## Vol. 37: No. 24.

# The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED Svery Friday Morning on Juliana Street, OPPOSITE THE MENCEL MOUSE. BEDFORD BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. TERMS:

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One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines afull 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 are. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliare. Military claims speedily collected. Office on a Street, two doors north of the laquirer Office. April 1, 1864—tf.

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

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business en-trusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. spee-dily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengei House. April 1, 1864.—tf.

## J. R. DURBORROW,

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

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864-tf

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 kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, agr. 8, 1861—16.

# RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. O. E. SHANNON, apr. 15, 1864-tf.

# . PHYSICIANS, &C.

### I.N. BOWSER. DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully 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 see specimeus of work. All operations warranted.

Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

# DR. B. F. HARRY.

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

# C. N. HICKOK DENTIST.

# OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA.

# April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office os Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, oze door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

# DANIEL BORDER.

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 SHAVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF 

## le will supply to order any thing in his line not on apr. 8, 1864-zz.

# HOTELS.

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

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

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

# EXCHANGE HOTEL.

## HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 29th, 1864,-- ft.

# UNION HOTEL.

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

REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE W. HOUSE- | ce

I am inclined to think that that would have been the wisest thing.

The Senator on my right (Mr. Wilson) is desirous of shifting the load from off his own shoulders to those of his posterity; but when we come to look for his posterity they are nowhere to be found. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOUSEHOLDEK. Mr. Speaker, I had not intended to say a word on this subject; but the manner in which this bill is evidently about to be treated precludes the necessity of my making any lengthy remarks.

lengthy remarks.

The Senator from Erie, singularly enough, wishes to kill this bill by an indefinite postponement. He does not desire this bill to come before us, and be considered properly upon its merits. He appears to assume that it is unfair and unjust to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that her people would not tolerate the assumption of this indebtedness by the State. I hold, si, that the contrary is the fact. I contend that this bill contemplates justice alone, and metes out equal and exact justice to all sections of this glorious Commonwealth; and I think that if the Senate will grant me their attention for a moment, I can show from authentical calculation that such is the fact.

I would ask the Senator from Erie, and other lengthy remarks. The Senator from

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j	Susquehanna8,103	3,954,838	
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ĺ	Venango7,669		
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	11 all ell	2.155.776	THE PERSON NAMED IN

The number of counties being 66, makes a gen-eral average throughout the State, per taxa-ble inhabitant thereof.

1,092,787

8,288,394 1,009,628

the calculation of the Senator from Berks (Mr. Comparison of the Senator It will thus be seen, Mr. Speaker, that while the calculation of the Senator from Berks (Mr. Clymer) may be in the main correct, yet the average number of taxables in his county is for above the average of the State of Pennsylvania, viz:

sarily be compelled to furnish their quotas by inscription, if the draft sheuld be enforced. I defending us, to see to it that in some way or otherwood one township in my district, with sixty or of an enrolled population, has already furnish thirty-eight men to assist in filling the quotas eastern counties of this State. Now, sir, suppose that a conscription is enforced, and she is

caster-3,360 men at \$300-\$1,008,000.-Equal to 023 per cent. Somerset—695 men at \$300—\$208,500. Equal

to .07 per cent. nearly.

The facts then presented cannot fail to convince any unprejudiced mind of the justice of the bill now before this body, and the necessity of its passage, in order to save many portions of the State from absolute depopulation and destitution

\*\*Seed valuation, and Frunklin county two and the Park Artonner and the representation of the senting of the constituents. To the other constituents of the Sentors who have spoken upon this bill, if we do not propose not only to assume the reimbursement of these moneys, but also to make these and agent for presenting arrans of Psy and Bonary and the presenting of the field of the State to the Sta pay a three mills tax now, and have been paying it for years upon the real and personal property of the Commonwealth. Ascertained in what way, sir? Ascertained upon the assessed value of the property of the respective counties. Well, sir, would it be just to require the county of Eric, or the county of Cameron, if you choose, to pay as much tax as the county of Berks or the county of Lancaster? Surely it would not. I maintain, sir, that the only equitable and just mode of taxation is for the State to tax property in proportion to its assessed value; and that would be inforced, it would take all the remaining portion to meet it. Now, sir, let us see what he proposes to do. The Bichmond Sentinel, thus settles the fate of Lieutenant Dixon and crew, whose torpedo vessel cannot be remain in charge of torpedoes, dated Charleston April 29, address. Now, sir, let us see what he proposes to do. The Bichmond Sentinel, thus settles the fate of Lieutenant Dixon and crew, whose torpedo vessel wink the Honsatonic off Charleston Bur in February late of to the best time no information has been recived to tax proposes to from the view expressed by several Senators—I believe my friend from Berks (Mr. Clymer) was one—that this bill is objectionable because some men would have to pay more tax than others.—Of course, as I have said, that is the case in regard to all taxation; but the only mode of taxation which has ever been recognized in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is that which I have indicated—the tax being levied and collected in proportion to the assessed value of property. While I do not see that there would be injustice done to pressed by reason of his state, under the present bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three thounty system, were to pay a bounty of three ent bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three ent bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three ent bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three that bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three that bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three that bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three that bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three ent bounty system, were to pay a bounty of three ent

