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The Bedford Inquirer

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Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines, Estrays \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents on avaraged the state of the s notices \$1.00 i under to lines, gstrays \$1.23, i but on, head is advertised, 25 cents on overy additional head.
One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of min ion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedlly collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office. April 1, 1864-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his ears in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mann & Spang.

J. R. DURBORROW.

south of the Mengel House April 1, 1864.—tf.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care, collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all tinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa. April 1, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL & 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 April 1, 1864-tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all husiness pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing enrefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other acounts. April 1, 1864—1f.

JNO. MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864 .- ef,

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Josephs on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers. the Banking House of Reed & Schell. apr. 15, 1864-10 m

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. YOLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, tra acted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittan promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP. O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT. apr. 15, 1864-tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER, DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will earefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.— Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. Call and sec vectories of work. All operations warranted.
Woodbury, & pril 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY.

Respectfully unders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, he the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus. April 1, 1864-tf.

C. N. HICKOK DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.

BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his refessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vi-

DANIEL BORDER.

professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vi-einity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, on door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, & HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF ant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble es. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on apr. 8, 1864—zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE. THESE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa. THIS MOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He sparse no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor taim with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attanded by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—12.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR. West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Motel.— The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommedate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 29th; 1864,-ft.

Select Vortry.

WORDS ..

BY J. G. HOLLAND.

The robin repeats his two beautiful words, The meadow-lark whistles his one refrain; And steadily, over and over again, The same song swells from a hundred birds,

Thrasher and woodpecker, cuckoo and wren, Each sings its word, or its phrase, and then It has nothing further to sing or say.

Into that word, or that sweet little phrase, All there may be of its life must crowd; And low and liquid, or hoarse and loud, It breathes its burden of joy and praise.

A little child sits in his father's door, Chatting and singing with carcless tongue; A thousand musical words are sung, And he holds unuttered a thousand more.

Words measure power; and they measure thine; Greater art thou in thy childish years Than all the birds of a hundred spheres; They are brutes only, but thou art divine

Words measure destiny. Power to declare Infinite ranges of passion and thought Holds with the infinite only its lot,— Is af eternity only the heir.

Words measure life, and they measure its joy;
Thou hast more joy in thy childish years
Than the birds of a hundred tuneful spheres,
So—sing with the teautiful birds, my boy!

Springfield Mass. Republican,

SONGS FOR OUR BABY.

The little sparrows have their nest, God gives the pretty creatures rest; He watches o'er the smallest thing That nightly folds its weary wing. Sleep! baby, sleep!

The nodding lilies by the stream With folded petals sweetly dream;
The sleepy daisies in the grass
Are winking as the night winds pass.
Sleep! baby, sleep!

Now drop the fringed and dainty lid O'er "sweetest eyes" that o'er were hid, And leave your darling baby wiles, For angel whispers, dreamy smiles. Sleep! baby, sleep!

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

The 76th Penna. Volunteers in Battle-Caspalties in Company E.

IN CAMP NEAR PRITERSBURG, Va., MAY 12, 1864.

DEAR INQUIRER:

Having a few hours leisure time from the fatigues of the march, and entrenchments, I wish to use a small space in your columns for the general information of the friends of Company E, 76th P. V., of Bedford, as it is impossible for each to write to his own people; and also, as I shall hereafter do, to give you a list of the casualties in Co. E from the late battles we have fought in Virginia.

The 76th Regiment sailed from Port Royal on the 29th of April and landed at Gloucester Point, Va., on the 2d inst., where the 18th Corps and the whole of the 10th from South Carolina, had already been in rendezvous. We lay in camp there until the night of the 4th, when all was ready; surplus baggage all turned in, and sent to Norfolk for storage, taking

On the morning of the 7th Barton's Brigade of the 10th and the right division of the 18th Corps, advanced with but little opposition, until within a mile of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, when a Brigade of the enemy under Gen. Borden, who were guarding the road, engaged Gen. Burnham's brigade. and a severe action was kept up until Barton's brigade, on Burnham's right, pushed forward down from the heights and when within 200 yards of the R. R. emerged from the wood. The enemy turned upon our brigade and with two pieces of artillery from the high hills beyond, poured a most fearful fire upon us, as Burnham's brigade had halted on the neights to shell them. Yet with undaunted spirits our brigade pushed forward, after crossing a deep mill race, and amid deafening yells, planted regimen tal colors on the road, some fifteen minutes before the 48th and 115th N. Y., came up, and amid a most terrible fire from the infuriated "Rebs," we lay down our guns and taking hold of the "ties" we upturned the track for some 400 yards, while a Yank was up each post of the telegraph, cutting the wires, and thus we cut off their rear communications complete ly; while the roar of artillery told the excited enemy that the Yankees and Butler were only nine miles in rear of Richmond.

