rial and Legislative districts, has been reported in the Legislature. The counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton shall compose the Twentieth distriet, and elect one Senater. The same counties compose a Legislative district, and electivo members. It books as though the bill had not been reported with the sanction of the member from Bedford county.

A call for a meeting of the Union County Committee on Saturday the 23rd inst., is published today. The special business before the Committee, as the call indicates, will be the appointing of a delegate to the State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg on the 28th instant. A full attendance of the Committee is desired.

We give this week, in full, a speech of Hon. J K. Moorehead, member of Congress from Pittsburgh. It is an able and instructive effort. It belongs to a class of speeches that should be read

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Baltimore American says:

The election of Wednesday, notwithstanding the comparatively small vote cast, is nevertheless a true index of the sentiment of the people of Maryland. Notwithstanding that in some of the counties the Union men were divided, as in Kent, and in others that the disloyal were allowed to vote with impunity, the result is still one for congratu-Lation. The "sixty-five members" required by the Convention bill to be elected without "military interference" have been so elected, and the "fifty members necessary to constitute "a quorum after organization"—and more than this number—wi undoubtedly assemble in the Capitol of the State on the 27th day of April, take the prescribed each, and enter upon the discharge of their great duties, the final consummation of which, without a doubt, will place Maryland for the future in the course of prosperity and greatness, and join her to the great phalanx of Free States which have proelaimed for the Union and for Freedom.

DE. S. KIMMELL.

We see from the Hollidaysburg papers, that Dr. S. Kimmell, of Hollidaysburg, has made arrangements to visit Woodberry, Bedford county, Third Monday of each month, and remain there until Wednesday evening, and the remainder of the week, he can be found at Martinsburg. The Dr. has the reputation of being one of the best Dentists in this section of country. His work we believe, gives very general satisfaction.

The Prospectus of the N. Y. World is advertized in the INQUIRER of this week. We need not tell our readers that we have no sympatry with its political principles. But if they way a a "Democratic" paper from New York, The "World by all odds, is the paper to take. It is an able journal, and is the chief organ of the Democracy whatever that may be in this country.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER comes to us in an entir new dress, with a new heading, and a new proprietor, thus presenting a clean and tidy appearance, and promising a larger and more important service in the advocacy of principle and defer se of the Govern ment. B. F. McNeil has become the Editor and pro prietor of the inquirer. We know him to be wor-Bedford county. The Inquirer is surrounded by a large field in which to operate; and we earnestly trust that it may prove a powerful adjunct in purifying Bedford county politically .- The Harrisburg Daily Telegraph:

The BEDFORD INQUIRER appeared last week in a new dress, and displaying great vigor and ability under the new editor—B. F. McNeil, Esq. We congratulate the Union men of Bedford on the improvement and efficiency of their organ. - The Franklin Repository.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

It is not more than two years since a distinpresent perplexities and troubles. At that time, when President Lincoln himself was holding back under some vague apprehension of what was termed a border-state policy, the prophesy seemed extravagant; but recent events show that it was not so wild a division as it appeared. Public opinion in this country has undergone prodigious changes since the war began; amounting almost to a social revolution, and turning the currents of the nation-

allife in a new and even reverse direction; but nowhere has the change been so rapid, so marked and so decisive as in those middle slave states which Governor Seymour in his first message distiuguished as the most moderate, most conversative and wisest. Three years ago it would nearly have cost a man his life to urge the immediate abolition of slavery in any one of them, and now there is scarcely one in which the abolition of slavery is not the popular element controlling them.

