FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. UNION COUNTY TICKET.

> CONGRESS FRANCIS JORDAN. PRESIDENT JUDGE. ALEXANDER KING. LEGISLATURE, D. B. ARMSTRONG. COUNTY COMMISSIONER. ABRAM H. HULL. POOR DIRECTOR, ASA STUCKEY. AUDITOR.

EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

The general situation of military affairs is improving. Grant has demanded the surrender tive in Congress. of Petersburg. If it is not surrendered he will shell and destroy the city. Heavy firing was heard on Tuesday at Fortress Monroe in the direcbeen brought over these roads. Pheir destruction is a severe injury to the failing cause of the rebels. town on Wednesday afternoon. Great alarm and excitement prevails in Franklin county. The roads Col. Jordan is one of them. are filled with cattle and horses from Maryland and to commit great havor wherever they go. Gen. Sherman has been successful in his operations at The following is from the Telegraph: gainst Johnson's Rebel Army on Kenesaw Moungiving the Union troops the possession of Marietta, The enemy was in full retreat when the dispatch from Gen. Sherman was written, and his army has no superior in the Commonwealth. As the was in rapid pursuit. Dispatches from Memphis Bedford District, is now represented, it is a diswas in rapid pursuit. Dispatches from Memphis announce the defeat of the Rebels under Gen. Shelly at St. Charles, Ar' a isas. We took two hundred prisoners, recaptured the guns taken will appear before the people, in advocacy of the will appear before the people, in advocacy of the issues involved in the coming contest. If he does from the gunboat Ocean Queen, and also four issues involved in the coming contest. If he does that, he can defeat any man whom the coppermountain howitzers, Shelby and Marmaduke's heads can nominate. forces are said to be retreating, and White river is again unobstructed.

The Baltimore American says of the destrucwhich our foreign advices this morning recordthe destruction of the Rebel pirate steamer Ala-Semmes, through a despicable trick on the part of the commander of the British yacht Deerhound,

haps our readers may be disposed to doubt our statement that an effort will be made in this county by the Democrats to defeat this amendment. They believe the soldiers will generally vote against them, as well as against all measures favoring the schemes of Jeff Davis. It is but natural therefore, that they should oppose the amendment. The passage of this amendment will hurt the rebels in arms. A blow that hits hard on the rebels in arms, will hurt the Dmeocrats not in arms. Why should not they oppose the amendment? The friends of the soldiers right to found wanting in vigilance.

SECTETARY CHASE has resigned his position at the head of the Treasury. Wm. Pitt Fessenden U. S. den is received with favor and confidence alike by the friends and enemies of the administration.

Mr. D. B. Armstrong, has appointed Hon. Geo. W. Householder, Geo. W. Williams Esq., and Mr. S. A. Gump as his conferees to meet the conferees of Fakon and Somerset. The time of meeting of the conferees is not fixed, but we suppose it will be

bedience to a requisition made by the President a soothing clause thrown in to wash down the uncharged. They are to be used to do guard duty savor too strong of sedition. We pity the man who and in the fortifications, relieving the veterans for active duy in the field.

vertisement is given in the Inquirer, will propably be one of the best campaign papers published .--It is getting a large circulation in the neighboring counties. We think it might be made very useful in Bedford county. The terms are very low, and with a little effort clubs could be raised at every P. O. in the county.

Congress adjourned last Monday.

