Notice.

We shall continue to furnish THE INQUIRER for \$1.50, a year in advance, untilthe first week of May next; after that time the terms will be \$1.75, in ad-

vance.
This small increase is necessary to meet the large advance in the cost of printing material of every description. The Inquige is now considerably larger than it has been sandwill require a good deal, more work and expense to print it

Editorials on the State Convention, "Democratic? meeting Monday evening, and the impending battle, are this week omitted, because of unusual delay in putting them in type in season to issue our paper Friday morning, If they don't become too "stale, flat and unprofitable," they will appear next week, cause for the omission of original matter will not

pen Col. Francis Jordan, from Washington, paid us a visit last Tuesday. He gives an encouraging representation of affairs at the National Capital and in the army.

Letter From President Lincoln.

His Policy on the Slavery Question. The Franksfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth publish es a correspondence betweeo Governor Bramlette and Colonel Hodges, who accompanied the Governor to Washington, with the following letter addressed to Colonel Hodges by Mr. Lincoln:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, April 4. " A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky .:

" My Dear Sir: You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Gavernor, Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was aboutes follows;

'It am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me ar unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would, te the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States. I could not take the office, without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power and break, the oath in using the power. I understand, too, that in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgement on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways. Andil averthat, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgement and feeling on slavery.

"I did understrad, however, that my outh, to preserve the constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of praserving, by every indispensible means, that government, that nation, of which that constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation, and yet preserve the con-

" By general law, life and limb must be protected yet often a limb must be amoutated to save a, life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the constitution, if to save slavery, or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country and constitution, altogether. When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indis-Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When still later, pensible necessity had come

"When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the border states to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable accessity for military emangipation and arming the blacks would come unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was in my best judgement, driven to the alternative of notice that he would call it up at an early day. no loss by it, anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, scamen, and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no cavilling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure,

"And now, let any Union man who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the reballion by force of arms, and in the next that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

"I add a word which was not in the verbal conver sation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me Now at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man devised was accepted, shall not be entitled to hold or exor expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North,

It seems to be pretty well settled that the letters produced in the House of Representatives some days since by Gen. Garfield, purporting to have been written by J. S. DAVIS and D. R. ECKLES, of Indiana, were actual forgeries. The Indianapolis Sentinel states that they were written at the desk in the office of a hotel in that city, and that they were fabricated for the spy RANKIN in the hopes that they might protect him in case he fell into rebel hands. The last time RANKIN'S friends

CONGRESS.

Tursday, Agril. 26. Senate.—Mr. Hale introduced a bill providing that no officer shall be retired under the age of sixty-two, and whose name shall not have been borne upon the Navy Register forty-five years after he had arrived at the age of sixteen. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution appropriating \$25,000,000 for arming, equipping, clothing, &c., volunteers that may be received for any time not less than one hundred days. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Wilson also submitted a bill to increase the number of cadets in the Military Academy, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The House bill to establish a money order system was passed. Also, the bill permitting communications to be rebill to establish a money order system was passed. Also, the bill permitting communications to be received by the heads of executive departments and chiefs of bureaus, who are entitled to the franking privilege, without the indeprement "official business." The House bills to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United Statrs bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, was taken up. Several amendments were, made, but without concluding, the Senate Indianated.

Proceedings in Court and other original matter arangt given this week for the same reason. We think such the Whole. At the evening session the Segate the Whole. At the evening session the Senate bill donating land claims in Oregon and Washing-ton territory was passed.—A bill granting lands to Michigan for the construction of a wagon road To Michigan for the construction of a wagon, road for military and postal purposes was also passed. Also, a bill granting land to Wisconsin for the construction of a military road to Lake Superior. Similar bills were passed in reference to Iowa and and useful citizen, as he has subscribed for the Bedinford Isquirer and paid in advance for one year.

