BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865

THE POOR HOUSE REPORT. In our last and present week's issue we print a and know how the money of the County is expended. This information the report utterly fails to give, but seems rather designed to conceal. True, there is a statement of money received and paid out during the year, and one might suppose from the report there were no old debts, and that the establishment was incurring no new ones. Is such the case? If so, what mean those four items, of interest, amounting to \$375 87? do they not represent \$6254 50 of unpaid debts? If they do why are not the debts reported? Are there not also other outstanding debts which are not reported? The report sets forth the money due the Poor House, why not give the amount it owes? That is a queer balance sheet which sets forth the credits and not the debits. We would like very much to know how much more than \$6254 50 the Poor House owes, also what debts incurred during the past year are still unpaid. We think they would form very proper items for a report of this kind. The clerk's salary is another interesting item. We find no less than four payments of salary and interest, the last of which, including auditors pay is \$30 00, (why are the two together?) allowing two days at \$1 50 for the auditors make \$9 00 leaving this payment to the clerk \$21 00, which added to the other three makes \$71 71 .-We don't know what the clerk's salary is, nor how many salaries he gets in a year, but on investigawhole years, \$25 00; we also find in the same re-

port eight payments of salary amounting in all to

ary is \$25 00, then the two reports show clearly

If our conclusion is wrong, it is the fault of the

to their horror, a monster that threatens to destroy them. The "infernal machine" which they invented for the destruction of the Union has exploded in their own camp and spread consternation and ruin through their ranks.

is "the weakness of the Confederate cause." | be made is "the weakness of the Confederate cause."—
While in theory it is very beautiful, in "practice
it is utterly defective." Hence it clamors for the
obliteration of State lines, and the consolidation
of all power in a Central Government as the sole
well as the loss of Fayettesville and Kinston N.C. hope of the Rebellion. A significent, but humil-

WELL SAID AND TRUTHFUL. -The New York Times gives utterance to the following concerning General Grant: "That grim patience and almost sublime self-forgetfulness which has kept for so many months on a slow, wearisome, comparatively unbrilliant task of holding Lee and his army as in a vice in Virginia, while his subordinates made the brilliant marches and won the easy victories. is something not very much admired by the crowd, but which history will never forget or cease to celebrate. It is the union of these patient and selfcontained qualities with the highest dash and daring-it is the exhibition of the most remarkable energy and sagacity in seizing the opportune moment for the execution of his purpose-it is the combination in his intellect of an all-comprehensive vision with the most extraordinary power of Grant in a foremost position among the great military leaders of all ages.

DELUSIONS ABOUT CONQUESTS. - Another delusion belongs strictly to the Northern prophets; it is that the South cannot be conquered. The

SIGNIFICANT.—It is noteworthy from the recent articles in the English press, and therecent debates in both houses of parliament on the Queen's speech, wherein frequent allusions are made to American affairs, that the tone of the British Government is all that can be desired by this country. In effect the ministry congratulates itself that it neither yielded to blockade runners, to rebel agants, or to the suggestions of the French Government to recognize the South; while it is admitted in the debates that we have had many causes for irritation growing out of fitting out armed ships, raids, the persistent shipment of supplies, of munitions of war, and the like, in violation of the Queen's proclamation.

NOTICE TO THE FRIENDS OF PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—In view of the great anxiety felt throughout the country for the welware of our prisoners now arriving at Annapolis, Maryland, Miss Clara Barton, by permission of General Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchange, with the sanction of the President, has kindly unstatement purporting to be a report of the receipts dertaken to furnish information, by correspondence and expenditures of the Poor House of Bedford in regard to the condition of our returned soldiers county, for the year ending January 1st, 1865. It and especially those in the hospitals at Annapolis is a very queer report. In matters of this kind, and, so far as it may be possible, to learn the fact reports are made out and published in order that connected with those who have died in prison and citizen of the County may see and understand elsewhere. All letters addressed to Miss Clara the financial condition of the Poor House property | Barton, Annapolis, Maryland, will meet with prompt attention.

