Vol. 37: No. 29.

The Pedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED Every Eriday Morning on Juliana Street, OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE. BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS: \$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance, \$2.00 if paid within six months, \$2.50 if not paid with-

a six months. Rates of Advertising.

One Column 20 00 35 00 65 00 notices \$2.50, Auditors notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines, Estrays \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents on every additional head. One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minor. Fractions of a square under five lines contas a 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 once. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

> ESPYM. 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. specdily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors gouth of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DUBBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door south of the "Mengel House," Will attend promptly to all business intrasted to his care

Collections made on the shortest notice:

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecut
Claims against the Government, particular attention wil
be given to the solication of Military claims of al
kinds: Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—16. ALEX. KING.

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

RIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law.

April 1, 1864-tf.

SUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing earefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts. April 1, 1864-tf.

> JNO. MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

Jeseph, s on Bedford Railroad. Farms and enim-proved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS, Bedford, Pa., di m BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

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

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

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

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

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 rassonable than ever hefore effered in this section of country. Call and see specimeus of work. All operations warranted.

Woodbury, April 1, 1864—th.

C. N. HICKOK DENTIST. OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, A sale and

April 1, 1864.—tf. 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. Hoftus. April 1, 1864-tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located respectfully tenders his refersional services to the citizens of Bedford and vinity. Office on Juliana Strest, opposite the Bank, one cor morth of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

red saits diland a HOTELS THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST Bedford, Pa. THIS HOUSE so well known to that 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 paronage. His table is spread with the best the market, affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers,

apr. 8, 1864-24 EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 99th, 4864. - 9:17 - 9 27 / 01 UNION HOTEL. VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR, West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa., (Formerly the Globe Hotek)

PROCLAMATION OF A SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. ANDREWG, CURTIN. Governor of the said Gommonwealth.

To JOHN ALDSTADT, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Bed-

are as follows, viz: And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of sa Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe: such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinct the such manner and form.

this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of A pril, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertainin the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either them. The Commonwealth shall issue the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every. Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and district therein, on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST,

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-fær, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, therefore all election of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed.

Now, therefore, in obedience to the requirements of the tenth agricle of the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the General Assembly of tenth agricle of the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue, this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said Jone Albsrapt, Sheriff of the said county, is givenolice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the acc of the General Assembly, aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precints and districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments. sixty-four, for the purpose of declaring a purpose of all and ratification, or rejection, of the said annendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

Secretary of the Commonwe

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amend-ments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each louse of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the onse of the Legislature, at two successive seasons of the me, the first session commincing on the first Tuesday of anuary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun red and sixty-three, and the second session commencian the first Tuesday in January, in the year of our Lor

on the aret tuesday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people is such manner, and such rimes, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment seperately and distinctly; therefore,

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 Jurigmen , Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Beds, in Tatesville, and St. of them the Garanne of the Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either Chaims. to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Govenor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, than an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of Adgust, in the year of our bord one thoused and eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or injection of said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and elerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed from each of the qualified voters of the State, who may offer the same and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose previded by the proper officers; which ticket shall be; respectively, labelled on the out side, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by veging, each, as many seperate written or printed or partly written or partly printed ballets or tickets, as there are amendments, approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed ties. Money advanced on Judgmen , Notes and other to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either the Claims. Has for sale Town Bots, in Tatesville, and St. of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a by orpartly printed ballots or tekets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are upposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many seperate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment," the electors voting for or against the amendments.

printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words. "Against the Amendment:" the electors voting for or against the amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the purposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution.

Sec. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall, in all respect, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having expetally ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figure only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the probactotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convanient post office, upon which postage shall be prepare at the expense of the proper county.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next before four o'clock, post merdian, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and the aumonwealth, and the same shall on the same day and hour be opened and published in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the proper county, and the same the breach of the Commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the same to be recorded

by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the generate to recommodate all that may favor him are patronage.

In patronage.

In patronage.

In patronage.

commission of any offence at, in or about the said election as they would for the neglect of like duty or the commission of like offence at, in or about the general elections of this Commonwealth. HENRY C. JOHNSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-third day of April Anno Loun ni one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Govern In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JOHN ALD-STADT, High Sheriff of the County of Redford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Bedford, ON TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "a peint resolution" proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, which are as follows:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as

ollows:

"SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections w the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be rescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their sual place of election."