Sarany is forever abolished in Maryland.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

The Union Candidates for congress in this district are, Col. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, and Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset. Others are spoken of, but these two Gentlemen are most be described by the solution of the spoken of the solution of the solutio promineatly before the public; and it is generally respectively. Commutation is no more conceded that one of them will be the nominee, one drafted may serve in person or by If nominated he will be very heartily supported

in this county, by the Union men But every thing said in behalf of Gen. Koontz the important and essential addition in favor of therein embodied. So long as the Government could find substitutes for \$500, it was wise and right has been favorably known in every part of this

candidate for President judge, is presented from this county and likely to receive the nomination tion of Petersburg. Wilson's cavalry, sent out of the judicial conferees, of course we cannot exto cut and destroy the railroads south and west of pect the congressional nomination at the time. Richmond and Petersburg, has returned, after There would be some force in the idea, if the juutterly destroying seventy miles of the three most diciri district and the congressional district, were important railroads to the enemy in Virginia .- Precisely the same. The mere fact, that, there The Danville and Richmond, the Lynchburg and belong to the other, does not seem to us of any Petersburg, and the Petersburg and Weldon rail- account, in influencing the choice of candidate.roads. All of the supplies for Richmond had Speaking of the Union nominations in this county, the Pittsburg daily Gazette says;

We earnestly hope that the conferees of the There are various rumors of a rebel rebel raid through Maryland into the Cumberland Valley.—
The enemy was in considerable force at Hagerstown on Wednesday of the rebels.

We carriestly nope that the conferees of the Congressional district to which Bedford county belongs will have the wisdom to nominate Frank Jordan for Congress. He is just the man to defeat the Copperhead Coffroth, and is, morever, one of the ablest men in the State. His honesty,

The Harrisburg Telegroph speaks of Colonel the valley, moving north in the direction of Har- Jordan in terms of very high praise; but falls inrisburg. We do not think the rebels are in large to the error of supposing that he has already reforce. Though no doubt there are enough of them | ceived the disrict nomination-a view of the case that probably General Koontz and Somerset, will not acquiece in, any sooner than may be necessary.

tain, causing him to evacuate that position, and giving the Union troops the possession of Marietta.

We referred to the fact, a few days since, that Col. Francis Jordan had been nominated for Congression of Marietta. Ga., which is only about twenty miles from Atlanta. | we consider that the general market in general m a mere passing notice. In point of ability, per-sonal integrity and political purity, Col. Jordan

THE CONSCRIPTION.

tion of the Alabama: -- "Scarcely an event except study. No theory of christianity, or philosophy, Human nature is truly a sublime and beautiful that of a decisive victory won in the field by one or ethics has afforded the millions who think so of our great armies, could have brought more wide a scope for their deep researches as this one pleasure to the loyal heart of the nation than that small principle of the vast whole. Every feature which adorns the world, or appeals to the nobler impulses, have here found expressions of appreciation or denunciation. And when we for an instant bama by the United States gunboat Kearsage .- remember the slightness of the attending circum-The point of regret in this brilliant affair is that stances which impel man to riot in unexcelled the destruction of the entire pirate crew was not praises, or to overflow with the bitterness of gall, the Monitor." And there will be hapless lads as complete as that of the ship, and especially that we are compelled to exclaim against the weakness who will listen in mournful envy—saying in their which governs this very inconsiderate sphere. Men in their weakness endeavor to portray the weaknesses of others, forgetting that they are types was enabled to obtain the protection of the Eng- themselves of what they attempt to portray. No class of men so fully illustrate this theory as the wily, or, if you please, the wiry politician, whose WE publish this week the proclamation for the elec- sole and only motives are self or the elevation of tion on the first Tuesday in August. The object of his particular party. He, in his heartlessness, exthe election si principally to decide whether the con- ults in anything that will redound to the injury of stitution of the State shall be amended so as to allow his antagonists, or the immediate advantage of his soldiers out of their election districts to vote. Pered through the destruction of thousands of his fellow beings. So it is reached, that is all sufficient. It may behoove him to lament over the misfortune of others and he may shed tears, collusive tears, to deceive the unwary and unthinking, but the uncovered heart, divested of its guile, tells us that political preferment and advancement is the secret spring, fountain, from which gush all his inspira-