But we have other evidences of the transformation, and none more striking than the fact that R everdy Johnson, the eloquent and learned sena-

table globe, securing the allegiance of these for members on an administration of the constitution. Senator John the constitution. Senator John the constitution of the constitution. Senator John that have been called to arms. While the Souther a many sharp a many almost as worthless as the part upon which their treasury almost as worthless as the part upon which they are quinted, our financial paper upon the worder of his opinions. A slaveholder has been able to the constitution. Senator John the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. Senator John the constitution of the constitution o grained in the whole social structure of the South. that it could not be cradicated without doing a damage which the good proposed would scarcely the black men, and show that it was not intended damage which the good proposed word scarced compensate. But the shock of the rebellion have shaken him loose from his prejudices. He has been made to see that an institution malignant and been made to see that an institution malignant and be equally applicable to the black and to the white, to the race of man as he then existed, or as he with a way a wanton war upon free the black and to the white, to the race of man as he then existed, or as he with a way of the Navy. Referred to the Navy. Referred to the Navy. Referred to the Navy of the Navy of the Navy of the Navy of the Navy. Referred to the Navy of the Navy of the Navy of the Navy of the Navy. Referred to the Navy of the Navy and vigorous blockade they are cut off from trade shaken him loose from his prejudices. He has with the world, the Northern States never were been made to see that an institution malignant and so completely presperous as at this moment. Agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and trade of all wicked enough to wage a wanton war upon free Lads are working up to their fullest capacity; the government is too wicked and malignant to be allowed to continue in being; and that, indeed, so long as it did continue in being there must be war

> between it and the government. Mr. Johnson prefers the government to slavery ; favors the exercise of the constitutional power of amendment to reach the end. As a military measure, the proclamation of freedom to the slaves indeed, to detach them from the enemy and so too, in which to restrain or punish the audacity of rebels it may be wise to confiscate their property

the constitution, prohibiting slavery forever, goes out by the roots, and consumes them off the face of the earth. It is worthy of note, in the speech in which Senator Johnson urges the amendment, that he

assumes the highest grounds of justice and right. quishment of property in human beings; he does ot justify emancipation on any paltry calculations of inxpediency; but he at once takes the tone of the tatesman, the moralist, and the man of individual self-respect, and says, "this thing being wrong, it ought to cease." It is an anomaly and a shame that four millions of human beings should be held in bondage and perpetual ignorance; and the evil must be removed. What a rebuke is such manli ness to the pitiful and sneaking defences of slavery still put forth, on occasions, by a fewnorthern men whose education has been wholly in a different school and whose proclivity to the monster is a kind of spontaneous sycophancy, without motive and bred of inherent meanness of soul !- N. Y. Ecening

REVERDY JOHNSON ON THE "PECULIAR INSTITUTION."

"Cocasional" writes as follows, of Reverdy Johr , son's great speech, -a speech already producing a prefound impression throughout the country: "The greatest argument that has yet ' eer, made in favor of the amendment of the Federa', Constitution so as forever to prohibit slaver / it, the United States, and forever to remove t'ne origin and feeder of the rebellion and the caw e of discontent among the people, was made in t'ae Senate by Mr. Johnson on the very day before Mr. Thompson made his plea against slavery in the hall of the House. I have read this arr ament of Sepator Johnson with great delight and instruction. It is wholly unexceptionab'e. The delivery, the manner, and the matter of this noble effort recalled the Augustan era of t'ie Republic, and the venerable statesmen, who was cotemporaneous with the greatest men of fre past, was heard with profound attention by 'a full Senate and crowded galeries. He told was, a few months ago, that he had dined with the illustrious John Marshall in the very room in witch this letter is written. What a tribute to the cause for which we are now contending, that, such a patriot should diseard all past theories ar d. opinions, and plant himself on the enduring brais of hostility to slavery! Not one

Tv.e iday last:

Remember, now the question is, Can that instatution which deals with humanity as property which claims to shackle the mind, the soul, and ody; which brings to the level of the brute ortion of the race of man, cease to be within the ach of the political power of the people of the in their power, but because at that time the How pregnant with a conclusive answer he preamble to the proposition that slavery can-ot be abolished! What does that preamble state have been the chief objects that the great and ise and good men had at heart in recommending the Constitution, with that preamble, to the adop-tion of the American people? That justice might ished; that tranquility might be preserv d; that the common defence and general welfar ment. B. F. McNeil has become the Editor and proprietor of the inquirer. We know him to be worthy of the confidence and support of the people of Bedford county. The Inquirer is surrounded by a large field in which to operate; and we earnestly trust the surrounder of the tranquility of the country in its existence? May it not interfere with the common describe and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. Is there no institute and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. Is there no institute and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. Is there no justice in putting an end to human slavery? Is there no institute and general welfare might be maintained; and, last and chief of all, that liberty might be secured. defence and general welfare? And, above all, it consistent with any notion which the mind of man can conceive of human liberty? The very clause under which we seek to put an end to the institution, the amendatory clause, may have been and, in all probability was, inserted into the intrument from a conviction that the time vould ne when Justice would call so loudly for theextinction of the institution that her call could not be disobeyed; when the peace and trange ility of the land would demand in thunder tones the des-truction of the initial country. truction of the institution as inconsistent with such peace and tranquility; and when the sentiment of the world would been me shocked with the existence It is not more than two years since a distinguished American, now abroad, wrote to a friend in this country that the Emancipation party of the border slave states would soon become the leading party of the nation, and save it from its om; when the sentiment of the world w the continuing existence of human bondage, and we should become the scoff and scorn

I am not to be told, Mr. President, that our fathers looked to this race, merely because they differed in color from ourselves, as not entitled to draw the committee had unanimously authorized him to Free-State p. av. The steamer J. H. Russell. with differed in color from ourselves, as not entitled to draw the report. The House Naval Appropriation 700 hales of a quantity of cattle and hogs. the rights which for themselves they declared to be the rights which for themselves they declared to be inalicnable. There was not one of them, from the most humble; intellectually and morally—if there were any hamble in that great body which. The most important one is the striking out of \$520,000. The mo formed the Convention that recommended the Constitution of the United States to the adoption of the American neople—who would not have Constitution of the United States to the adoption of the American people—who would not have been shocked if he had been told that there was a right to make a slave of any human being. The advocates of slavery now in our midst—I do not mean here, but in the South and in some of the pulpits of the North—say that slavery of the black need is of divine origin. Scriptural authority for its existence and its perpetual existence from time to time, till, as I think, the moral mind has been vouched for its sanctity and its perpetual existence. The Saviour of mankind did not put an end to it by physical power, or by the declaration of an existing illegality in word. His mission upon earth was not to propagate His dectrines by force. He came to save, not to conquer. His purpose was

convert, to the modern actrine that slavery itself finds not only a guarante for its existence, but for its existence, but for its existence, but for operation of the influences which His morality brought to hear on the mind of the Christian world the than as of he nation are tendered to the officers, the than a tendered to the officers that the tendered to the tendered to the off

casket of his memory?

OCCASIONAL

MARYLAND. Whilst the American and its coadjutors in 'the but no vote was taken upon the resolution. work of reform throughout the State have re ason o change mutual congratulations upon the suc essful result of their labers, neither they nor it must lose sight of the fact that that re suit is only the inevitable shaping of a destiny theat was becoming day by day more charly ma aifest. "Not untous," but to that Power which overrules the affairs of nations and initiduals for their good, ity with which LEE is reinforcing his army by conthe slaves of the time, but they do not repeal the must be awarded the credit, the praise and the scription, which though quiet, is merciless in the laws by which slaves are made. In the teeth of thanks. It is but a link in the great chain of huthem all, slavery could be re-established in any state, where the people willed it, the first day after state, where the people willed it, the first day after poses. Regarded in the light of a moral conquest.