SEC. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the

Sec. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows: "Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature con

Commonwealth.

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Bront Top Township, to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run, to meet at the School house in said Borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house, of D. Studeney in Rainshaper, is add township.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the nouse of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley tewnship to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Khip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School cose No. J., near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Reyser's School house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londondorry township to meet at the house now occupied by Win. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the School house in Stancrstown in said township.

The electors of School Borough to meet at the brick School house in said Borough. The electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick School honce in said Borough.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house ately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said ownship.

township.

The electrs of Napier township to meet at the brick school house, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nyeum, Jr, in said township.

hip.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the rethool house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at

chool house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township. The electors of St Clair township to meet at the store ear the dwelling house of Gideon D. Troutin said town-The electors of Union township to meet at the school case near Mowry's Milk in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the case of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's Mill in said township. The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the Village of Woodberry.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectfully take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the BOROUGH OF BEDFORD, on the third day after the day of the election, being PRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

required by law of said Judges.

Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my Office, the cighth day of

tunable to attend.

der my hand, in my Office, the eighth day of
1864.

JOHN ALBSTADT,
Sheriff of Bedford County, July, A. D. 1864.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE Bedford, Pa., July 8, 1864.

Select Poetry,

RETURN OF THE BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

I hear, from many a little throat,
A warble interrupted long;
I hear the robin's flute-like note,

The blue bird's slenderer song. Brown mendows and the russet hill. Not yet the haunt of grazing herds,
And thickets by the glimmering rill
Are all alive with birds.

Oh! Choir of Spring, why come so soon? On leafless grove and herdless lawn Warm lie the yellow beams of noon; Yet winter is not gone.

For frost shall sheet the pools again;
Again the blustering East shall blow,
Whirl a white tempest through the glen,
And load the pines with snow.

Yet haply, from the region where, Waked by an earlier spring than here, The blossomed wild-plum scents the air, Ye come in haste and fear.

For there is heard the bugle-blast, The booming gun, the jarring drum, And on their chargers, spurring fast, Armed warriors go and come.

The mighty hosts have pitched the camp In valleys that were yours till then, And earth has shuddered to the tramp

In groves where once ye used to sing,
In orchards where ye had your birth,

thousand glittering axes swing, To smite the trees to earth. Ye love the fields by ploughman trod;
But there, when sprouts the beechen
The seldier only breaks the sod
To hide the slain away.

Stay, then, beneath our ruder sky;

Heed not the storm-clouds rising black,
Nor yelling winds that with them fly,
Nor let them fright you back—

Back to the stiffing battle-cloud, To burning towns that blot the day And trains of mounting dust that shroud The armies on their way. The armies on their way.

Stay, for a tint of green shall creep.

Soon o'er the orchard's grassy floor,

And from its bed the crocus peep.

Beside the housewife's door.

To scare you from the sheltering tree.
Than winds that stir the branches round
And murmur of the bee.

Here build, and dread no harsher sound

And we will pray, that, ere again.

The flowers of autumn bloom and die,
Our generals and their strong-armed men
May lay their weapons by.

Then may ye warble, unafraid,
Where hands, that wear the fetter now.
Free as your wings shall ply the spade.
And guide the peaceful plough.
Then, as our conquering hosts raturn,
What shouts of jubilee shall break
From placid vale and mountain stern,
And shore of mighty lake!

And mid'and plain and ocean strand
Shall thunder: "Glory to the brave,
Peace to the form and bleeding land,
And freedom to the slave!"

Atlantic Honthly for July:

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT,

Law Declaree in Kenrucky--The Habeas Corpus Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 5. By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a Proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of April 1861, the President of the United States announced and declared that the laws of the United States had beek for some time past, and then were, opposed, and the cution thereof obstructed in certain States th in mentioned by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the Marshals by law; and

Whereas, immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the land and naval forces of the

United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrections and rebellion; and,