HON. GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER has made an able and interesting speech upon the Land Grant Bill. At the last session of Legislature, the proceeds of the lands donated by the general Government to Pennsylvania, were turned over to the State Agricultural School, to the exclusion of all the rest of the Colleges and Universities in the State. This session a bill has been introduced to divide the avails equally among twelve of the Principle Colleges and Universities. Mr Householder favors such a divission in preference to the present disposition of the fund. We regret that we can not give the speech entire.

THE GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH has entered ipon the thirty-sixth year of its publication by its resent editor. It appears in a suit of new and handsome type. The Telegraph is a most desirable family journal, and especially valuable for its information on a wide range of subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. It is besides, very carefully edited in its general news depart-

WAR SUMMARY.

CLARENCE J. PRENTICE, son of the editor of the Louisville Journal, and especially virulent rebel, recently undertook to capture Tazewell, Tenn. many salaries he gets in a year, but on investigation we come to the conclusion that the salary is about \$25 00 and that the clerk gets about three salaries per year. We rech this result in the following manner. In last year's report we find one quarter's salary put down at \$6 25 making the quarter's salary put down at \$6 25 making the send a flag of truce for permission to bury his

An official dispatch from Sherman tells us that \$78 81. If, as the former report shows, the salhe has destroyed or captured, at Columbia, Cheraw and Fayettsville, 45 pieces of artillery and a vast amount of other rebel property. Kilpatrick, vast amount of other rebel property. Kilpatrick, it appears, had a narrow escape. Two brigades of that the clerk gets about three salaries per year. rebel cavalry got in his rear, and came near capturing him. He escaped, however, and gave Hampton a decided thrashing. reports and not ours. To be sure we have got some new ideas of the word salary, we formerly thought

it meant a fixed yearly sum, paid to persons for services, but here we find it paid at least three times in one year. Another peculiar feature of this report is, that in the account of expenses it completely imposes dates expensive and prices.

Official dispatches received by the Secretary of War announce that Fayettesville, N. C., was on Saturday, the 11th instant, added to the list of cities that have fallen into the hands of the Union forces. General Hardee with completely ignores dates, quantities and prices.—

a force said to be 20,000 strong, after removing all the public stores, retreated across the Neuse rive \$241 50; now how much bacon was bought and at what prices? Was it 483 lbs. at fifty cents, or was it 4830 lbs. at five cents? Was it in April or November? We misht at the direction of Raliegh. Some skir mishing occurred on the streets of Fayettesville, and General Moward says houses occupied by wo-November? We might ask the same questions of men and children were fired upon by the rebei ar-

almost every item in the report. These are mat-Advices from the army of the Potomac represent that the mysterious movements on the part of sent that the mysterious movements on the part of the creasury which we are paying interest on \$6000 or \$7000 of debts? It behooves those who complain of corruption and extravagance in public offices, to give a little more account of their own stewardship.

Down on State Rights.—We lead of a Roman inventor who constructed a brazen ball for the purpose of roasting refractory Christians, and who was ordered by the Emperor to test its success by making himself the first victim. A somewhat was in vindication of it. But now they find in it. to their horror, a monster that threatens to destroy Advices from the army of the Potomac repre ters of importance to the taxpayers of the County

Richmond papers of Saturday contain dispatches from Mobile declaring the city to be strongly menaced. Maury is in command, and has issued a proclamation warning people of the coming attack, and advising the departure of non-combatants.—On the 9th a transport entered the Mobile bay, containing two thousand Rebel prisoners to be exchanged. Twentyone vessels were in city to the state of the stat The Richmond Enquirer, for fifty years the champion of State Rights, now confesses that it champion of the right in the right of the ri

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

QUARTER MASTERS' OFFICE, 76th ILL. Vols., FORT BARRANCAS, NEAR PENSACOLA, FLA., FEBRRUARY 18th, 1865.