We had a severe musketry fight with them, after lestroying the road, and pushed them back, when we also fell back. Our whole loss is very slight. The 76th lost 7 killed, 59 wounded and 5 missing. Of Co. E none were killed. Corporal Levi Agnew was severely wounded in the left fore arm, breaking the Privates John Seader, severely in shoulder; C. Caldwell, foot; Johnson, shoulder; Semon, leg-

Preston Miller, leg; Peterman, thigh. Their friends can rest assured that they are wel red for, having been conveyed to City Point and sent on a steamer to Fortress Monroe, none having fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Yesterday our cavalry advanced to within seven miles of Petersburg and our forces, on the right, som four miles beyond the Rail Road and destroyed the road for some eight miles and hold their pos the centre having a severe fight at the road with Mc

We have a heavy force here, cavalry and artillery,

THE LAST GREAT HOAY.

The Presidnet's Proclamation Fraud.

Protest of the Editors of the "World" and "Journal of Commerce,"

To the Editor of the Herald :-

Will you oblige us by publishing in your columns the following statement of the proceedings of the Government this evening toward the World and the Journal of Commerce, regarding the publication in our morning's issue of the forged proclamation purporting to be signed by President Lincoln, appointing a day of fasting and prayer, and calling into military service 400,000 men.

The document question was written on their manifold paper, such as is used for all the despatches sent to several newspapers of our asso-

spatches sent to several newspapers of our asso ciation, and had every external appearance and mark to indentify it as a genuine despatch arriving in the regular course of business-

In the regular course of business.

It was delivered at our office late at night at the time of the receipt of our latest news, too late, of course, for editorial supervision, but, as it happened, not before our printing offices were closed. It was delivered at all, or nearly all of the newspaper offices, and published in a part of the morning editions of the Journal of Commerce and World, and, as we are informed, in a part of the editions of one or more of our contemporaries

editions of one or more of our contemporaries.
Early this morning the fact that the despatch had not been sent by the Agent of the Associated Press became known to us, and its fraudulent character was at once announced upon our bullatin boards, and a reward of five thousand dollars offered by us for the discovery of the forger. The Executive Committee of the Associated Press alao offered a similar reward of one thousand dollars, as the fraud had been attempted to be perpetrated upon all the journals committee. trated upon all the journals comprising our asso-

We took pains in the afternoon to apprise General Dix of the facts in the case, and gave him such information in regard to the circumstances eral Dix of the facts in the case, and gave him such information in regard to the circumstances of the forgery as might assist him in the discovery of its author. The Government was at once put in possession of the facts in the case. Nevertheless, this evening General Dix, acting under peremtory orders from the Government, placed eur officers under a strong military guard, and issued warrents for the arrest of the editors and proprietors of the World and Journal of Commerce, and their imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. A vessel was lying, under steam, at one of the wharves to convey us thither.

A vessel was lying, under steam, at one of the wharves to convey us thither.

Chancing to meet one of the officers of General Dix's staff, charged with the execution of this order, we proceeded in his company to the headquarters of the Department of the East, and were informed by General Dix that the order for our arrest had been suspended, but that the order for the suppression of the publication of the World and Journal of Commerce had not been rescinded, and that we could not be permitted to enter our offices, which continue under the charge of the military guard.

We protest against this proceedings. We protest against the assumption of our complicity with this shameless forgery, implied in the order for our arrest. We protest against the suppression of our journal for the misfortune of being deceived by a foagery not less ingenuous nor plausible than the forged report of the Confederate Secretary of War, which Secretary Seward makes the basis of diplomatic action.

PRIME, STONE, HALE, & HALLOCK.

Journal of Commerce.

We shington and of duty at the city of Washington, and you will continue so far aspossible to provide in every way for the comfort and efficiency of our yolunteers, the care of the sick and the wounded, for sending home the bodies of those who may die in the service, and to perform all other services that in your judgement may be proper and necessary for the benefit of the citizens of Pennsylvania now in the military service of the Government.