Whereas. The Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the third day of March, 1863, did enact that during the said rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his indement the public of States, whenever in his

persons under their command or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seaman enrolled or drafted or mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amendable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a lraft, or for any other offence against the military

or naval service; and, Whereas, many citizens of the State of Kentucky have joined the forces of the insurgents, have on several occasions entered the said State of Kentucky in large force, and not without aid and comfort furnished by disaffected and disloyal citizens of the United States residing therein, have not only greatly disturbed the public peace, but have overborne the civil authorities and

made flagrant civil war, destroying property and life in various parts of that State, and Whereas, it has been made known to the President of the United States, by officers commanding the National armies, that combinations have been

slavery is harder to kill than a cat, we are sorry taken, and that martial law be for the present detailed therein. I do, therefore, hereby require of the military officers in the said State that the privilege of the habeas corpus be effectually suspended within the said State, according to the established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation, and that martial law be established therein, to take effect from the date of this proclamation, the said suspension and establishment of martial law to continue until this proclamation shall be revoked or modified, but not beyond the period when the said rebellion shall have been taken by the Cleveland panding the to use a canning form of harder and to the old saining frigate St. Louis, supposed to be at Cadity, to repair immediately to Cherbourg arrived at at once, but the St. Louis had not the old saining frigate St. Louis supposed to be at Cadity, to repair immediately to Cherbourg and to the old saining frigate St. Louis supposed to be at Cadity, to repair immediately to Cherbourg and to the old saining frigate St. Louis supposed to be at Cadity, to repair immediately to Cherbourg and to the old saining frigate St. Louis supposed to be at Cadity, to repair immediately to Cherbourg and to the old saining frigate St. Louis supposed to be at Cadity, to repair immediately to Cherbourg and to the old saining frigate St. Louis supposed to be at Cadity, to repair immediately to Cherbourg and to the old saining frigate St. Louis had not to the loft to be to take the the the provise of the possible. The Keursurge arrived at at once, but the Cadity, to repair immediately to Cadity, to repair immediately to Cherbourg and to the old saining frigate St. Louis had not to the believe, is the ocated the priviled to the said state of the first possible. The Keursurge arrived at at once but the St. Louis had not the old saining frigate St. Louis had not the total to be at the matical have been taken by the Cleveland, in the Cleveland particular, and the had been t courts of law existing therein between citizens of the United States in suits or proceedings which do not effect the military operations or the constituted authorities of the Government of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the

which has of late years been made, with a preception so clear as to make it a most safe and competent pilot. Its views therefore in the present confusion upon the Presidential question are entitled to great respect, and the subjoined extracts, which we take from that paper, indicate a great deal of President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and Whereas, The said insurrection and rebellion still continue, endangering the existence of the Constitution and Government of the United States; and penetration and good sense. They are true in ev-

> emphasis. that the shot at Sumter destroyed slavery, but many things are destroyed, rhetorically, that afterward, like Daniel Webster, still live.—William Pitt had a habit of eloquently overthrowing Napoleon, amid the cheers of Parliament, only to be at last brought to his grave by Napoleon's innecessing victories. The Cleveland Convention, sitting in May, knowing that the Fugitive Slave Law was still unrepealed, knowing that Congress had refused to vote an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, knowing that the proclamation of emancipation, even without its confessed dependence upon a doubtful Supreme Court, reaches only three millions of slaves, while one ed dependence upon a doubtful Supreme Court, reaches only three millions of slaves, while one million still remain legally unreleased—knowing all these things, nevertheless voted to say that slavery was already destroyed. But it was not dead then; it is not dead now; it may not be dead in twenty years. When Alexander the Great was reported dead, the reply was, "No, else the whole world would smell of the carcass." We claim that it is an unmanly treatment of the slavery question to most rid of it by ianutily saving that slavery is alan unmanly treatment of the slavery question to get rid of it by jauntily saying that slavery is already destroyed—as if the question were one which could now be safely put aside—as if Banquo's ghost would not reappear. Is this a wise position for Radicals to take? It is just the position taken not long ago by James Brooks, Copperhead, in a speech in Congress! They who wish to see slavery perpetuated would be glad to have all other men to believe it now extinct. They would be glad to see no further effort made to destroy it.

struted authorities of the Government of the United States where the latter because the season where the season where the latter because the season where the season and convention in the minds of its chief managers and most interested parties, were simply the first caucus of the coming Chicago Convention. A few noble minded men and women, by their presence or by letter, contributed their influence to the

ing!" She went her way home, thinking the whole time of her linen, and anticipating its wonderful increase; but just then her cows began to low. Before I measure my linen." said she, I "will quickly fetch the cows some water."