Dear Mother, and Folks at Home: With great pleasure I seat myself this evening to pen a few lines for your perusal. The last letter l wrote home, was from New Orleans, dated Feb., 8 in which I stated we were under orders for Mobil-Point, Ala., or Fort Morgan, which is located on Mobile Point. I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch of our movements since writing that letter. On the 11th, four companies of our Regiment embarked on the Steam Ship "Nashua," and started by the Gulf of Mexico for their destination. On the 12th, four more companies, (myself with them,) with Regimental Headquarters, embarked on the ship "George Peabody" and started for our place of rendezvous, leaving two companies in camp, to embark co-ordination, which have already placed General the next day on the "Belvidere." Our boat, the "Peabody" arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi River on the afternoon of the 13th, and put to sea immediately. There was a stiff breeze when we first entered the "briny deep" and it kept growing worse and worse, until about midnight, when it could no longer be called a breeze, but one of the most terrific it is that the South cannot be conquered. The Southern people don't believe that; but it is a theory got up by Northern men for their own benefit. A people can't be conquered? Where is there a country on earth which has not been conquered? What was the conquest of England by William the Norman? A whole people reduced to slavery by one disciplined army. What was the conquest of Scotland by England? Of Ireland? Of Gaulconquered by the Romans? Of Romans conquered by Goths? Of Bergundy conquered by the French? Of France built up and consolidated by perpetual internal wars? Every country has been conquered, and conquest has been one of the great instruments of civilization. The South can be not only conquered, but it can be ground into powder, if that be necessary. But the rebels have no idea of dying in the last ditch. Look at Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Georgia.—

Significant.—It is noteworthy from the recent articles in the English press, and the consequence was we came very near being lost. The ship became disabled and unmanageable, and the captain and crew gave her up as lost—they said no earthly power could save her, but Providence favored us, and we rode out the gale. We had a thousand troops on board, and one hundred and fifty head of mules and horses, and wagons and other camp equipage and army supplies in proportion. I never expected the sun to rise again. My mind was made up to die right there. It is folly for me to attempt to describe the scenes on board they are they said no earthly power could save her, but Providence favored us, and the captain and crew gave her up as lost—they said no earthly power could save her, but Providence favored us, and the captain and treew gave her up as lost—they said no earthly power could save her, but Providence favored us, and the captain and treew gave her up as lost—they said no earthly power could save her, but Providence favored us, and the captain and trees pain and the captain and trees pour lost. The shaip became disable and unmanageable, and the captain

spected, and the inspectar pronounced her unfit for sea service. We were then ordered to proceed to Fort Morgan by another route, which order we halled with delight. Accordingly on the 16th we disembarked and took the cars for Lake Point, about five miles from New Orleans, on Lake Ponchartrain where we embarked on the lake steamer "Alice Vivian," and on the morning of the 17th we started again for Fort Morgan, passing over Lake Ponchartrain and Lake Borgue, and between Cat Island, Ship Island, Horn Island and the main land, and at sunset we were at Fort Morgan, where we expected to step, but received orders to travel right along to Pensacola. We remained there long enough to let the 28th Illinois disembark, and proceeded by the way of the Gulf to this place, where we arrived this morning at sunrise, and found the balance of our regiment in camp, they having had a successful and pleasant voyage the first trial. I expected all the time to meet brother Jim at Fort Morgan, but was disappointed. We landed about five miles from the fort, and as he is camped close to the fort, I had not time to go and see him, nor any opportunity to send him word that I was there, as it was after dark.—Sam Sansom saw him when the boat that he was on, landed there. Sam says he looks hearty, and was expecting to see me on the next boat, but the storm spoiled his calculations as well as mine.

I was glad to get into camp once more, where I can lay down and sleep in peace. Our camp is about eight miles from the city of Pensacola, close to Fort Barrancas and Fort McRea. Fort Pickens is just across the bay. The sand here is very deep and just as white as snow. I makes the cold chills run over me to walk over it after night, it seems so much like wading through snow banks in Pennsyl-

run over me to walk over it after night, it seems so much like wading through snow banks in Pennsylvania. We get very good water any place by digging three or four feet in the sand. The timber is all pine, which is not very good fuel for our use. don't think we will remain here very long. I be eve an expedition is fitting up here to co-operate in the capture of Mobile, but the ways of war are mys the capture of Mobile, but the ways of war are mysterious. * * * I have six months yet to serve, but I expect it to be the hardest six months of the three years. I would rather go through the siege of Vicksburg fifty times, than to pass through what I did on the Gulf. Give me land for a foot hold, no matter how sandy or muddy and I will be satisfied hereafter. But I must close this letter, as I am tired cold and sleepy. I have had but very little sleep for a week, and begin to feel the need of it. To-day the weather was quite hot here, to-night it is very chilly. I want to visit the beach tomorrow and gathsyme shells. if I have time. My love to all the family and inquiring friends. Accept the love and affections of your son.