WEDNESDAY, April. 27. SENATE ... The House bill for the prevention and punishment of frauds in relation to the name of vessels was passed. Also, the House bill to of vessels was passed. Also, the House bill to regulate the measurement of tonnage of ships and vessels of the United States. Also, the House bill to provide for the collection of hospital dues on vessels of the United States sold or transferred in foreign ports. The bill to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of State bonds, &c. was considered at length, and several amendment were offered. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Monday next. After an Ex ecutive session, adjourned

Hause.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, and throughout both the day and evening session was engaged in the consideration of the Internal Tax bill. The Committee on Military Afiairs reported a joint resolution appropriating twenty millions of dollars to pay for arming, equipping, clothing and the subsistance, transportation and new of western volunteers. tation and pay of western volunteers, for a term of service not less than one hundred days, which was admitted by almost unanimous consent and

THURSDAY, April. 28. SENATE.—The Committee on Commerce reported adversely upon the memorial asking for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. The bill to provide for granting honorable discharges to coal heaves and fire-men of the navy, was passed. Also, a bill for the relief of the cierks at the Kittery and Philadelphia Navy-yard. Also, the House joint resolution, for the classification of the clerks and paymasters of the navy and graduate. the clerks and paymasters of the navy and graduating their pay. The Committee on Finance reported, with amendments, the House joint resolution to increase for sixty days the present duties on foreign imports 50 per centum, excepting those from printing paper. After some discussion the amendments decreasing the tariff to 334 per cent, on the presant duty, and excepting goods in bond

on the present duty, and excepting goods in bond and transitu, were adopted in committee, but were rejected by the Senate. The original resolution was then adopted. Adjourned.

House.—The House in Committee of the Whole, again considered the Internal Revenue bill, and several amendments were adopted. A communication was received from the President relativistic to the office of the President Team. tive to the sufferings of the people of East Tennessee, and enclosing an address from the residence of that section. Also a communication relative to the military commission held by Genrral Blair.— The House then resumed the consideration of the Tax bill. Seme of the amendments of the Committee were rejected, but the larger portion of them were adopted. The bill was passed finally, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April. 29.
SENATE.—Mr. Ramsay introduced a bill for the benefit and better management of the Indians, by which the President is authorized to locate them and constitution, altogether. When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, General I I win McDowell was President a authorized to locate them upon new, reservations. Mr. Henderson offered a joint resolution to provide for the printing of the report of the Committee of which Maj. Gen. I I win McDowell was President, to examine into cotton speculations and frauds on the part of offi-cers in the West. Adopted. Mr. Nesmith call-ed up the Senate bill to establish branch mints at Carson City, Nevada, and Dalles City, Oregon.— General Hunter attempted, military emancipation, I An amendment striking out Carson City was again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indisrency bill came up in order, the question being on the Finance Committee's augustment to the 41st section as proposed to be angended by Mr. Pome-roy, by the insertion of a provision, exempting from State taxation that portion of the capital invested in or based on United States band, Rejected, 11 to

Adjourned House.-Mr. Schenck reported the Senate bill to legalize and increase the pay of soldiers, giving either surrendering the Union, and, with it, the constitution, or of laying strong hands upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it, in our foreign relations, processing the Union, and, with it, the constitution, or of laying strong hands upon the colored to Mr. Higby, the chairman of the Select Committee on Mr. Blair's case, hoped the discussion would now come to an end. The report and evidence were ordered to be printed. The House took up the bill relative to providing a republic an form of Government for States subverted or overthrown loss by it, in our foreign relations; none in our home by the Rebellian. Mr. Schofield made a speech popular sentiments; none in our white military force showing that Slavery has been an element of dissnowing that Sievery has been an element of dis-cord in our republican system, has produced the present contingency of affairs, and ought therefore to be removed. Mr. Stevens offered a substitute for the bill declaring that the Confederate States, by waging an unjust war, have no rigt to claim ex emption from the extreme rigors and rights of war. That none of the States which have seceded with the consent of a majority of their citizens can be tolerated, and confedered as within the Union, so as to be allowed a representation in Congress, or take part in the political Government. That they cannot participate in our amendments to the constitution, and, when amendments thereto are proposed, they can be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the non-Seceding States. Whenever the Federal forces conquer the Seceding States, they shall be regarded as seperate Territories, and be represented in the House of Representatives ne as other Territories

SATURDAY, April. 30. SENATE. -Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution which was referred to the Military Committee that any officer whose resignation of a commission ercise command untill again appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate. Mr. SUNNER introduced a bill providing for a Board of Ex of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South. shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein newcause to attest, and revere the justice and goodness of God.