It is but a few days since we were forcibly and a franchise so dear to every freeman should not be irresistibly reminded of the correctness of our views in this respect, in perusing a delectable partizan sheet, ranking with the venom of the most poisonous reptile, under the heading of the "Beauties of the Conscription." Here an effort Senator from Maine has been appointed in his stead. to appeal to the wicked prejudices of the partizan Mr Chase's resignation at this time is a subject of re- were laboriously and insinuatingly attempted, gret, on many accounts. He has been unswerving based upon the advantages afforded by the comand firm throughout all the vicissitudes growing out | mutation clause in the Conscription Bill; a clause of this war. When others have faltered and hesitated, against which this paper railed in the most vehehe has stood staunch and true to the Union and free- ment and abusive language, with the most boister dom. We could have wished he had remained at ous and terrifying threats, instigating barn-burnhis post and guide safely through the storm so long ings and other demonstrations of resistance to threatening the good ship of State. We can only the legally constituted authorities. Had the soul console ourselves with the reflection that his succes- of an honest man peered out from beneath the sor is worthy in every respect to succeed him. Al- mask of this unseeming and reckless demagogue, ready we see that the appointment of Mr. Fessen- who does not allow an opportunity to escape to malign the sincere efforts of patriotism and right, we could pray as sincerely, honestly and devontly for peace as he can, but the knave who subordi nates the heavenly qualities with which man has has been endowed, for the visible, plainly visible purpose of bolstering up an ungenerous, unprincipled and unpatriotic party, we are compelled to turn from lest we might be contaminated. We under stand this clamorous and unjustifiable appeal. We TWELVE THOUSAND MEN CALLED OUT .- In o- know that it does not mean the "peaceful ballot;" upon Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin has issued palatable whole. Look at it: "The peaceful ballot a proclamation, calling for twelve thousand militia must be our weapon." Who can read the article and volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and say that it was not an after thought to incorporate vicinity for one handred days, unless sooner dis- this sentence, instigated by the fear lest it might wills but dare not.

One word. Bedford county has been terribly concripted after having sent more than her full quota THE OLD FLAG. - This paper of which an ad- to the field. Can any honest man say that these men could not have been procured and accredited to us if the Commissioners had paid a liberal bounty? No. Then let the "aged mother," the "weeping wife," the "consumptive" and the "epeleptic" turn their just indignation upon those who are the willing authors of all their misery. A few thousand dollars would have saved us, but democracy had the power, and it must leave its curse.

THE President has proclaimed martial law in Ken-

NO COMMUTATION -- CLOSING UP.

Commutation is no more; but ever Gen. Koontz, is an able num, very popular throughout the whole district, and especially in his own county. His integrity is beyond question:

The district has a contract the person of by substitutes in the State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States in insurrection and have them credited on her quota. We do not see how the act could have been rendered more lenient, if the paramount object of recruiting our armies is to be kept in view.

From the N. Y. Tribune

When the first Conscription Act was passed, we as a candidate fully applies to Col. Jordan with heartily approved and sustained the Commutation the important and essential addition in favor of therein embodied. So long as the Government has been favorably known in every part of this district for years, as an able lawyer and public man. He is known too over the whole state, and is regarded as one of the strongest men in it. If elected to Congress, he would at once take a position of influence there, that a young man fresh in practical experience of great public affairs, would require many years to attain to. Bedford, we think has other claims to the nomination than the especial fitness of the candidate presented. It is twelve years since Bedford has had a representative in Congress.

In some parts of the district, outside of this county, a curious notion prevails that because a candidate for President judge, is presented from to accept that sum instead of personal service and

mutation was made the chief ground of objection to it. The Copperhead organs fairly howled a the idea of compelling the poor to serve and let ting off those rich enough to pay \$300. The bloody and brutal Jeff. Davis Riots in our city last Summer were in good part evoked and kept alive by clamor against the \$300 exemption.— But, from the moment wherein the War Department decided to ask for a repeal of the commutation clause, every Copperhead in Congress has fought against repeal, and it has now been carried And the Opposition over the votes of them all. ournals and grog-shops are now as cla against the repeal as they were against the enact

ment of this provision.