JOHN SHUCK.

AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HIS VIEWS OF SLAVERY AND NEGRO SOL DIERS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The Enemy at the end of his Resources.

Washington, March 17 .- A rebel flag, captured t Fort Anderson by the 140th Indiana Volunteers, was to-day presented to Governor Morton, of that State, in front of the National Hotel. A large crowd of people were in attendance.

Governor Morton made a brief speech, in the ourse of which he congratulated his auditors on the speedy end of the rebellion, and concluded by intro-ducing President Lincoln, whose purity and patriot. ism, he said, was confessed by all, even amongst the

ism, he said, was contessed by all, even amongst the most violent agitators. [Applause.]

His Administration will be recognized as the most important epoch of our history. It struck the death-blow to slavery, [applause] and built up the republic with a power it had never before possessed. If he had done nothing more than put his name to the emancipation proclamation, that act alone would have made his name immortal. [Applause.] The President addressed the assemblage substan

ially as follows: FELLOW CITIZENS :- It will be but a few words that I shall undertake to say. I was born in Kentucky, raised in Indiana, and live in Illinois, [laugh ter] and I am now here where it is my duty to be, to

tucky, raised in Indiana, and live in lilinois, [laughter] and I am now here where it is my duty to be, to care equally for the good people of all the States. I am glad to see an Indiana regiment, on this day, able to present this captured flag to the Governor of the State of Indiana. [Applause.] I am not disposed, in saying this, to make a distinction between States, for all have done equally well. [Applause.] There are but few views or aspects of this great war, upon which I have not said or written something whereby my own views might be made known. There is one—the recent attempt of our "erring breteren," as they are sometimes called [laughter] because that was their offsiness and not mine? Affaid if they had a wish upon the subject, I had not the power to introduce or make it effective. The great question with them was Whether the negro, being put into the army will fight for them? I do not know, and therefore cannot decide. [Laughter.] They ought to know better than we, and do know. I have in my lifetime heard many arguments why the nearest or the first of the fight for them for the power of the has also but if they fight for them? have in my lifetime heard many arguments why the negro ought to be a slave, but if they fight for those who would keep them in slavery, it will be a better argument than any I have yet heard. [Laugh-

ployed to fight for them that I do know. I know he cannot fight and stay at home and make bread too (laughter and applause); and as one is about as important as the other to them, I don't care which they do. (Renewed applause.) I am rather in favor of having them try them as soldiers. (Applause.) They lack one vote of doing that, and I wish I could send my vote over the wires, so that I might cast it in favor of allowing the negro to fight. (Applause.) But they cannot fight and work both. We must now see the bottom of the enemy's resources.

I here will stand out as long as they can, and if the negro will fight for them, they must allow him to fight. They have drawn upon their last branch of resources—(applause)—and we can now see the bottom. (Applause.) I am glad to see the end so near at hand. (Applause.)

I have now said more than I intended to, and will therefore hid you good have near at hand. (Applause.)
I have now said more than I intended to, and will therefore, bid you good-bye.

The President then retired, while the crowd below

aluted him with loud and hearty cheers, the band at the same time playing a lively tune. Governor Morton then stepped forward and remar

ked that they had now seen the rebel flag, and he proposed that each man in favor of the perpetuity of this Union should take off his hat and give three sheers for the Union flag. The request was responsible to the union flag. The request was responsible to the union flag. ded to with a hearty good will. Three rousing cheers were then given for President Lincoln, and three more for Governor Morton, after which the band struck up "Yankee Doodle."