"Yours truly,

A. Lincoln,"

A. Lincoln," ent of the Finance Committee to the Tax Bill

banks was passed. In the House a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of nine, to investigate the charges made by Mr. BLAIR against Secretary Chase, and all allegations affecting the integrity of the Treasury Department. Messrs. Garfield, Wilson, Brooks, Davis, Stuart, Fenton, Gaifield, Wilson, Brooks, Davis, Stuare, Principle Dawson, Jenckes and Steele were announced as the Committee. The Senate amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill making the pay and a colored soldiers equal to those of emolument of colored soldiers equal to those of white, to take effect from January 1, 1864, was

tion bill, with amendments, rency bill was then indorced. The Nationaur-The bill relay to the acceptance of the inditia, of the northwern States for one hundred days, was debated at ciderable length, but upon a vote being tak no quorum was presented, and the Senate adjra-

ed.

House.—The resolution of in quiry relat to the amount of debt, incurred by the seyeral Ses, to aid in suppressing the rebellion was refain to the committee on military affairs. The resolution offered by Mr. Harding in December last, during that the Union is not dissolved, and at when the wholl his part of the property of the pr ing that the Union is not dissolved, and at when the rebellion in any State shall be put on, such State shall be restored to all its rights as laid on the table. Resolutions of the New Ik Legislature matructing the Senators to suprt an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting very were presented. The Secretacy of the New Year years were presented. The Secretacy of the New Year years were presented. The Secretacy of the New Year years were presented to furnish all the formation he has concerning the construction one rebel ram which attacked our fleet of Plymon. The President communicated the orders, &c., practed with the assignment of Gen. Beairto a mand. The bill appropriating over \$1,0000. nected with the assignment of Gen. Biairto a amand. The bill appropriating over \$1,00000 to indemnify the citizens of Minnesota for less sustained by Indian depredations was pass; also, the Senate bill appropriating \$23,000 to able refugee Indians from Kansas to return to trhomes. A number of bills relating to Indian were passed. At the evening session the light appropriating republican governments to the refuaranteeing republican governments to the reli ous States was debated.

THE LATEST NEW

Washington, May 1.—The information fm the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, that the troops that went to Madison Cet House on Thursday burned the town to ashes. It is not known, whether this was done by orderer

General Burnside visited General Meade Description of the control of the co

Beauregard Reinforcing Lee. WASHINGTON, May 1 .- A dispatch was red

ed to-day by the government, from Fortress Monn stating that the rear of Beauregard's army pass through Petersburg yesterday morning. His for is estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000 men.

centre. One division of Longstreet's corps, accor so eminently deserve.

ding to deserves, is at Hanover Junction, in reserve. On the same authority, Lee's strength is stated to be appeared of 100,000 mea.

Central Banks Retreated to Alexandria-survivous of the minorities in the Senate and

24th, stating that Banks' army has fallen back to a determination to recognize in the defenders of the Alexandria without fighting. The gunboat fleet is Union, leitzens deserving the lighest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature, during the session about to close, our frank

Gen. Steele has opened communication with

Gen. Banks. Washington Evacuated. BALTIMORE. May 2. - Little Washington, N. C. was evacuated by the Federal forces last Thursday,

he troops being wanted elsewhere. The flag of truce steamer arrived at Fortress Mon oe last night with four hundred of our exchanged down by her for the press.

FROM EUROPE. The Archduke Maximilian left Miramar on the 14th for Rome, where he expected to arrive on the 20th. On the following day, he intend-ed to embark for Mexico. A convention between Louis Napoleon and Maximilain has been concluded, which provided for the reduction of the French army pation to 25,000.

Garibaldi continued to receive the most brilliant o-vation in London. At a banquet given in his honor by the Duchess of Sutherland, only two foreign Emssadors-those of the United States and Turkey rere present.

The London Conference on the Schleswig-Holstier

nestion was to be opened on April 20.

The privateer Florida has been refused admittan to a Portugese port, but was well received in a Span-ish port. The English Government still retains pos-session of the guuboat Alexandria, but was ready to deliver her up to the owners on application.