Research of the first day after country, and particularly to the democratic poses. Regarded in the light of a moral conquest. Emancipation furnishes us, a s a Christian people behind state laws, digs under them, drags them with abundant cause for gratitude. Viewed in reference to economic considertions, we cannot elp concluding that it is more just as well as more generous to the ska reholders than they are who have been mprisoned in Richmond. Her house to themselves. Their rejudices scatter dust into was for nine dys the hiding-place and refuge of Col. their eyes and blind them to facts in which they STREIGHT, Mapr B. B. McDonald and another offi-He does not, like some of the Kentucky Unionists, are more nearly interested than others. The force cer, after they scaped from Libby Prison, and were of early education and of old associations is so awaiting an oportunity to get out of the city. Mrs. strong that they c annot appreciate the changes Rice has realed our lines in a destitute condigoing on around t' nem, nor comprehend their phi- tion. She ha been forced to abandon all she poses-

But the scale s will fall from their eyes, and they will understr. o d why Hon. R. J. Walker has declared, in t'ie course of his statistical researches, which lefithe litter place on the 3d inst. On the 28th that "Slr.v ery, the census proves, is hostile to the of March Gen. Smith's forces had a fight with the 'progress of wealth and population, to literature rebel Gen. Dik Taylor's army, 12,000 strong, on and ed acation. It is hostile to the poor, keep- Cane River, Zimiles above Alexandria, in which the ing th em in want and ignorance; hostile to la- rebels were decated with a loss of 200 killed and 'bor, reducing it to servitude, and decreasing by "two, thirds the value of its products." They ril further understand why he added, "the law pitched battle. In the fight at Bayou Rapides, on xtends even to counties, those having comparatively the fewest slaves being always in advance of the others.

They will realize-slowly, it is true, but surelytruth to which they have been as strangers that Slavery, instead of being in any respect pro notive of individual or State advantage and profit, is a stumbling block in the path of true prog ress; instead of adding to material wealth, it is a mill-stone tied to the neck of all the elements of substantial prosperity; and wherever it has been the predominant system of labor, its supporters have steadily retrograded in spite of the most fa-

vorable natural advantages. What a happy change will come over the destiny of the State when this heavy incumbrance is lifted from our borders. As we gradually work out the destiny reserved for us, we shall find labor-saving machinery taking the place of the droning and reluctant drudgery of involuntary servitude; the school house, the lyceum, the railrow! and the telegraph, instead of the slave marke'. ile newspaper in place of hopelessignorance; and culture, refinement, taste, the arts, and Christian civilization, in lieu of intellectual extinguisment. We have reached the terminal point of our decline' and as we face to the "right about" and resume our march upon the great high way of nations, we shall be gladdened by witnessing at every step the development of our resources by skilled and intelligent labor. Where growth has been reof the sa 228 of the Revolution—not Patrick Henry, Fish or Ames, Sam Adams, or Thomas Jeffer.

The degredation of labor 211

which cannot commence till the Virginia mud, saturated by a week's storm, has again dried up.

Red River expection is marching on. At last acdance with existing department orders on the sa ry, Fish or Ames, Sam Adams, or Thomas Jefferson—ever used more sublime language than the with and its honest and described marit will be son-ever used more sublime language than the myth, and its honest and deserving merit will be following. Never will I forget the effect it pro- acknowledged. The house will no longer be diduced as it fell from Reverdy Johnson's lips on vided against itself, and its threatened fall will be averted. Maryland will step forward and take her place where she should have been and might have been long ago-in the front rank of the sisterhood of States. - Bc Itimore American.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, April 9, Senate not in Session. In the House of Lepresentatives Mr. Colfax offerd a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, Rep- has made money but he never touches Confederate sentative from the Second District of Ohio, for havng declared hiraself in favor of the recognition of turers. It is not eable that the Rebel diplomatists the so-called Confederate States, in a speech made on are far more successful as speculators than they were the 8th of April. A lively discussion erose between as plenipotentiaris. Messrs. Ccx, Garfield, Colfax, and others. Mr. Harris of Maryland, made a regular secession speech, ndorsing what Mr. Long had said, favored the recognition of the south as an independent nation, and remarking that he hoped that the South never would be subjugated. He was called to order for uttering reasonable language, and considerable excitement prevailed. Fernando Wood read from the manuscript speech of Mr. Long the objectional sentiments and saidthat he concurred in them. The resolution to expel Mr. Long was postponed until Monday. Mr. Washburnethen offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris. After a brief but exciting debate, the resolution was not agreed to. Yeas 81; Nays 58-not two-thirds. Mr. Schenck then offered a resolution live operations. All civilians, sutlers and their emof censure of Mr. Harris, which was adopted by a ployees, are ordered to the rear by the 16th. Memvote of 92 yeas to 18 nays. Adjourned.