The Flood in the Susquehanna

The water was still rising at 8 o'clock last even ing, and immense quantities of logs, trees, stumps, etc., were floating down stream. The water reached the railroad bridge from the Front street embankment to the third pier, and a large amount bankment to the third pier, and a large amount of timber was lodged against the structure. The weather-boarding of the bridge had been removed in a number of places to allow the water to pass through, but it was feared that great damage would occur during the night. About half past six o'clock several spans of a covered bridge from the Juniate river passed down the west. the Juniata river, passed down the west side of Thomas' lalund, without lodging. Had it floated down this side, no doubt great damage would have been done to the railroad bridge.

Communication with the Cumberland side of the river is suspended, except by railroad, owing to the high water on the island, between the bridges

Near the Black Horse Tavern the water had reached the middle of Front street, at six o'clock, and Second street was submerged a considerable distance from the canal.

Along Market street, east of the canal, the Along Market street, east of the canal, the houses were standing in water to the depth of several feet, and the coal yards were submerged.

This flood equals that of 1846, as we are informed by old inhabitants.

The water, at 7 o'clock last night was twenty-two feet above low water mark.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the gentle-manly Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsyl-

vania railroad, Mr. M'Cargo, has furnished us with the following particulars of damage done along the Pennsylvania railroad: The span of the bridge that passed here last evening was net any portion of the railroad bridge, it was a covered good bridge, that spanned the Juniata uear its mouth, and broke in three sections. One of the sections passed safely under the Northern Central bridge at Dauphin, but it carried away the lower cords under one of the spans of the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Rockville, and consequently that bridge cannot be used for travel until the cords are replaced. The span of the bridge is, however, still standing. The other two sections of the Juniata bridge lodged on the island near the cave.—Several trucks of the Duncannon Iron company, loaded with iron, were placed on the bridge for the purpose of securing it; they all fell into the river with the bridge, and one of the cars was on the span that passed here.

A small culvert bridge on the Pennsylvania railroad, east of Altoona, near Bell's Mills, has been washed away with some hundred feet of railroad track. A small culvert at Tipton, on the same road, is also washed away.

The western train, due here yesterday morning at two o'clock, arrived last night at seven and left for Philadelphia, via the Lebannon Valley railroad.

The trains from Philadelphia run within six

The trains from Philadelphia run within six miles of this city; the culvert near Highspire is washed out, and the track is completely overflow-

washed out and all the washed to the deformation of tral railway arrived regularly yesterday, but we can learn nothing from the northern portion of that road. We hear it rumored that the bridge at Williamsport has been swept away, but we have no confirmation of the same.—Harrisburg Tele-

SHERIDAN'S ARMY AT WHITE HOUSE!

Probable Junction with General Grant

WASHINGTON, March 20. WASHINGTON, March 20.
Major Compton, of Gen. Custer's staff, and two other officers of Gen. Sheridan's command, arrived here this evening, direct from White House, bringing about fifteen rebel flags captured during their late promenade, which they are to present to Secretary Stanton. They also brought with them the re-captured headquarters flags of Generals Crook and Kelly.

General Sheridan was at White House on last Sunday, and was making preparations to advance towards the James. He has probably joined Grant by this time.

DAVIS AND LEE LOSING HEART

DAVIS AND LEE LOSING HEART. There is a growing belief in well-informed cir-les here that Davis and Lee are beginning to see the hopelessness of their waning cause, and all sorts of rumors of abdication and efforts to initiate negotiation are again rife.

Occupation Of Goldsboro' by Sherman!

NO OPPOSITION.

Sheridan Supplied at White House.

WASHINGTON, March 21, Passengers who arrived to-day from City Point ay that news from General Sherman reached there on Sunday, through two scouts who left him He had occupied Goldsboro' without opposition,

having connected with Gen. Schofield.

Gen. Sheridan is being supplied at the White
Hruse with everything that he may need for his
future movements. The army is still idle.

WAR DEFARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHALL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 8, 1865.