A GOOD MOVE OF THE LADIES. The New York Times says that a movement is on foot among the ladies of New York City to diminish somewhat the drain of gold from the country, by agreeing among themselves not to use any of the expensive fabrics imported from abroad, which enter so largely just now into the consumption of the country. They pro pose to confine themselves, so far as possible, to the use of home fabrics, while the war lasts. Such a ovement among the ladies, if it becomes at all genral, will do good in many ways. It will relieve their hasbands from paying a good many very heavy bills. It will thus keep gold, not only within the country. but within their private purses. And it will tend to build up and encourage the manufacture here at ome, of a great many articles which are now imported. Few persons probably are aware of the extent to which the manufacture of a great many things supposed to come exclusively from abroad, is already carried on here at home, This can and will be very much enlarged by such action as the ladies propos to take. We are told that already a great many the silk fabrics sold here as of foreign importation are actually made in Connecticut, and so far as to quality is concerned, notody could tell the differ-

Up to the present time the movement referred to ha een only a matter of conversation; but we presum ome public demonstration will take place in regard o it before long.

AN ATHEIST CONFOUNDED .- A clergyman was onc travelling an board of a western steamboat, when among the passengers was a man who took great pains to make hown that he was opposed to religion, de-nouncing Christ as an imposter, and all forms of re-ligion as delusions. He was a man of ability and eduligion as deligions. He was a man of ability and edu-cation, and a great wit, and his remarks seemed to have quite an influence on his hearers. The clergy-man refrained from saying anything for a time, but fi-nally determined to silence him. Asking the sceptic if he believed in the immortality of the soul, he re-ceived as an answer. 'No, I have none.' 'Do you be-lieve in the existence of God?' 'No.' 'Then, sir,' replied the clergyman, 'I have heard of you before. 'Heard of me?' 'Yes, and read about you.' 'Read about me! I was not aware that I was published Pray where?' 'In the Psalms of David, sir where i reads, 'The fool hath said in his heart, there is no quarters, and they now suppose him to be dead,

SENATE.—The bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, was passed. The Internal Revenue bill was received from the House, and was referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, the Army Appropriation of the passengers would tease him by slyly observing "I have heard of you before." God." At this unlooked for turn in the argumen

Resolutions of the Union State Convention. Resolved, That the vindication of the national

Resolved, That the vindication of the national honor, and the enforcement of the national authority, against the aggressions of a desperate and wicked conspiracy, are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of those who represent the government. Until that authority, which is the supreme law of the land, is recognized in all its borders, there cannot and dare not be any terms of peace offered to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the national authority, war must be waged while there is an arm left to strike a blow, and a dollar in the national treasury to subsist a soldier.

arm left to strike a blow, and a dollar in the national treasury to subsist a soldier.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the national Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of rebellion, the junishment of traitors at home and abroad; a policy which, if carried out, will end in the speedy triumph of our arms, and the security and permanency of the government.

umph of our arms, and the security and permanency of the government.

Resolved, That we regard the renomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders' rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, it him preeminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation until its authority is recognized, received and respected in all the ity is recognized, received and respected in all the States of the American Union.

Resolved, That in response to the sentiment of Resolved, That in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania, and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby tendered to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His manly defence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence to its credit, and his vigilant care of its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, and demands a people's highest admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow-citizens, to the national defence, is in keeping with the character of loyalty ever borne by the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battel fought for the Union, while no commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the government than the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. Curtin have enabled this State to extend to the national government.

Nothing of especial note has transpired at the front to-day. Pickets of both armies extend and down the Rappahannock and Rapidan.

considerable rebel force is reported to be at Fredt wicked conspiracy, that we will ever hold in gratericksburg, at work throwing up more earthworks of the heights. The rebels are also reported to be already perished in the fight for the Union, and with-drawing from the vicinity of Madison Court to their hones, the honor which their valor has house, and consentrating in front of our left an fairly won, and the peaceful rest which their labors

General Banks Retreated to AlexandriaCommunication Opened Between Banks and
Steele.