A Special War Tax was enacted by Congress during Saturday's sitting. Five per cent. on all incomes for 1863 is to be paid on the 1st of September next; and it is calculated that this item will put \$20,000,000 into the Treasury, to be devoted to paying bounties to soldiers about to be drafted. An attempt was made to include a tax on Liquors in hand; but this defeated the bill, and it had to be passed without—too many members having friends who are interested in whisky. It is hinted that a member from this city, who was at first a conspicous champion of taxing Whisky has since seen (or felt) something that has turned him completely topsy-turvy, so that he now resists

world this. Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest ar

> VIRGINIA. NORTH CAROLINA. SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA,

MISSISSIPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, TEXAS,

Our Children on these Troublous Times.

Grace Greenwood in her late lecture in Chicago trew the following picture of the future:

"Back on these troublous times will our children took in reverence and awe. The sons of our brave Soldiers will date their patents of nobility on grander battle-fields than Agincourt or Bannockburn.
Such patents of nobility as no royal herald's office
has symbols sufficiently glorious for. Many a coat
of arms in those days will have one sleeve empty. We may picture to ourselves a group of noble oung lads, some ten years house, thus proudly ecounting for their orphanage, which the country

accounting for their orphanage, which the country should see to it, shall not be made desolate. Says one—"My father fell in beating back the invaders at Gettysburg." Says another—"My father fell at Lookout Mountain, fightning above ouds." Says a third—"My father suffered rdom in Libby Prison." Says another martyrdom in Libby Prison." Says another— My father went down in the Cumberland."— Yet another—" My father was rocked into the eret hearts. "Alas, we have no part nor lot such gloryings—our fathers were rebels!"—and here and there a youth more unfortunate, who ill steal away from his comrades and murmur in bitterness of soul—"Ah, God help me! My father was a copperhead!"

THE New TARIFF bill, just passed by Congress, is stringent. The schedule affects the entire body politic. The duty on tea is 25 cents per pound; Sugar, 3 cents per pound; Confectionary, 15 cents per pound; Molasses, 8 cents per gallon; Brandy, first proof, \$2.50 per gallon; other Spirits, first proof, \$1 per gallon. Bay Rum, \$1.50 per gallon; Champagne, \$6 per dozen quarts; all other spiritous liquors, 100 per cent. ad valorem. The duties upon Cigars are almost prohibitory. On gars of all kinds, valued at \$15 or less per 1,000, cents per pound, and 20 per centum advalorem valued at \$16, and not over\$30 per 1,000, \$1.25 cents per pound, and 30 percentum ad valorem valued at over \$30 and not over \$45 per 1,000 \$3 varied at over \$30 and not over \$45 per 1,000 \$3 per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem; valued at over \$45 per 1,000, \$4 per pound and 60 per centum advalorem; paper cigars or cigarettes, in-cluding wrappers, shall be subjected to the same duties imposed on cigars. On snuff, of all descriptions, 50 cents per pound. On Tobacco in the leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. On Tobacco manufactureu, 50 cents

REV. SAM'L KEPLEB and a few others of Bedford who subordinate piety to politics of the copperty stripe, have imitated their great leader Jeff. Davis, and got up a little seesession in the Church, and now propose to found "The Church of our Providence." We think Mr. Kepler fully justified in seceding from the Methodist Church, as he had only "Hobson's choice"—that is he had either to withdraw or be kicked out, and he naturally prefered peaceful dismemberment to that style of coercion. The only material mistake we see is in the name of the new organization. To call it "The Church of our Providence," is to make a mistake alike in point of fact and in good policy. Had it been called "The Church of Jeff. Davis" or "The church of Treason," the title would have fitly and truthfuly expressed the character of the institution, and then it would have become in a very short time almost as large as the copperhead REV. SAM'L KEPLER and a few others of Bedvery short time almost as large as the copperhead party in Bedford county. There are various bounty-jumpers, conscript deserters, and snapping copperheads over that way who are just ready for brother Kepler's ministrations. Considering the movement in the light of history, we do not feel warranted in promising it a very high measure of success. One Lucifer, we believe it was, first tried secession and war upon the power and attri-dutes of the Great Author of civil and religious government, and it is generally conceded that he lost by the operation. That he has not ceased to be powerful, however, is amply demonstrated by Mr. Kepler and his followers.—Franklin Reposi-