The act of Assembly to which I have referred authorizes me to appoint two clerks when deemed necessary to be employed in the agency. Of such necessary to be employed in the agency. Of such necessary to be employed in the agency. Of such necessary to be employed in the agency. Of such necessary to be employed in the agency.

The success of the important work thus entrusted you will depend mainly upon yourself, and I feel assured that you will conduct it in such manner as will give satisfaction to the people of the State, and fulfill all the expectations

PRIME, STONE, HALE, & HALLOCK. MANTON MARBLE, World. New York, may 18, 1864.

Military Occupation of the "World" and "Jour-nal of Commerce" Offices.

Pursuant, as was understood, to orders receive nothing in the field but shelter tents and the necessary amunition, &c., we embarked and sailed for City Point, on the James river, while a large force marched up the Peninsula to West Point and White Hard Station.

The office of the Journal of Commerce seized by a detachment of twelve men of the Reserve Corps, under command of Captain Candy, about nine o'clock last evening. Our reporter was informed that Mr. Hallock, one of the proprietors, was arrested at the office, and that officers were despatched to effect the arrest of Messrs. Prime and Stone, the other members of the firm. The office of the Journal was closed, and work was stopped in the composing-room, but the printing of the weekly was allowed to go on, as it does not

ontain the forged proclamation.

It is stated by the assistant foreman of the Journal that the copy of the bogus proclamation was handed into the office about 3½ o'clock yester morning, when only four men were in the com-posing-room. The copy was cut into slips without being read, and set up by the different hands, who thought they were doing a great thing in getting out so important a document. The editors of the out so important a document. The editors of the Journal, it is alleged, were all away, and knew nothing of the proclamation until they read it in the paper. It was also stated that the editors had prepared an article, which was set up for publication this morning, disavowing all complicity in the matter, and offering a reward of \$1000 for the discovery of the perpetrator of the forgery.

THE REWARDS OFFERED. The World offers \$500 for the discovery of the party or parties perpetrating the forgery.

The Journal of Commerce offers a reward of \$1000 for the same

The Associated Press publishes the following The Associated Press publishes the following: At an early hour on Wednesday morning a fraudulent Proclamation, signed by the President, was delivered in manuscript to each of the morning papers in this city. By direction of the Executive Committee of the Associated Press, and with the approval of the publishers of the Journal of Commerce, Tribune, Express, World, Times, Sun, and Herald, the Association will pay a reward of \$1000 for such evidence as may lead to the conviction of the author of the above-named fraudulent document.

D. H, CRAIG, General Agent N, Y. Associated Press. No. 145 Broadway, May 18, 1764.

Here are three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3500) offered. The messenger who delivered the copies at the different offices was doubtles or Fort Darling on the south side of James River and shelled the woods in front, but met no resistance.

We have secured our position by entrenching and slashing the timbers in front and can now operate from a protected base.

We have a heavy force have considered and all the shown as the timbers in front and can now operate from a protected base.

The above was received at the Times and the shown as the tool of traitors. Let him come out at once and give the names of his employers. He will gain honor and money.—Other rewards will doubtless be offered, and all the sesses will be used to discover the villanous perpetrator of this scandalous fraud.

The above was received at the Times and the shown as the tool of traitors. Let him come out at once and give the names of his employers. He will gain honor and money.—Other rewards will doubtless be offered, and all the sesses will be used to discover the villanous perpetrator of this scandalous fraud. unaware that he was the tool of traitors.

The above was received at the Times publication ffice about 3-30 A. M. The night clerk sent it

it was undobtedly a forgery, and would not be printed in the *Times*, the *News* also concluded to suppress it. As soon as the copy was recived in the *Times*' Editerial Rooms, information was sought as to the party who delivered it, but the only thing that could be ascertained was, that a boy had rushed in, thrown it on the counter, and

Early yesterday morning the World discovered its serious error, and bulletined a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the forger of the proclamation. It is also published, in an extra, a discialment of the proclamation of the proclamation of the proclamation. tion. It is also pub er and explanation.

Important Letter from Gov. Curtin Enlarging its Duties.