Cuicago May 2.—The Tribune publishes a tele
gram from the mouth of the Red river, dated April
was controlled alike by a regard for economy and
was controlled alike by a regard for economy and
was controlled alike by a regard for economy and
was controlled alike by a regard for economy and
was controlled alike by a regard for economy and

low the falls. The Red river is low and still falture, during the session about to close, our training. The Ouachita and Tensas rivers are filling approval.

In approval.

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant, men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in reading the official dispatches in which Gen. Banks claims a victory.

The guerillas are becoming more troublesome on the eastern bank of the Mississippi.

Gen. Steele has opened communication with

QUOTAS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

Headquarters Provost Marshal, Sixteenth District. Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, April 27, 1864.

THE Quotas of the respective sub-districts of Bedford Gunty of the Seven Hundred Thousand men called for the President, together with the credits in each case in the proceeds of the late draft, and all re-enlisting vecroe last night with four hundred of our exchanged eans and now recruits mustered into service up to the prisoners. No papers were allowed to be trought the inst., as shown by the several Exhibits furnished the office, are as follows:

	Pl o	efu
Localities.	credited.	efurnished
Bedford Berough46	50	-
Bedford Township82	23	59
Bedford Township	6	70
Colorain to 49	16	33
Snake Spring tp27	7	20
Snake Spring tp	14	36
	14	26
Harrison tp29	8	21
Harrison tp. 29 Hopewell 36	12	24
Juniata47	7	40
Liberty	16	31
Londonderry30	6	24
Middle Woodherry 76	48	28
Monroe	19	37
Napier61	24	37
Schollsburg Borough10	2	8
Schollsburg Borough	11	43
South Woodberry00	40	20
St. Clair79	19	60
Union59	20	39
West Providence33	10	2:
Bloody Run Borough20	5	15
1067	377	694

Any sub-district not accredited with the full number of en whom it has paid local bounty, or desiring assign-ent of such re-enlisted veterans resident within its lim-s at the date of their entry into service as have not re-sivet local bounty but been accredited to Counties, or other sub-districts embracing two or more of the sub-dis-tricts into which the District has been divived, or to lo-calities less than a sub-district and unknown to the Board cauties less than a sub-district and unknown to the Board as parts of sub-districts, are requested to appear at once at these Headquarters, by Committees or other competent authority, and establish their claims, the Board of Enrollment having been authorized to adjust the same upon proper proof.

proper proof.

Original or Supplementary Muster-in-Rolls or properly certified copies of the same, certificates of the respective Mustering Officers, of officers detailed on the Recruiting Service for the Regular Army or Board of Enrollment, are the vidences that will be required to support any claim to additional credit.

Capt. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dist., Pa. may 6 '64.1t.

COSTAR'S

Fowls, Animals, &c.
Pat up in 25 cent and \$1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, \$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."

Sold wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

""!! Beware!!! of all worthless imitations.

Sole See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

tle, and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY COSTAR.

20 Principal Depot, 492 Broadway, New York.

Told by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar, 4. 1864—8 mo.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Storekeepers and all other persons ore hereby specially warned and cautioned against selling goods on my credit or in any way trusting on my account my wife or other members of my family, as I will not pay any debts which they may contract, having supplied them abundantly with the means of living.—d. CHARLES SMITH.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the account of thomss Oldham, one of the assignees of George Snyder of Union township, has been exhibited and filed on the Common Pleas of Bedford county, at the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be allowed by the Conrt on Tuesday the 2d day of May, next, unless cause be shown why it should not be allowed.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y. apr. 8, 1864-d.