A New Call for Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 6. We are informed that the President will immediately issue a proclamation for 300,000 additional men to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. The hundred days men raised in several of the States will not be credited to them under the new call. The proclamation will probably appear to-

The draft for the deficiencies in this county was made in Chambersburg, Friday the fifth day of July. We expected to receive a list in time for publication this week. But no list has been furnished us, and we were not able to procure it from the enrolling officers early enough to be of any use this week.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS. Rebel Retreat from Kenesaw Wountain-Sher-man Occupies Mariotta, Twenty Miles from Atlanta, Ga .-- From Gen. Grant's Army. WAR DEPARTMENT, July 3-8 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York: The following dispatch, dated to-day, at Marietta, Ga. was received this P. M. from General Sherman, giving the successful result of the flankng operations in progress for some days back:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight, and Marietta at 8 30 A. M. Thomas is moving down the main road towards Chattohoochee; McPherson toward the mouth of Nickojack on the

Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whethor the enemy will halt this side of Chattohoochee will soon be known.

Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, and more than a mile of the railroad

ron removed between the town and the foot of A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters,

dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the ing results of General Wilson's operations: ing results of General Wilson's operations:

"Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, General Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand. He has destroyed all the black mith shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantling for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the Southside road were destroyed.

Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered in by his force. He reports that the Rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance

train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train and twelve cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off.—Of the cannon, two were removed from the carriages, the wheels of which were broken and the guns thrown into the water. One other gun had been disabled by a Rebel shot breaking the trunions, before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those total loss at from Kantz' Division." lost from Kautz' Division.'

A Rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this A. M., and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretarp of War.

The Pirate Alabama sunk by the United States

The pirate Alabama, Capt. Semmes, left Cherbourg on the 19th ult., to engage the U. S. steamer Kearsage, Capt. John A. Winslow, and attacked her ten miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes. Both vessals made seven complete circles in manoeuvering, at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. The Alabama was then sunk.

The pirate Semmes and his crew were nearly all saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. Nothing additional has been received of the Kearsage and Alabama fight. The whereabouts of the Kear-sage is doubtful, one rumor placing her at Ostend and another at Cherbourg. She landed some woun-deq men at the latter place.

Before going out Semmes left all his chronome-

ters, sixty in number, with his specie and ransom It is confirmed that no one was killed on the Kersage and only three Sailors slightly wou The vessel sustained very little injury.

names of all officers who have been in the volunteer service. The House bill for the appointment of a commission to report a proper site for a naval depot on the western waters was concurred in. A bill to carry into effect the treaty with the United States of Columbia was passed. The Loan bill from the House was concurred in. The House bill from the House was concurred in. The Judiciary Committee reported a resolution that Messrs, Fishback and Baxter, are not entitled to seats from and the Senate substitute. Monday, June 27. the bill to encourage emigration. The bill to provide for taking bail in certain cases of military arrest was then discussed until the close of the ses-

rest was then discussed until the close of the session. At the evening session the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was considered.

House —The House postponed the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll declaring that the permits heretofore issued by the Treasury Department, allowing persons to trade within the limits of any States erectofore or now in rebellion, should at once be evoked, and no more issued. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a resolution declaring hat Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, and such a topic of diplomat-explanation with any foreign Powers. Laid over. The Senate amendments to the Tariff bill were then considered, and most of them were concurred

TUESDAY, June 28.