say the least of it, a matter that would be considered voting money into our own pockets.

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER. Mr. Speaker, I do not suppose that the State would compel any of those gentlemen who have voluntarily subscribed to take back their money; and I presume that the State would compel those gentlemen to pay the bonds. The provisions of the bounty bill, sir, are general. It would relieve those townships, school districts, wards or boroughs; and as they would represent the second of the general. It would relieve those townships, school districts, wards or boroughs; and as they would generally have a just claim, there would be no difficulty in giving them certificates of indebtedness by the State—the State thereby assuming the entire indebtedness.

Mr. ST. CLAIR. Mr. Speaker, do I under stand that there is a resolution for indefinite post

The SPEAKER. Yes, sir. Mr. ST. CLAIR. Then, sir, I would merely say that I hope it will be voted down. I beheve I cannot vote for the bill as it now stands; but I desire to say here, that from my experience and my researches in reference to the payment of local bounties to the soldiers, and the robbing of those \$47,205

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REMARKS OF HON. GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER

Bicussion on the bull authorizing the State to assume the local debts incurred by giving bounties to volunteers.

HARTSBURG, Frilay, April 15, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. LOWRY. Mr. Speaker, which, when they first come up, were denominated in the hard two bills before us this session, which, when they first come up, were denominated in the hard two bills before us this session, which, when they first come up, were denominated in the hard the state that we have had two bills before us this session, which, when they first come up, were denominated in the castemportion is enforced, and she to be virtually deprived of all the able-bodied be the wind the state of the stat

definite postponement. I was desirous that this question should have a fair and candid discussion; and as it has now been discussed for the second time, I think every Senator understands

es to kill this bill by an indefinite postponement. He does not desire this bill to come before us, and be considered properly upon its merits. He appears to assume that it is unfair and unjust to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that her people would not tolerate the assumption of this indebtedness by the State. I hold, sin, that the contrary is the fact. I contend that this bill contemplates justice alone, and metes out equal and exact justice to all sections of this glorious Commonwealth, and I think that if the Senate will grant met their attention for a moment, I can show from authentical calculation that such is the fact.

I would ask the Senator from Erie, and other Senators from Dauphin for favoring his own constituency. While the proportion to be paid by his constituency would be one thousand one hundred and inference of the State is seven hundred and inference of the Senator from Large for the whole State is seven hundred and inference of the Senators from Dauphin for favoring his own constituency. While the proportion does not believe the machine the Senator from Dauphin for favoring and the necessity of its Senators from Dauphin for favoring his own constituency. While the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. While the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. While the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. While the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. While the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. While the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. While the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. While the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. The propose of the State is seven hundred and inference of the same of the proportion does not be paid by his constituency. The propose of the State is seven hundred and one dellars and twenty-two cents, according to the proportion done to various sections of this Commonwealth. While

wealth of reinsylvania, is that which I have indicated—the tax being leviced and collected in proportion to the assessed value of property. While I do not see that there would be injustice done to anybody in passing this bill, I am not prepared to vote for it. I do not understand whether it provides for reimbursing in all cases when money has been spent by individuals. I shall vote against the indefinite postponement in order that I may have an opportunity of examining it.

Mr. CLYMER. Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that to incorporate a provision of that kind upon this bill would be unjust and improper. I suppose there is not a Senator on this floor who has not subscribed, according to his means, in his own locality, to raise the money necessary to pay bounties to volunteers. This was doubtless done without the hope of having their subscriptions returned; but for us to pass a law by which the State should pay subscriptions of that kind would be, to say the least of it, a matter that would be considered.

Speaker—12.
So the motion was agreed to:
During the call
Mr. GRAHAM said. While I am opposed to
the bill, and shall vote against it when it comes
before the Senate. yet I am willing that it should
come before the Senate properly for the purpose
of amending it, and getting it in the shape in
which he thinks it should be passed, I shall
therefore yets was herefore vote no.