The Interests of the Soldiers in the Field to be Cared For at the Expense of the State.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, \

HARRISBURG, May 18, 1864. COLONEL:—Having commissioned you as colone, and Major Gillaland as lieutenant-colonel, I one, and Major Gillaland as lieutenant-colonel, I beg leave to call your attentien to the first section of the act of 4th of May 1864, enlarging the military agency at Washington: "That the agency heretofore established at Washington by the Governor be enlarged so that the agent and assistant agent shall have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel and lieutenant-colonel respectively, to be paid by the Adjutant-General, and that the duties of the said agency be enlarged so as to include the collection of pay, pensions and bounties due to Pennsylvania volunteers, without charge or expense to such volunteers—and such other duties as the Governor may form time to time direct."

In thus reorganizing and enlarging the powers of the agency heretofore established by me, the Legislature intended that all the pay, bounties, pensions and gratuities of the government should be collected for the December of the government should

Colonel Francis Jordan, Agent Pennsylvania Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZE THE MILITIA.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may, within a short time, call on Pennsylvania for Volunteer Militia for a brief term of service;

And whereas, the example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have gained an envisible distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their

of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased effort to sustain their country's flag, and terminate the rebellion:
Now, therefore, I. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my Proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form military orto such can of the President, to form mintary or-ganizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further re-quest that commanding officers of all military or-ganizations, which may be formed in compliance with this Proclamation, do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them

into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government. Such call, if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and

of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth. By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Female Friends.

From Cartoniana we take the following. It is a wonderful advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman, In a woman there is at once a subtle deli-cacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man, A woman, if she is really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend desires to be proud of you. At the same time, her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. By female friendships, I mean pure friendships—those in which there is no admixture of the passion of love except in the

married state.

A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves, and who loves him. If he have that, he need not seek elsewhere. But, supposing a man to be without such a helpmate, female friendships he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap even in its strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, such friendships where disparities of years or circumstances, put the idea of love out of the question. Middle hife has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older and those much younger

than ourselves. Explosion at Dupont's Powder Mills---Five

On Tuesday afternoon, the 17th inst., between two and three o'clock, as a number of men were engaged in repairing and laying down a track for a car in the press mill, at the powder works of E. I. Dupont, De Nemours & Co., near Wilmington, Del. an explosion took place.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECTETARY OF WAR. GEN. BUTLER'S OPERATIONS.

DEFEAT OF GEN. SIGEL.

JOHNSTON RETREATING BEFORE SHER-

WASHINGTON; May 17-9 P. M.

Major-General Cadwallader, Philadelphia, Dispatches from General Butler, just received, report the success of his expedition, under General Kautz, to cut the Danville road and destroy Dispatches from General Butler, just received, report the success of his expedition, under General Kautz, to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox. That, on Monday morning, the enemy in force, under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line, and forced it back in some confusion and with considerable loss; but, as soon as the fog lifted, Gen. Smith re-established his line, the enemy was driven back to his original line. At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on Gen. Butler's forces guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops having been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm. Gen. Butler retired leisurly within his own lines. That we hold the railroads between Petersburg and Richmond.—Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel, received last evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces THE PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY AT WASHINGTON

ent on the field.

Dispatches from Gen. Sigel, received last evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at New Market: that the enemy were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle-field and re-crossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery and about six hundred killed and wounded, and fifty taken priseners, but lyinging all his trains and all the word.

A dispatch from General Sherman reports his advance upon Johnston as progressing to his satisfaction. His supplies are abundant, and our animals are improving on the grass and grain fields, which affects are abundant, and our animals are improving on the grass and grain fields, which affects are also as a supplier of the same and the same and the same are also as a supplier of the same and the same are also as a supplier of the same which afford good pasture. E. M. STANTON,

JOHN BRIGHT ON ENGLISH JEALOUSY OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a dinner in London of Americans and Enlishmen interested in the Atlantic telegraph, John Bright made one of his pleasant speeches, in which he said, among other things ;-