SENATE.—The Senate, on Thesday, passed with amendments, the amendatory bill concerning the commercial intercourse between insurrectionary and loyal States, &c. The resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit military forts, prisons and hospitals in their respectsve States was rejected. The bill to establish a Burcau of Freedmen's Affairs was then considered throughout the day session, and was again taken up at the evening session. The bill was debated, without final action, up to the adjournment. evening session. nal action, up to the adjournment.

House.—The House of Representatives agreed

to the Senate amendments to the Loan bill. The substitute for the bill to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, which was rejected on Monday, was reconsidered and passed. The Senate bill for the better organand passed. The Senate bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department was passed with amendments.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale's resolution was adopted, directing inquiry by the Committee on the Conduct of the War as to what had been accomplished towards the construction of gunboats and light-draught monitors. A motion to print the report draught monitors. A motion to print the report of the Commission concerning alleged frauds in the Western Department was postponed. A bill was passed releaving Mary Kellogg, whose husband was hung as a spy in Richmond. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from the subject of Mexican relations and questions concerning the conduct of France there. The resolution declaring Mr. Fishback and Mr. Baxter not entitled to seats in the Senate from the State of Arkansas to seats in the Senate from the State of Arkansas was discussed and passed by a vote of 27 to 6 The bill in amendment of the Pension act of July, 1862, under which there are now fifteen thousand cases, was amended so as to include the wives and chil dren of colored soldiers, and passed. The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Tariff bill was adopted. The bill concerning law and evidence in the District of Columbia was passed. The House bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces was consid ered, and certain amendments adopted. A Com mittee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill was appointed. Mr. Sherman introduced a new section for the Draft bill, which was adopted. Another amendment was accepted from Mr. Powell, and the amended bill passed. House.—The Senate's amendments to the bill

egulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money was concurred in. The resolution disqualifying Mr. Blair, of Missouri' but not Mr Schenck, from membership in the House, was adopted. Various resolutions from the Committee on Elections were laid on the table. Some amendments of the Senate to the Civil Appropriation ments of the Senate to the Civil Appropriation bill were passed. In the evening session the Com-mittee on Public Expenditures was authorized to sit upon the New York Custom House troubles duduring the recess. The bill o gaarzing and regu- May 13, 1864-im.

lating the regular and vommer solutions to corps was passed. The Senate, samendment to the civil appropriation bill were approved. A conference report on the disagreeing amendment to the tariff bill was agreed upon. The House agreed to extend the contract for carrying the overland Paific mail, and adjourned.

Thursday, June 30. lating the regular and volunteer engineer army

SENATE - The bill to encourage and facilitate tele-graphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents was received from the House, Western continents was received from the House, with a proviso making it unlawful to contract with newspapers or associations for transmission of dispatches on any terms different from those open to all other newspapers. This was concurred in. Mr Foster moved that the Senate insist on its disagreement on the bill amending the pension act, and ask for a conference. Carried. Mr. Wilson called up the bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas. Mr. Trumbull obtained leave to take up the joint resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary on the Blair case, and it was adopted.

House—Mr. Julien reported the Senate bill, which passed, regulating the disposal of coal lands and town property on the public domain. The House passed the Senate bill to aid in the construction of an Intercontinental Telegraph. The House concurred

tercontinental Telegraph. The House concu the rank of warrant officers in the Navy. The bil for the construction of a new railroad between New York and Washington was recommitted to the Se-tect Committee, Mr. Garfield made a report from the ct Committee to investigate the affairs of the sury Department, which was ordered to be prin ted, and the minority of the Committee were given leave to present their views. The Senate bill to fa militate trade on the Red River of the North was pass d. The Amendatory Enrollment bill was returned rom the Senate with amendments. The Senate bill o establish a Bureau for Freedman's Affairs was reto establish a Burcau for Freedman's Affairs was referred. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to invest the Naval Pension fund; also, the bill to punish persons aiding seamen to escape; also the bill providing for the efficiency of the Navy. It repeals the clause in the encollment act for transferring soldiers to the Navy and gives sailors the same bounty as soldiers. The bill establishing the safaries of postmasters was passed