List	of Retailers		
A List of Vende Merchandise in year 1863, as a Appraiser of Me	rs of Foreign and the county of Be- ppraised and class ercantile Taxes.	nd Doz dford, f sified t	or the
The state of the s	EDFORD BOROUGH.	CLASS.	Ta
	Store.		\$7 0
M & C Peimand	11	14	7 0
C & W Ostor	. 14	14	7.0
Mrs. V. B. Tate M. & G. Reimand G. & W. Oster A- B. Cramer		14	10 0
N Lyous & Sons	45	14	7 0
Peter A. Reed	San O	14	7 0
Miss. M. Fetterly	**	14	7 0
A. B. Cramer N. Lyous & Sons Peter A. Red Miss, M. Fetterly S. & W. Shuck	16	14	7 0
	A BILLY CONTRACTOR	14	10
Robert Fyan	Store	14	7 0
Robert Fyan J. M. Shoemaker		. 14	7 0
		14 14	7 0
Isaac Leppel		14	7 (
Brs. Stewart Lesåc Leppel Wm. Hartley Geo. Elymyer & So Dr. B. F. Harry H. C. Reamer A. L. Defibaugh G James B. Faguhar John Alsip Ærd So E. M. E. Lessen	Ha, Lagre	14	7 (
Geo. Blymyer & So	n The same	14	7 (
Dr. B. F. Harry	Dinks	14	7 (
A I Definer	-c and aron	erv 14	7 (
Lower P"Fashing	oniection	74	7 (
John Alsto food Co	Store	14	7 (
E. M. Fisher	" "	14	7:1
John G. Minich	Esting House		10.0
John G. Minnich Jacob Bollinger	Confection		31
Road & Schell	Kankers		10,
Mrs. E. V. Mowry	11. Spire	44	176
Mrs. E. V. Mowry David Brode Joshua Shoemaker	Eatin House		10,0
Joshua Shoemaker	Ten pins		7 5
Wm. McMullin & C	lo Store	14	7.0
Joshua Shoemaker Wm. McMullin & (Miss. Urilla Smith			1.00
Rupp Shannon & Co	Bankers		
Be	dford Township		
Josiah Ritchey	Distillery		15 0
Bedford M Springs	Ten Pins		7 51
** ** **	Billiards		7 50
William Wolf	Confection		\$ 00
Bro	oadtop Township.		
Eichelbeiger & Co	Store	14	7 00
John Foster	Eating House		10 00
	Ten Pin alley		7 50
Given & Maguire	Store	14	7 00
Johns & Co	σ.		7 00
D. Dunn & Lawren	ce Store	14	7 0
Vandevander & Ba	Ker "	14	7 0
Richard Landgdon	Confectionary		5 0
Alfred Evans R. N. Higdon	Confectionary		-
John Dell	Liquors		25 0
Sour Den			
	Hopewell.		- 0
Jacob Steel	Store Valler	14	7 0
	mberland Valley		
Daniel Anderson		14	7 0
Henry Miller	Distillely		15 0
	Colerain	The London	3
A. C. James	Store	14	7 0
Jacob Reed & Co.		14	7 0

Valentine B. Wertz Store Geo. R. Bailey Juniata Township Store Lewis N. Fyan' William Kyser Hillegas & Go Joseph Holler

Napier. G. W. Blackburn, Samuel Heffner Eli Blackburn & Co. Middle Woodberrw Daniel Stover Store Store Geo. R. Barndollav A. L. Bechhoefer J. W. Ricketson South Woodberry

Store East Providence. Store

Jacob Felton D. A. T. Black John Nycum & Sons John Lauderbaugh Bloody Run Borough J. M. Barndollar & Son Store J. B. Williams Wm. States & Co. Thomas Ritchey

Baughman & Co. Drugs Eating House, Mrs- J. A. Mann Store West Providence. Ten Pins Joseph Stoner

W. Barndollar & Co. Store Hugh Wilson Store George Himes Suake Spring. William Lysinger Liberty Township David Cypher Store Catharine Hockler & Son Store

B. Elliott Londonderry. Jacob Evans Store David Evans James R. O'Neil Daniel Fletcher Asa M. Williams Schellsburg Borough

John Smith Hardware John S. Schell Black & Border Jac. W. Miller & Robison Store Duncan McVicker John E. Colvin E. Berkstresser & Son St. Clair Township. Mrs. Charlotte Sleek Eating House,

Mrs. Rachel Naugle Anthony Zimmers John Hughes I Distillery G. D. Trout Store on Hershman Miss A. C. Smith Nathan Wright G, B. Amick Josiah Blackburn Horn & Brother

Distillery, Enos Coyle Notice is hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 7th day of May, 1864.