The following Act of Congress is published for he information and guidance of all concerned: "AN ACT to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

waraft district has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrolment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrolement instead of

lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrolement instead of being applied to or based upon the enrolment as it may have stood before the revision.

"Section 14. And be it further enacted, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrolment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual states and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrolment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual states the like in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to the data dand the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

"Section 27. And be it further enacted, That his act shall take effect from and after its passage: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall operate to the quotas assigned therefor.

"Approved March 3, 1865."

[Sections from one to twelve, inclusive, do not I have in my interme heard many arguments why the negro ought to be a slave, but if they fight for those who would keep them in slavery, it will be a better argument than any I have yet heard. [Laughter and applause.] He who will fight for that ought to be a slave. [Applause.]

They have concluded at last to take one ont of four of the slaves and put him in the army, and that one ter and applause.] He who will fight for that ought to be a slave. [Applause.]

They have concluded at last to take one ont of four of the slaves and put him in the army, and that one out of four who will fight to keep the others in slavery ought to be a slave himself, unless he is killed in a fight. [Applause.]

While I have often said that all men ought to be slaves who want to be, and next to them, those white men who argue in favor af making other people slaves. (Applause.)

I am in favor of giving an opportunity to such white men to try it for themselves. (Applause.) I swill say one thing with regard to the negro being employed to fight for them that I do know. I know he cannot fight and stay at home and make bread too

But they cannot fight and work both. We must now see the bottom of the enemy's resources.

They will stand out as long as they can, and if the They will stand out as long as they can, and if the call for additional troops made by the President

have actually furnished, or may actually furnish, acceptable substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitutes shall be to be a computer of the substitutes shall be to be a computer of the substitutes shall be to be a computer of the substitutes shall be to be a computer of the substitutes and the substitutes of the substitutes of the substitute of th een mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Section 17. And be it further enacted, That

person, or convict, or person under indictment fo a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a fel a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him in either case before mentioned, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the 'State, local, or United States bounty, to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceeding one thoupetent jurisdiction, befined not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, or sand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

TECTION 18. And be it further enacted, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States any deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent

of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall upon conviction by any court martial, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

"Section 19. And be it further enacted, That in every case where a substitute is furnished to take the place of an enrolled or drafted man and it is shown by evidence that shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that such substitute was, at the cretary of War, that such substitute was, at the Secretary of War, that such substitute was, at the time of his enlistment, known by the party furnishing him to be non-compos mentis, or in a condition of intoxication, or under conviction or indictment for any offence of the grade of felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of descrition unsatisfied by pardon or punishment, or by reason of any existing infirmity or ailment, physically incapable of performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, with tween the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, with-

aided or abetted such desertion, or to have been privy to any intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute.

"Secrics 21. And be it further enacted. That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeiten their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who, shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered shall be highle to the penalties or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiment and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

SECTION 22. And be it further enacted, That the

"Section 22. And be it further enacted. That the third section of the act, entitled "An act (further) to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.
"Section 23. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States, such number of recruits, not subject to draft as they may deem shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States, such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

"Section 24. And be it further enacted, That section fifteen of the Act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "any civil magistrate," the words "or any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

"Section 25. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more of the employees of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, quarter-mentering, camp, and garrison equipage, quarter-mentering and calling and garrison equipage, quarter-mentering, camp, and garrison equipage, quarter-

quired by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quarter-masters' stores, and ordnance, which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the persons taking the same, and if falsely taken, shall subject them to the same penalties, as if the same were administered by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

Surgeons and Commissioners on the Enrolling Boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be expent from all liability to

[Sections from one to twelve, inclusive, do not relate to this Bureau, and are omitted.]