SENATE.—The Senate resumed consideration of

the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for her militia expenses during the invasion last Summer. The bill was further debated, and then laid aside. The joint resolution for the repeal of the Gold bill was passed by a vote of twenty-four to thirteen. The East Ten nessee Railroad bill was discussed for a while, an then postponed, and the House bill providing for the reconstruction of the seceded States taken up and discussed. The House amendment striking out the ord "white" was rejected. A substitute offered Mr. Brown was adopted by a vote of seventeen to sixteen. The bill was then passed—yeas, twenty-six; mays, three. The bill, as passed, provides as follows: That when the inhabitants of any State follows: That when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a state of insurrection against the United States by proclamation of the President, by forces and virtue of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1861, they shall be, and hereby are, declared to be incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice-President, or of electing Senators or Representatives to Congress, until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and until such return to obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same. The Enrollment bill was returned from the House' and a Enrollment bill was returned from the House' and a Committee of Conference on it appointed. The Civil Appropriation bill, and the bill providing for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, were passed. Ad-

USE .- After the passage of the resolution to repeal the Gold act, the House took a recess until even-ing, when the Civil Appropriation bill was passed, and also the bill making appropriations for the erec-tion of buildings for the Branch Mint at San Fran-cisco. The House concurred in the report of the Pacific Railroad bill, and on the Central Pacific Rail road bill. Adjourned.

Savurday, July 2.

Senate.—The Enrollment bill was finally passed.

The bill to gnarantee to States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government was returned from the House with the ance, by oath, to the country from which he comes. The report was agreed to. A bill providing for the education of engineers for the navy was passed. A large number of other acts were passed, and at three o clock on Sunday morning the Senate adjourned. House,—The principal business transacted was the adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Euroliment bill and the passage of a bill to further increase the revenue by imposing a bill to further increase the revenue by imposing a special income tax.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscription to these Bonds are received in United States notes of Na tional Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN. at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and un til their redemption Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin, on Bonds of not over one hundred dolars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are re corded on the Books of the U.S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds mercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin-(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for pre nium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent per an num, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST in currency, and are of equal convenience as a > nd temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great induce ments to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the coun try is holden to secure the payment of both principle and nterest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus nade equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money a any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$758, 975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the overnment are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importa-

tions, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting asloan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weaks of April the subscriptions averaged more than Ten Millions a Week. Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS ughout the country, (acting as agents of the National cository Banks.) will furnish further information on FFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DISPEPSIA.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

Have more respectable recopie to vouch for them Than any other article in the market.

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by

us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulnesss of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dinness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Ryos, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER.

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC. CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO: FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. FROM THE HON, THOMAS B. FLORENCE, FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE,

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced mark-ed benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his
advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed
and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if
they desire to be.

Tray your friend,
Trays B. Florence. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most anoying and deblitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but tem-porary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Roomand's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complains appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I flave an apportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864. JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

From Julius Lee, F.sg., firm of Lee & Walker, the most xtensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722

xtensive Music Publisher, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, February 8th, 1864. Messrs. Jones & Evans-Gentleman :-- My mother-inw has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's Gers an Bitlers that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to he an invaluable tonic, and uphesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, Junes Lee.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1862.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect, produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitatien in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsin of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second offecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it oe an unequalied tonic, and sincerely recommend its use.

be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recomme to the sufferers.

Truly yours,

JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863. Messrs, Jones & Evans-Gentlemen:-I have recently

been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Pateut Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours.

W. D. SEHGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

No. 254 Shackamaxon

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for yours, at times; been troubled with great disorder in my head and nerrous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similarto my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. Winter, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson; Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect,

J. S. Heeman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of 'T. M. Jackson" is on the Wrapper of each bottle. PRICE.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, Principal Office and Manufactory.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for \$5.

No. 631 ARCH STREET. JONES & EVANS Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See 'that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.