A. J. SANSOM, Mercantile Appraiser.

apr. 1, 1864-f-JOHNSON & CO. S TYPE AND STE-REOTYPE FOUNDRY.—Established by Binny & Ronaldson in 1795, on the base of Sowers's Germanown Foundry of 1739.

STRECTYPING OF ELECTROTYPING of Books, Music, Wood Cuts, Jobs, &c. Type used in stereotyping for sale at reduced prices. Wood Cuts designed and engraved in the filtest 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 by printers wishing to make orders, who will direct how it may be transmitted to them. It is too large to be sent by mail. Courteous attention, quick despatch, and terms as liberal as those of any respectable house.

1. Johnson & Co. apr, 15. 1864—e. 606 Sanson St. Philadelphia.

Bloody Run, May I, 1864.

having unsettled accounts are respectfully asked to call and settle without delay, and those owing over six months are asked to pay their accounts or give notes.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,

J. J. BARNDOLLAR,

W. P. Barndollar, trading under the name of J. M. Barndollar & Son. They will always have a complete stock of goods to suit the trade, and they solicit the patronage of prompt paying customers.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON.

Bloody Run, May I, 1864.

Bloody Run, May I, 1864.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR. SANITARY COMMISSION.

CFFICE OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR, INCOMES & REVENUES,
'NO. 118 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PRILADELPHIA,
The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," in-The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," in vite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the object of the Fair. The most equable plan for accordants, ing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a single day's labor from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingty, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and are will be a work of great labor, but if attained, will be productive of immese results.

a work of great tanor, but it attained to prove the commerce results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of pasriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the fellowing duty, to

The Committee is charged with the fellowing duty, to wit:

First.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreham, operative and employee; president, cashier; toller and elerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, rail-soad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron-works, oil-works, mill, mine and public of nice; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioner and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; 'rom every government offier, contractor and employee; are not every government offier, contractor and employee, and producer; from every manutas manker, millimer and focusio operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way carning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Secors.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revune," from all the great employing establisaments, irms, referations; companies, railroads and works.

"In the committee of the work in the learned or other professions. Much o, this work routs be performed by the personal influence at. 'doors of 'addes and gentlemen associated, or to be associated, and the committee in carrying out this plan.

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1 HONORARY MEMBERS!

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Penna.
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey,
His Excellency, Wm. Cannon, Governor of Delaware.
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Judga Carpenter, New Jersey.
Hon. Judga Harrington, Delaware.
Major-Generat Geo. G. Meade, Army of the Potomae.

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1 A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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15 It resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

14 7 00

15 There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as 14 7 00 | follows:

follows:
 "Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the suthority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
John P. Penny, Speaker of the Sen

15 00 Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

"I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true
and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of
[L. S.] the General Assembly; entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.
In TENTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and
caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the
day and year above written.

EL SLIFFE.

de Rohaldson in 1795, on the base of Sowers's Germantown Foundry of 1739.

Our long practice and experience enable us to offer the largest variety of Printing office, to be found in any establishment in the United States, and of a quality, too, which is debuned to be unrivalled. The composition of the metal used it calculated to afford the greatest durability; while the scrayullous care exercised in the fitting up and finishing of the Type is such as to insure accuracy and squareness of body, &c. Our facilities are extensive enough to enable us to fill orders of any amount. Estimates given in detail (with the cost) of all the materials required for a Newspaper Office.

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PRESSED OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us.) will be furnished at Manufacturers' Prices. Printing Ink, of all varieties and colours, Varnishes, Bronzes, &c. We are agents for the Inks, &c., of the most celebrated American and English Manufacturers, which we will sell at the lowest terms.

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Secretary of the Commonwealth of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth in the General Assembly of the Constitution, and the act, entitled the tension of the Constitution, and the act, entitled the tension of the Constitution, and the act, entitled the tension of the Constitution, and the act, entitled the tension of the Constitution, and the act, entitled the tension of the Constitution, and the tension of the tension of the Constitution, and the act, entitled the tension of the Constitution, and the act, entitled the tension of the Constitution, and the tension of the tension of the Constitution, and the tension of the tension of the Constitution, and the tension of the tension of the Constitution, and the ten

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