Mr. HOPKINS. For the same reasons with the centleman from Allegheny, I vote no.

# From Thomas Jefferson's Notes On Virginia.

"It is difficult to determine on the standard by which the manners of a nation may be tried, whether "catholic" or particular. It is more difficult for a native to bring to that standard the

stances; and with what execration should the statesman be loaded who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the wroor patrix of the other.

For if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavors to the evanishment of the human race,

or entail his own miserable condition on the end-less generations proceeding from him.

With the morals of the people their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor.

And can the liberties of a nation be thought se-

And can the liberties of a nation be thought se-cure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God—that they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that this justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events. The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides

with us in such a contest,

But it is impossible to be temperate and pur sue this subject through the various considera-tions of policy, of morals, of history natural and

We must be contented to hope they will force We must be contented to hope they will force their way into every one's mind. I think a change already perceptible, since the origin of the present revolution. The spirit of the master is abating—that of the slave rising from the dust, has condition mollifying, the way, I hope, preparing under the auspices of heaven, for a total emancipation, and that this is disposed in the order of events, to be with the consent of these masters, rather than by their extirpation."—Thomas Jefferson.

## From the Baltimore American. AFFAIRS IN REBELDOM.

# From Richmond Papers.

Brigadier General Winder has been relieved by order of General Bragg, from the command of Richmond, and ordered to report to General Beauregard, with Headquarters to Goldsboro, N. C. The Department of Richmond and Henrico remains in full control of General Ransom.

Condition of General Longstreet. The Richmond Whig of the 28th, says, "We are glad to be able to state, upon the authority of his medical director, that General Longstreet has so far recovered from the wound he received in the battle of the Wilderness, that he expects to take the field in about three weeks."

# The Housatonic Destruction.

A letter from M. M. Gray, Captain in charge

# The Old Lominion.

The Rebel Congress has adopted a series of resolutions declaring that in "no event will this Gov-

# Gloomy Condition of Richmond.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 26.] Grand, gloomy, peculiar and unruffled as the boson of Jehova, after a simoon, the city continued on vesterday to demonstrate its placidity under the difficulties inflicted its patience by the powers that be. The stores remained shut up.—Male and female institutions of learning, whose tutors could bear musicits, remained closed. The families of poor militiamen continued to mingle anathemas and tears with their borrowed cruets.—The markets presented a miserable array of "something to eat," presented a miserable array of 'something to eat, and the extortioners, out of the service, continued to swell their profits, and bless the wisdom of those in authority. Vicksburg, bombarded in front and rear, cut off from all the world, and languishing under her severest trials, presented no such sepulcharl picture as Richmond does to-day. The people have grown sick of the wrongs inflict-upon them within the brief space of a few weeks, and be sure that they will treasure them up.

The Swamp Angel and Cumming's Point Bat

It has frequently been asked, "What is the difference between the Cummings Point Batteries and the Swamp Angel?" A mathematical friend, who has taken some pains to measure the distances on a map, shows that the Cummings Point batteries are a half a mile nearer to the eastern portion of the city, and a quarter of a mile to the western portion.

### The Georgia Rebels Fleeing to Atlanta. From the Richmond Examiner, May 26.1

ATLANTA, May 25—Westward and eastward, to Columbus, the harmless people of Northern Georgia are crowding into this city to await the issue of the impending struggle between our army and the Federal. The Relief Committee here are and the Federal. The Relief Committee here are pouring out everything that can be obtained for their sustemance, and call now to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, to aid and help them. Immediate, instance help is needed in clothing for women and children, bacon, salt meats, fish, meal and corn. These things can be delivered to the agent of the express company, addressed to J. W. Duncan, President of Relief Committee, Atlanta, F. They also need information as to where any number of destitute females can find shelter and food. Will the press please publish these and aid in the matter?

Two press reporters came from the army this evening. Their intelligence is mostly of a character which prudence requires should be withheld from publication.

Further movements looking to a secure base for the army have been completed.

The alarm in this city has in a great measure subsided. Several days may clapse before a gen-

eral engagement takes plac

### DECLARATION OF THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

In the opinion of the General Assembly the soemn and momentous circumstances of our times, the state of our country and the condition of our church, demand a plain declaration of its sentiments upon the question of slavery in view of its present aspects in this country.