Monday, April 11, SENATE. The Committee on the Conduct of the War made a eport, with the evidence in the investigation of the Florida expedition. The Military Committees reported a bill to organize a regiment of veteran volunteer engineers. Mr. Grimes made a personal explanation in regard to a certain report made by the Naval Committee, charging that the members of the committee had never seen the report, and that it was the work of Mr. Hale alone. Mr. Hale replied that the work of Mr. Hale alone. Mr. Hale replied that the complete triumph of the the committee had upanimonally authorized him to the committee had never seen the report, and that it was the cause of the disloyal tude of Maryland which can never be forgotton. And manyland which can never be forgotton. ported a bill to organize a regiment of veteran volundraw the report. The House Naval Appropriation 700 bales of cetto

ter from Maryland, should rise in his place and came to save, not to conquer. His purpose was laid over under the rules. It was agreed Shreveport. The force was under the command of not to march armed legious throughout the habi- to adjourn from Monday until Thursday to allow Gep. Shirm.

revolutionary as secession; that it is the duty of the so an editorial berating Jeff. Davis and the Cabi intion that may be offered by the insurgents, and that the than as of he nation are tendered to the officers, chang: of prisonors. The Examiner treats of God bless Reverdy Johnson for these great words! What Democrar what Old Line Whig, what American citizen, wil not take them to his heart, and store them, like priceless jewels, in the ration of obecence to the Constitution with the rights | be left that one Northern people will not stand the and equality of States unimpaired, &c., was, tabled, option of any such financial measure. Robert T by a vote of \$1 to 61. The resolution to expel Mr. advertises in the Richmond papers for the rec

THEREBELLION.

-A brother in-law of General Grant was captured by guerrillas, ast week, a few miles below Memphis.

A party of rfugees, just arrived at Washington

There has arived in Baltimore a refugee from Richmond, Mr. Lucy A. Rice. Mrs. Rice, despite stration; they have told their followers that i the tyranny tak reigns at Riccmond, has always preserved her loysty to the Union, and evinced a warmsympathy for the suffering, of our officers and meased in Richmod.

Later news rom the Red River Expedition is receir ed in Car) and New-Orleans. by steamship, wounded, and 00 prisoners. It was Gen. Smith's intention to pusue the enemy and make him fight a March 23, our orces captured two hundred and sixty prisone's, including twenty-two officers, four guns and four hunded horses.

An expedition of Union forces sent against Mount Elba and Lorview, Arkansas, returned to Piue Bluff, on the Wrkansas River, on the 31st ult .-Mount Elba an Longview are 25 and 50 miles south from Pine Blaff on the Washita River, in South-Eastern Arkarias. At Longview they destroyed the pontoon bridge, burned a train of 85 wagons loaded with camp and garrison equipments, ammunition quartermas ers'stores, &c., and captured 320 prisoners. On the 3th they encountered Gen. Docking's force of 1. Domen, from Monticello, souted him, and pursued him te miles, with a loss on his side of over 100 kil ed and sounded. Our men captured a large quant ty of smal arms, two stands of colors, many wayons, and ovr 300 horses and mules. Our loss will not exceed 15 in killed, wounded and missing. Several hundres contrabands were brought in.