But when she poured the water into the trough, her pail never emptied; she went on pouring, the stream increased, and soon her house and yard were under water; the neighbors complained that everything was ruined; the cattle were drowned, and with difficulty she saved her life, for water never er ceased flowing until the setting of the sum.

THE NEW YORK INDEPENDENT AND THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

No one doubts the radicalism of the New York Independent. It has lead in the van in every progressive movement upon the slavery question which has of late years been made, with a preception of the broken to the herse of late the same of liberty as a promise to the ease, as the same of liberty as a promise to the ease, as the point of the point of the cleveland have ease of late time. ting spirit, using the name of liberty as a promise to the ear to be broken to the hope of plotting a coalition with Copperheads to overthrow the loval party of the North—we denounce it with the righteous indignation which it merits from every loval soul loyal soul.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Highly Interesting Details of the Battle from Minister Datron's Son-The "Alabma" Fair-ly Whipped--A Clear Case of Intervention.

Whereas. The military forces of the United States are now actively engaged in suppressing the said insurrection and rebellion, in various parts of the States where the said rebellion has been successful in obstructing the laws and public authorities, especially in the States of Virginia and Georgia.

Whereas, On the fifteenth day of September last, the President of the United States duly is sued his proclamation, wherein he declared that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended throughout the United States, in cases whereby the authority of the President of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command or in their custody, ither as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abetting of the declared of the enemy, or officers, soldiers or seames wireled or deather.

drama.

In one of the many conversations the American
Minister has been obliged to hold with the French
Government on the subject of the asylum which
is furnished to the Rebels in the French naval
ports, Mr. Dayton, I am told, said to the Foreign Minister that all that was wanting to complete the hospitality of France toward the Rebels was to give refuge to the Alabama; that then they would have given aid and protection to the whole Confederate pavy, and he terminated by saving that this vessel, knowing how its mates had been that this vessel, knowing how its mates had been received in France, would no doubt soon enter a French port to demand the hospitality which had been accorded to others. To this the Foreign Minister is said to have replied with great energy that it would not be permitted, that he would not allow the Alabama to come in, and that their ports should not be made a place of common research these research.

sort for these vessels,
This was three months ago. At that time, although watching with interests the course of the Alabama, we did not anticipate so early a visit from her. Only a fortnight ago Mr. Forbes, of New York, arrived from Shanghai, and gratified us all by assuring us that we would never see the Whereas, it has been made known to the President of the United States, by officers commanding the National armies, that combinations have been formed in the said State of Kentucky, with a purpose of inciting the Rebel forces to renew the said operations of civil war within the said State, and therefore to embarrass the United States armies now operating in the said States of Virginia and Georgia, and even to endanger their safety.

Now therefore, I Abrahlam Lincoln. President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, do hereby declare that, in my judgment, the public safety eepecially requires that the suspension of the privelege of the writ of habeas corpus, so proclaimed in the said proclamation of the 15th of September, 1863, be made effectual, and be duly enforced in and throughout the said State of Kentucky, and that martial law be for the present determined to the classification were one which could now be safely put aside—as if Banquo's ghost would not reappear. Is this a wise position for the Alabama again in European waters, for that she was badly used up by her long and active service, and from this fact and the fact that the martine not long ago by James Brooks, Copperhead, in a speech in Congress! They who wish to see slavery perpetuated would be glad to have all other in the East had been rich to be constitution and laws, and even to endanger their safety.

Now therefore, I Abrahlam Lincoln. President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, and therefore the constitution and laws, and the fact hat the martine to the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws, and the fact hat the martine to the Internation of the Last in the remarkable short time, for a vessel in her condition, of a hundred days. So impossible did there were therefore not a little asterily to find the Alabama was in the port of Cherbourg, and that she made the run from the East in the remark

facility.

Mr. Playton, therefore, made a most apt and most forcible point in declaring to the Foreign Minister that, by his indulgence, the Rebels were using Feench ports exactly as if they were their own, that they paid no regard to the stress of weather clause, and that such had been the hospitality shown them in France that they were fast learning to make it their only rendezvous.

The reall of the protest was that Sampage of The result of this protest was that Semmes, after the thing had gone through the circumlocution