From the earliest period of our church the General Assembly delivered unequivocal testimonies upon this subject, which it will be profitable now

In the year 1787, the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, in view of movements then on foot looking to the abolition of slavery, and highly approving of them, declared that "inasmuch as men introduced from a service state to a participation We are indebted to Captain Brinton for copies of the Richmond papers to Saturday last, the 28th instant. We select the following:

The rebel Congress are discussing a motion to adjourn on the 1st of June, but the Virginia mean the community, therefore they earnestly recommend to a step on the community of the c The rebel Congress are discussing a motion to adjourn on the lst of June, but the Virginia members are strenuously opposing the adjournment, accusing members of cowardice, and insimuating a desire on the part of those who favor the motion get away from the beleaguered city. The further discussion of the motion was postponed to the it to all their people to use the most prudent measures consistent with the interest and state of civil society in the countries where they live, to procure eventually the final abolition of slavery

In 1795, the General Assembly "assured all the churches under their care that they view with the deepest concern any vestiges of slavery which may

exist in our country.

In 1815 the following record was made: "The General Assembly have repeatedly declared their cordial approbation of these principles of civil liberty which appear to be recognized by the federal and state governments in these United States. They have expressed their regret that the slavery of the Africans and of their decendants still conof the Africans and of their decendants still continue in so many places, and even among those within the pale of the church, and have urged the Presbyteries under their care to adopt such measures as will secure, at least to the rising generation of slaves, within the bounds of the church, a religious education, that they may be prepared for the exercise and enjoyment of liberty when God in his Providence may open a door for their

The action of the General Assembly upon the subject of slavery in the year 1818 is unequivocal, and so well known, that it need not be recited at 1 ngth. The following extracts, however, we regard as applicable to our

and proper now to be reiterated:

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one portion of the human race by another as a gross tain her jurisdiction and sovereignty to the utmost limits of her ancient bounderies, at any and every cost."

The Richmond papers claim a constant series of victories, "handsome repulses," &c., both in Virginia and Georgia. The word "reverse" has no place in the Rebel vocabulary at present.

Searcity of Food. searcity of Food.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 25.]

Besides the resident population of Richmond, the number of people in the city has been increased by the addition of many sick and wounded in the hospitals and in private lodgings, and the presence of large bodies of troops, creating an active demand for all king of food, especially vegetables. It behoves every one, therefore, who has anything of the kind to spare to send it at once to this city. Let not the smallness of the quantity prevent its being sent, for if many persons forwarded small amounts of yegetalbes, meat, poul-timestics with its very existence."

system: it exhibits rational, moral and accountable beings in such circumstances as scarcely to the beings in such circumstances as scarcely to the being sin such circumstances as scarcely to the being in such circumstances as scarcely to the being in such circumstances as scarcely to the being sin such circumstances as scarcely to the being in such circumstances as scarcely to the being in such circumstances as scarcely to the being in such circumstances as scarcely to the being sin such circumstances as scarcely to the being sin such circumstances as scarcely to the being sin such circumstances as scarcely to the them the power of moral action. It exhibits rational, moral and accountable being such as scarcely to the them the power of moral action. It exhibits them as dependent on the will of others, whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall know and worship the true God; whether they shall know and

prevent its being sent, for if many persons forwarded small amounts of vegetalbes, meat, poultry, &c., the aggregate will be large. There is hardly a farmer in the neighborhood of the railroads and highways leading to Richmond who cannot spare some one article of food which would meet with a ready sale at high prices in our markets, benefiting the producer pecuniarily at the same time that it would add to the comfort and health of the consumer.

Storm There is themselves with its very existence. "From this view of the consequences resulting from the practice, into which Christain people have most inconsistently fallen, of enslaving a portion of their brethren of mankind it is nanifes by the duty of all Christians, who enjoy the light of the consumer. ery, both with the dictates of numanity and of religion, has been demonstrated and is generally seen and acknowledged, to use their honest, earne-e t and unwearied endeavors to correct the errors of former times and as speedily as possible to ef-face this blot on our holy religion and to obtain the complete abolition of slavery throughout Christendom, and if possible throughout the world.

world."
They earnestly exhorted those portions of the church where the evil of slavery had been entailed upon them, to continue, and, if possible, to in-crease, their exertions to effect a total abolition of crease, their exertions to effect a total abolition of slavery, and suffer no greater delay to take place to this most interesting concern than a regard to public welfare truly and indespensibly demands; and declare "that our country ought to be governed in this matter by no other consideration than an honest and importal regard to the happiness of the injured party, uninfluenced by the expension inconvenince which such a regard may involve;" warping "all who belong to our denomination of Chritians against unduly extending this plea of necessity; against making it a cover for the love and practice of slavery, or a pretence for not using efforts that are lawful and practicable to ex-tinguish this evil."