The bloody roulse of Forrests's guerrillas at the Paducah for sems to have checked his progress, and he is apparently retreating southward again, do ern Kentucky and Tennessee. The other projected invasions of the North have not yet commenced, and it is not certain whether Longstreet is looking towards Kentucky or ginia. The re-organization of the army of the Petmac is completed, and Gen. Grant is making preparations for the active campaign, which cannot conmence till the Virginia mud, satwhere some fighing is expected.

THE REBEL TIPLOMATISTS IN EUROPE. - Advices received by the latsteamer from Europe represent that the function of the Rebel diplomatists have ma terially changed within the past two months. Mason is in dignified retrement-a perfect archorite-having shut himself eight of even his own cotemporaries.

Slidell is specuating, and has already obtained a notoriety among the gamblers of the Bourse. He securities; and lie Slidell, so are all his co-adven-

Reports of externe quiet come from the Army of The weather has been very wet for the Potomac. the past week, and the roads are in a horrible condition. Moseby and choice spirits have ceased to trouble the lines or harass the sutlers. Everything ter than if left to manage for themselves, and indicates the zeal and energy with which both armies no protection against the greed of the plant are preparing for the great deadly, final campaign of Springfield Mass. Republican. The number of deserters from the enemy is less numerus than heretofore, owing probably to the increasel circumspection of the officers. A highly important General Orderhas been issued

from the headquarers of the Army of the Potomac. which is intended to clear the decks generally for acbers of the Sanitay or Christian Commissions, and registered newspaper correspondents only, can remain. All property for which there is no transportation, also goes to the rear, and the authority of Corps Commander to grant furloughs is revoked, and none to be granted save in extreme cases, or in

on and a quantity of cattle and hogs, Southern Confederacy.

But the war has changed all this, It is, indeed

Long was the taken up and debated at great length.

An evening session was held until after eleven o'clock the Register's bureau. In The Wilmington (N Journal there is an advertisement offering \$50 re ward for the detection of the persons who se to the cotton stored in that city on the 8th of Fe ary. A Rebel letter (no date given) says that e Union vessels are lying off Fort Powell and ten Fort Morgan.

The Illinois Insurrection. War Deute against Peace Democrats.

The Chicago, Post (War Domocrat) rev. at length the recent outbreak in Illinois.

outbreak commenced it would be taken up parts of the Northwest, and that in a hand en er the question of civil liberty would be de Some months or more ago, a crazy fellow in mry clothes and holding a commission in the armicited a score or more of his fellow soldiers to a newspaper office in Dayton, Ohio. They mitted the outrage, for which no legal ap could be made. The noisy leader was arro This wrong was a precious boon to the me really desire and have been fomenting a revo in the Northwest. The organ of this class city (the secoch *Times*) immediately notified Democratic party of its "duty." That duty claired to be that in all cases where the military officers of the government interfere their rights, they were not to resort to la appeal to the courts, but were to shoot the or ke "dogs." If they did this, the support an in money and men of the entre Democracy ib rally promised. A (secret) meeting of desperate men from all parts of the State wa

ider upon a common reasure of action.

The deluded men as Charleston followed to vice given them from this city, to shoot do officers like dogs, but when they looked Democrats who ware to rally to their su they looked in vain. Democrats have too le lied on the law and the courts for protectividication of their right to resort to arms lence to redress even a wrong. The blood men who have fallen on both sides at Chur will rest forever a van the scale of the corre rest forever n son the souls of the corru infamous men who wiged them to vinded speech by the must her of public or private ine als. Let the people hold to a just responthe wretches who have incited and roaded or deluded men to this bloody affair at Char and let the people of all parties rememb Democrats have, by their actions, given a g reluke and a direct lie to the men who comised that in ease there learned resista the Government and its officers, the Demo party would rally, arms in hand, to shoot doe officers like dogs? Find out the men who this advice and these promises to the people upon these men let the moral responsibility for bloodshed and the lives lost at Charleston re-