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned. Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN WEISEL, deceased, will sell at pub-

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL next, all the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, to wit:
All that tract of land now in possession of JOHN WENTZ, situate on the Johnstown Road, about 3 miles from Pieasantville, containing

Two Hundred and Twenty-two Acres and 21 perches more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with Dwelling House and Double Log Barn thereon erected. There is also an Apple Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. The tract is well sup-plied with good running water, and is covered with fine Locust, Chestnut and other valuable Timber. Also, there

On FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL, On the premises, in the same township, one other trace

Two Hundred and Fifty-one Acres, and 23 perches, more or less, the same being the Mansion Property of said deceased, and situate within one mile of St. Clairsville, about 125 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence; and the balance of the tract is well covariant. and under lency and the balance of the tract is well covered with White Pine, Oak and other valuable Timber. There is also a good Log Dwelling House and Double Log Barn upon the premises. This farm is well supplied with water and there is an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Both of the above tracts of land are Patented, and titles indisputable.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in tweether. s indisputable.

48.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale.

nd balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.

JOHN WEISEL,

JOHN FICKES,

Executors.

DUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

There will be sold, on the SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865 MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, Colerain township, Bedford county, containing Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres f first class Limestone Land, all under a high sta

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished. New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring

ouse, with a Spring of never failing water near the ouse, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and ther outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best election of Fruit on this property of any in the county, onsisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which

There is also a nice Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county. The balance of the land is well timbered.

A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble. Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber. ubscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mer ioned, it will be then offered on that day at public ou

y. Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of JOHN STONE.

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—whole sale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
obt.13,'64-ly*

JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the unersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency or the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annua

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864. and are payable three years from that time, in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per ont., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semiannually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

One cent p	er	day	on a	\$50	not
Two cents		"	u	\$100	
Ten	**	**	**	\$500	
20	"	"	"	\$1000	
\$1	u	u	u	\$5000	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and it is confidently ex

pected that its superior advantages will make it the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers' throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSDRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLIDAYSBURG. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTINGDON. NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Valuable House and Lot. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bed-ford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the town of Woodberry, ON SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865,

VALUABLE LOT OF CROUND. Situate on Main street, being sixty feet in front and ex-tending back one hundred and ninety feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Samuel J. Castner, Esq., on the north, and Methodist Episcopal Church, on the south, and DWELLING HOUSE.

with basement and necessary out-buildings.

This house and lot are situated in the flourishing village of Woodberry, in Morrison's Cove, and contiguous to both Church and Schools, and possess many, other

to both Church and Schools, and possess many, other superior advantages,
TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance on the first day of April, 1865, with interest.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. R. DURBORROW, Administrator feb24:4t. of the estate of Margaret Bulger, dec'd.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

CRAMER'S.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS,

BARGAINS, FOR CASH. Stock Must be Reduced.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR

CANE MILLS

The undersigned is agent for the above named machines, at manufacturer's prices. Pamphlets describing the use of the machines and the process of manufacturing Syrup and Sugar from Sorghs, can be had by applying to him by letter or otherwise, or by calling at the laquiner of the undersigned has also on hand and for sale a large lot of PURE SORGHO SEED, which can be had by application to him, or at the store of P. A. REED, Bedford. He manufactured, last season, several hundred gallons of Sorgho Syrup, which sells for \$1,50 per gallon.

From 150 to 300 gallons can be availabled.

From 150 to 300 gallons can be produced to the acre. J. H. SCHELL, Schellsburg, Pa.

MILLINERY GOODS. BROOKS & ROSENHEIM, WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,

PHILADELPHIA. Have now open their usual handsome variety of RIBBONS, STRAW & LADIES' & BONNET MATERIALS, FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' HATS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the
MILLINERY TRADE: By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

**Representation of the property of the p

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

CHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS Should take MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the leading Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper of America, which has a special Department of Sheep Husbandry edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practital Shepherd," &c. This is the great Rural and Family Weekly. Only \$3 a year—less to clubs. 13 numbers of this quarter (Jan. to April) sent, on tria, for only 50 cents. Address

D. D. T. MOORE,

D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN SNIDER, late of Snake Springs Valley township, have been
granted by the Register of Bedford county, to JACOB
SNIDER, of South Woodberry township, and DANIEL
SNIDER and JACOB STUCKEY, of Middle Woodberry
township. All persons having claims or demands against
said estate are notified to make known the same to said
Executors without delay, and all persons indebted to
said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

JACOB SNYDER,
DANIEL SNYDER,
LECOLOGISCO