There are some persons in England who are very jealous of America. It is too big, they think, to govern itself. They, citizens of a country that rules an empire of 160 millions of people some thousand miles away, have a most profound opiniously. ion that a compact population of 30 millions is re-ally too large for America to govern. (Cheers and laughter.) This national jealousy is very stu-pid, to say the least of it. Although we are not at war, the war in America is producing unfortu-nate results, to one branch of cu commerce in par-ticular, and is stirring up memories which had betticular, and is stirring up memories which had bet-ter been buried forever. (Cheers.) From all this comes—from men, some partially ignorant, some suspicious men of contracted intellect, ignorant of what makes the great and true glory of nations—a great jealousy of the United States. It was in ancient times considered the great glory of a state that the state of the constant of the state of the constant of the state of the stat to plant powerful colonies, and they did not glory the less in them because they become independ-ent. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Thus the Uni-ted States have been our colonies. They are now ruly an independent nation, but still they are our colonies. What can be more contemptable than a feeling of jealousy of the great nation we ourselves have planted on the other side of the Atlantic, in the face of all we are taught in history

We have lately heard a great deal of the advantages of an universal language; but when I look upon the United States, with a population of thirwillions of people, with peace restored, with overnment re-established, with schools and clases enough for the general and religious education if the people. I feel that in the short space of ses enough for the general and religious education of the people. I feel that in the short space of ten years that populatson will grow to such a degree that even in the lifetime of our children we shall have the English language spoken by one hundred millions of free people. (Cheers.) What a magnificent contemplation that is. (Loud cheers.)— If I chance to go further, to the Australian colonies, there, too, are our institutions, and there the English language is spoken, as it is in the United States. And then if I come to our vast dependency in the East, inhabited by 150,000,000 of geople, among all of whom the English language is extending its influence, we shall have the educated provide of Hindester, in the language of Hindester, in the language is people of Hindostan, in the course of 20 or 30 years, should the connection continues olong, also years, should the connection continues o long, also speaking in our tongue. (Hear, head.) In South Africa, too, the english language is making its way; so that this language, in which the greatest men who ever lived have written and spoken, is being universally extended, by the help of commerce and civilization, until it promises to belt the world. (Cheers.) This being so, I want to know why men keep up a spirit of cavil and of jealousy between the two nations. I cannot conceive any user tween the two nations. I cannot conceive any man more thoroughly an enemy not only to his own country but to humanity itself, than he who lends

more thoroughly an enemy not only to his own country but to humanity itself, than he who leads himself to create and keep alive this animosity between the United States and this more ancient English nation. (Cheers.)

What We Car Save.

What We Car Save.

Our annual importations of silks are \$27,500,000; of laces \$1,500,000; of embroideries \$4,500,000; of wires, spirits and cigars, about \$4,000,000 each—making a total of these luxuries of dress and appetite, alone, of nearly FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Now, we can do without all these; we can wear American silks, delains, muslins, ginghams, and other dress goods; we can drink cider, native wines, and whiskey—if we must; can smoke home cigars—if we will. Let us, then, all, men and women, "enlist for the war," as the soldiers do; while they fight the rebels, we may certainly fight our vanity and our appetites, and "TOTALLY ABSTAIN" from all foreign luxuries. We do not preach economy. Let every man and woman spend as freely as they can and choose; but let the money go for American labor, for American production, for American slevy and glory! Millions for American—not one cent far Europe. That is the motto for the hour.

BLAIR COUNTY POLITIES.—The County Convention met on Tuesday, the 17th inst., and was seminated the piceus sights witnessed on the battle field after a defice action. Turning to the men before her, she said:

"Boys, I have just come fram a visit to the hospital at Mound City. There I saw your comrades ave your ecognize it. One of your comrades ave untered it from the insulting touch of traitors at Fort Pillow! There I found this flag—you recognize it. One of your comrades ave your ecognize it. One of traitors at Fort Pillow.—There I found this flag—you recognize it. One of your comrades ave your recognize it. One of traitors at Fort Pillow! Yet I have freely given him for freedom and my country. Next my husband—such a gift! Yet I have freely given him for freedom and my country. Next my husband —such a gift layer him for freedom and my country. Next

(From the New York Observer.) THE U, S. TWO HUNDRED MILLION FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

This loan is limited to two hundred millions, and is being rapidly subscribed for by the people. A moderate portion of this amount has been taken for Europe, and any reasonable portion of the remaining amount that the Secretary of the Treasury might be willing to designate, could be placed on the other side, with or without making the interest payable in London instead of New York, on highly advantageous terms, thus giving the command of a large amount of sterling exchange (10 per cent.

—for after the war of 1812 this government borrowed money in Europe at three per cent,—the payment will be made in gold.