THE SOI THERN FREE LABOR SYSTEM. - Nei the inclination of many of the freed new "slosh around" for a living, nor the scodi soon around for a living, nor the scoding of their mistaken friends about Gen Bank's despot-ism, have yet induced him to aliandon his system of paid labor. On the contrary he is having his order on the subject rigorously executed. Adju-tant General Reynolds issued a supplementary order on the subject on the 24th of March as fol-

employed, or who have no visible means of su port, will be taken in charge by Col. G. H Hank No. 138 Julia street. That no private servant may be interfered with in executing this order, parties who employ colored people, will give to each a certifinate of employment, which tertificate will exhibit the name and residence of the employment. parties who employ colored people wil give to each a certificate of employment, which certificate will exhibit the name and residence of the employbe promptly reliefact to Col. Hanks

the government to copy it in the management of the contrabands on the upper Mississippi, and Gen. Thomas has issued an order for the leading and working of plantations in the military distr of Mississippi, taking as a basis, "for the sake uniformity," the rules adopted by Gen. Banks department of the Gulf, "with such modification as the experience of the past year has dictat They provide for the just treatment of the groes, for comfortable rations, shelter and clot! groes, for comfortable rations, shelter and cloth and for wages smounting to ten dollars a me for an able-bodied man, and less rates for old a women and children. Under this system t will of course be cases of injustice and fraud,

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.—The result of ction in Maryland is a most gratifying ev of the progress of anti-slavery sentiment State which, at the commencement of the was one of the most intensely pro-in the Union, and, we may add, as disloyal as any of the So ates except South Carolina. The firing Massachusetts troops passing through Balti the burning of bridges and the tearing up o roads to prevent Northern troops from go the relief of Washington; the treasonable a Marshal Kane, Ross Winans, and other le Baltimorians; the attempt of the Maryland lature to take the State out of the Union, as raising of troops to assist in establishing the S willing and anxious to cast their lot with the

counts as soon as possible. J. R. DIRBORROY apr. 15, 1864-c.

Union State Convention.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania comprising the National Union Party will meet in State Convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at HAlt-THURSDAY, April 28, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same represen-tation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective County Committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union party to be held at Baltimore on the seventh of June, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left—where it properly belongs—to the people assembled in their County Conventions; but the different County Com-County Conventions; but the different County Committees are carnestly requested to adopt such nearures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the

people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyel men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the ballet.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman

WAYNE McVEAGH, GEOAW. HAMERSLY, Secretaries, W. 56 Hays. apr. 1,1864—c.

WASTE OF MONEY AND PAPER. -- We learn by dispatch from Washington that a new edition of Gen. GRORGE B. McCLELLAN'S Military Memories is to he published by Government, including all the dispatches from him which he omitted in Is report. The omitted dispatches, lying on ecceirary Stanton's table, we are told, "make a lie a frot and a half high." If we know the uight and breadth as well as the height of this we might express a more intelligent opinion as one, we inject express a more intentigent opinion as to the advisability of printing it in the present condition of the finances. But, as it is said that the publication is to be made for the "sake of history," we think it had better be deferred till the historical age. It is now the age of action.

N. Y. Times.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE. - We have a few details of the destruction, by a squall of the great rebel ram at Mobile, of which we have so often heard during the last two years. It is said that she was an extremely powerful concern, her iron plating being six inches in thickness, and her armament consisting of six 100-pounder rifled Parrot guns, while her submarine horn or spear was of immense size and sharpness. This casuality adds another to the long list of defunct and unfortunate rebel rams, with whose horns JEFF DAVIS hoped to split the Union.