On this and all other funded stocks of the United States, there is a specific pledge of the Customs Revenue in gold, for the continued payment of the interest in gold.

The customs and duties, thus pledged for the payment of the interest and gradual extinction of the principal—through annual purchases for the sinking fund—of the funded public debt of the United States, constitute a system of indirect tax. the principal—through annual purchases for the sinking fund—of the funded public debt of the United States, constitute a system of indirect taxation, to which the people are and always have been accustomed. It falls upon the people only in proportion to their ability or inclination to consume foreign wares and merchandise, upon which the use of foreign luxuries, so they lighten their awaities, but Lieutenant-Colonel Limeoln, of the 34th Massachusetts regiment, is reported to be wounded and captured.

No report of any operations of the Army of the Patomac have been received to-day.

A dispatch from General Sherman reports his advance upon Johnston agency.

source of revenue amounted to \$69,059,642.— The gold interest on the public debt then amounted to only \$24,729.846, and the principal of the old loan of 1842, \$3,250,000, was paid off in gold, in addition.

gold, in addition.

The present fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1864, will show at least 40 per cent. increase in gold customs, say \$96,683,398, on a gross importation of less than 20 per cent. increase over last year. The gold interest on the present funded and fundable debt, for the current fiscal year, will not exceed \$47,735,650, leaving a surplus of nearly fifty mallions of gold from customs over the specific charge for interest upon them; part of which surplus the Secretary has readily disposed of at 165 per cent. for green-backs, the principal as well as premium of which will go to the benefit of the Sinking Fund, and to the reduction of the currency interest on the temporary debt, such as one y interest on the temporary debt, such as one year pertificates of indebtedness, certificates of

deposit, &c.
That this statement may not seem overdrawn,
we annex a schedule of the funded debt and 7.30 per cent. treasury notes, soon to pass into funded debt by voluntary conversion, on which gold inter-

est is now being paid : Funded Debt of the United States to March 3, 1864. LOANS. RATE. AMOUNT ..51,652,000 loan of 1861. Feb .. 18,415,000 Louns of 1858-60, 5 per cent... Loans of 1847-48, 6 per cent... Loan of 1850, 5 per cent, Oregon Loan, 1861, 6 per cent...

Annual interest in gold,... *At 6 per cent, Stock after 1861. This interest charge upon the same amount of funded debt will be reduced the next fiscal year in the sum of \$1,798,524, by the conversion of the 7,30 per cents of 1864, in August and October, into the 6 per cents of 1881, leaving the interest charge volume of gross importations as in 1864, will be

..\$768,965,000

raised to \$110,000,000 or \$115,000,000 Vengeance Sworn Against the Fort Pillow

Murderers. The Memphis Bulletin gives the following ac-

count of a scene at Fort Pickering near that place, on the 3d. on the occasion of the arrival of the widow of Major Booth:—

Col. Jackson of the 6th U.S. heavy artillery had his regiment formed into line for her receptions. tion. In front of the centre stood fourteen as fine, brave fellows as tread the earth, as ine, brave fellows as tread the earth. They were the remnant of the first battalion of the regiment now drawn up—all who had escaped the fiendish scenes of Fort Pillow, scenes that have stamped yet deeper blackness on the infamous brow of treason. Mrs. Booth came forward. In her hand she bore a flag, red and clotted with human blood. She took a position in front of the fourteen heroes, so lately under her deceased hus band's command. The ranks before her observed a siloner that was full of sulemnity. Many a harsilence that was full of solemnity. Many a har-y face showed by twitching of lids and humid yes how the sight of the bereaved lady touched osoms that could meet steel, and drew on the ountain of tears that had remained dry even amid

he piteous sights witnessed on the battl

rived. We have also glorious accounts from the arm my in front of Richmond, and are in the most exaited the spirits.

All is quiet to-day in front except a desultary firing of artillery, but in a few days we will be on the advance again, and from every view of matters, we are soonfiedent that in a very short time we shall have confident that in a very short time we shall have decimally also the document, but to render the matter blong to meet the triumphant armies of the north and swest in the city of Richmond.

These facts were sufficient to cause the suppression of the document, but to render the matter blong to meet the triumphant armies of the north and swest in the city of Richmond.

On address is 76th Pa. Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E. and all the rendered through that doffice at any gade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 10th Army Corps, City Point, Valunteers, Co. E., 2d Br

Pool Chy