THE SAME OLD LION.—While Gen. McClellan was at Washington be had said to the President, in arguing for the penjasula route, "The roads are passable at all seasons of the year." Now, before Yorktown he says the "rains have made the roads almost impassable. * * ammunition and for age could not be brought up at all." At Washington he had described this country as much more favorable for offensive operations than the note favorable for offensive operations than that a front of Washington, much more cleared land. the woods less dense, the soil more sandy." From the woods less dense, the soil more sandy." From the north the enemy have unassailable "intrench-ed positions at Manassas." From the east he be-holds a line in front. "one of the strongest ever opposed to an inrading force in any country."— No general of whom we ever read has had such power to hold all obstacles in his immediate front. The difficulties at Yorktown were unquestionably great. But they were, as the president raid, only the "old ones shifted." Besides it is the custom in war, we suppose, to throw difficulties in the way of an invading army. And a test of a skilful generalis that he suppose to the same of a skilful generalis that he suppose to the same of a skilful generalis that he suppose the same of a skilful generalis that he suppose the same of a skilful generalis that he suppose the same of a skilful generalis that he suppose the same of a skilful generalis that he suppose the same of a skilful generalis that he suppose the same of a skilful generalis that he suppose the same of a skilful generalism. al is that he surmounts them .- Springfield Mass.

DIED.

March 4th EMMA L. AGNEW, aged 18 months, 8 veeks, and 5 days. March 8th, Hugh K. Agnaw, aged 3 years, 2

nonths and 8 days. March 11th, FRANK H. AGNEW, aged4 years, 11 nonths, 11 days. Children of W. K. and A. E. Ag-

"I take these little lambs, said Christ; And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in Ma. In Me forever blest."

His words the happy parents hear, And shout, with joys devine,-O Savjour, all we have and are Shall be forever thine

will exhibit the name and residence of the employer. Citizens having colored people in their display, who are superfluous or insubordinate, will be promptly relieved of them by reporting the fact to Col. Hank to C to to Col. Hanks.

The success of Gen. Banks' system has indued the government to copy it in the management of the contrabands on the upper Mississippi, and ice. Thomas has issued an order for the leaving and working of plantations in the military district.

a Newspaper Office.

Phan or Fascy Types, Music of unparalleled beam ty, cast in this Foundry only, Scripts, Flowers, Bordels, Cuts, Brass of Metal Rules, Labour-Savine Rules and Labour-Savine Furniture, Brass Braces, Brass Circles and Ovals, &c.

PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and all sorts of Printremarks or all Descriptions, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us.) will be furnished at Manufacturers' Prices. Printing Inc., of all varieties and colours, Varnishes, Bronzes, &c. We are agents for the links, &c., of the most celebrated American and English Manufacturers, which we will sell at the low-

and English Manufacturers, which we want certain states terms.

The wood Cuts, Jobs, &c. Type used in stereotyping for sale at reduced prices. Wood Cuts designed and engraved in the finest style of art. Our "Specimen Book" (the first of its class in the country, and original in its conception and getting up) will be sent to printers wishing to make once the country. The word of the country was the conception and getting up will be sent to printers wishing to make once the country. The word of the country and original in its conception and getting up) will be sent to printers wishing to make once the country. The word of the country and original in its conception and getting up will be sent to printers wishing to make of its close to be sent by mail. Courteeus attention, quick despatch, and terms as liberal as those of any respectable house.

1. Jourson & Co. apr. 15, 1864—c. 606 Sansom St. Philadelphia

COSTAR'S

For Rais, Mice, Roaghes, Ants, Bed Burs, Moths in Fors, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c. Put up in 25 cent and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flacks, \$3.00 and \$5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.,

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die." 33 Sold wholesale in all large cities.
34 Sold by all fruggists and Retailers everywhere.
35 11 Beware 11 of all worthless imitations.
35 See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bot-

ee that "Costar's" name is e, and Flask, before you buy. HENRY COSTAR. me Address
Re-Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
Re-Sold by all wholesale and reted Druggists in Bedford, Pa. mar. 4, 1864—8 mo.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

[Continued from Fourth Page.] John N. Lanes' heirs " . " & Co. et er 400 26 41

William Buna William Lane