Proclamation by the President.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to harken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens.—Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of his hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, and render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for all the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of his Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at this city of Washington, this, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty eighth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

John Brough on "Peace" Democrats.

Great Union Meeting at Vallandigham's Home.

The Union meeting held at Dayton, Ohio, on the 4th of July, was most enthusiastic. John Brough and Colonel Charles Anderson, Union candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, made speeches. Mr. Brough was introduced by the chairman as "the next Governor of Ohio," and congratulated the vast multitude that the restoration of the country to its former unity and glory was near at hand.—After denouncing the rebellion as it deserves, he added: "This is not of our seeking, and we have not been parties to it."

Mr. Brough paid his respects to the "peace" Democrats in the following terms:

"Your celebrated Peace Convention of New York passed its peace resolutions, which wondered down into Dixie, and then came back to you spurned and spit upon. Next your Peace Convention of Ohio passed their resolutions, and sent them down to Dixie, and they were spurned more fiercely than those that went before, and well they might be, for they were not up to the New York standard. [Laughter.] Now, my Democratic friends, how many of you have taken and read those twenty-three resolutions? If any, what have you found? You have found all of them negative in character. They are against the war, they are against the prosecution of the war, they are against the administration, they are against military arrests, they are against military prosecutions, they are against everything they could find to allege against the government of the North. But there is not one line or syllable condemnatory of this rebellion, or of the men who put it in force. Not one single word! Your own Government is denounced, quarreled with and proclaimed the most tyrannical; your own people are maligned and abused, but not one word against those men who struck down the best Government the world ever saw, and who are seeking to perpetuate an oligarchy. [Long and continued applause.] Did these leaders—for understand me, when I speak of this matter I speak of leaders not of the masses, for my experience in the Democratic party is, that the masses are as honest as any people that ever walked on the earth—did these leaders who drew up these resolutions, wish to conceal the fact that they were sympathisers with this rebellion, and that they were opposed to putting it down? Undoubtedly they were sympathisers, but they lacked that great element of character which belongs to every man who is a man—they lacked the courage to say so; but they left it on the face of the resolutions so plain that he who runs may read."

Fighting Democrats.

Mr. Brough continued:

"Every gallant man who is prosecuting the war in the lead of the army on the bloody plains of Pennsylvania, Tenn., or Mississippi, is a Democrat, bred and born. [Cheers.] My friend Thurman, in a speech the other day, said that McClellan was removed because he was a Democrat, while Rosecrans, who was a Republican, was reaping all the glorious of the war.—[Laughter.] I am sorry that brother Thurman has not read history better than that. [Renewed laughter.] Bless my soul, Rosey has always been a Democrat, and a worker in the party. Very many of the men in the ranks are Democrats, and while they are fighting the battles of the country, you stay at home carping, and say you cannot do anything because Republicans are at the head of the Government. That is not worthy of you. And when a man comes and puts that argument into your ear, you should put another down his throat. I leave you to determine what that should be. [Loud and continued applause.] If you say we shall not execute a law because it was not passed by a Congress which had not a majority of our political party, how long will we remain a country? Are you prepared to say that any law passed by a majority of your Legislature, that is not of your party, shall not receive your support? If you are prepared to say this thing by word, or thought, or act, then you are a secessionist as bitter as any man armed against the United States in the South. You are aiming at the destruction of your Government the moment you allow fealty to party to usurp the place of obedience to it, and of the duty you owe to the constituted authorities of the country.

Vallandigham's Case.

Reply of the President to the Ohio Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, '63.

Gentlemen: The resolutions of the Ohio State Convention, which you present me, together with your introductory and closing remarks, being in position and argument mainly the same as the resolutions of the Democratic meeting at Albany, New York, I refer you to my response to the latter as meeting most of the points in the former. This response you evidently used in preparing your remarks, and I desire no more than that it be used with accuracy. In a single reading of your remarks, I only discovered one inaccuracy in matter which I suppose you took from that paper. It is where you say, "The undersigned are unable to agree with you in the opinion you have expressed that the Constitution is different in the time of insurrection or invasion from what it is in time of peace and public security."

A recurrence to the paper will show you that I have not expressed the opinion you suppose. I expressed the opinion that the Constitution is different *in its application* in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety, from what it is in times of profound peace and public security; and this opinion I adhere to, simply because by the Constitution itself, things may be done in the one case which may not be done in the other.

I dislike to waste a word on a merely personal point, but I must respectfully assure you that you will find yourselves at fault should you ever seek for evidence to prove your assumption, that I "opposed in discussions before the people the policy of the Mexican war."

You say: "Expunge from the Constitution this limitation upon the power of Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and yet the other guarantees of personal liberty would remain unchanged." Doubtless, if this clause of the Constitution, improperly called, as I think, a limitation upon the power of Congress, were expunged, the other guarantees would remain the same; but the question is, not how would those guarantees stand with that clause *out* of the Constitution, but how they stand with that clause retaining in it, in cases of rebellion or invasion, involving the public safety. If the liberty could be indulged of expunging that clause, letter and spirit, I really think the constitutional argument would be with you.

My general view on this question was stated in the Albany response, and hence I do not state it now. I only add that, as seems to me, the benefit of the habeas corpus is the great means through which the guarantees of personal liberty are conserved and made available in the last resort; and corroborative of this view is the fact that Mr. Vallandigham, in the very case in question, under the advice of able lawyers, saw not where else to go but to the habeas corpus. But by the Constitution the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus itself may be suspended, when in cases of rebellion and invasion the public safety may require it.

You ask, in substance, whether I really claim that I may override all the guaranteed rights of individuals, on the plea of conserving the public safety—when I may choose to say the public safety requires. This question, divested of the phraseology calculated to represent me as struggling for an arbitrary personal prerogative, is either simply a question *who* shall decide, or an affirmation tht *nobody* shall decide, what the public safety does require in cases of rebellion or invasion. The Constitution contemplates the question as likely to occur for decision, but it does not expressly declare who is to decide it. By necessary implication, when rebellion or invasion comes, the decision is to be made, from time to time; and I think the man whom, for the time, the people have, under the Constitution, made the commander-in-chief of their army and navy, is the man who holds the power and bears the responsibility of making it. If he uses the power justly, the same people will probably justify him; if he abuses it, he is in their hands, to be dealt with by all the modes they have reserved to themselves in the Constitution.

The earnestness with which you insist that persons can only, in times of rebellion, be lawfully dealt with, in accordance with the rules for criminal trials and punishments in times of peace, induces me to add a word to what I said on that point in the Albany response. You claim that men may, if they choose, embarrass those whose duty it is to combat a giant rebellion and then be dealt with only in turn as if there were no rebellion.—The Constitution itself rejects this view. The military arrests and detentions which have been made, including those of Mr. Vallandigham, which are not different in principle from the other, have been for PREVENTION, and not for PUNISHMENT—as injunctions to stay injury—as proceedings to keep the peace—and hence, like proceedings in such cases and for like reasons, they have not been accompanied with indictments, or trials by juries, nor, in a single case, by any punishment whatever beyond what is purely incidental to the prevention. The original sentence of imprisonment in Mr. Vallandigham's case was to prevent injury to the military service only, and the modification of it was made as a less disagreeable mode to him of securing the same prevention.

I am unable to perceive an insult to Ohio in the case of Mr. Vallandigham. Quite surely nothing of this sort was or is intended. I was wholly unaware that Mr. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, until so informed by your reading to me the resolutions of the Convention. I am grateful to the State of Ohio for many things, especially for the brave soldiers and officers she has given in the present national trial to the armies of the Union.

You claim, as I understand, that according to my own position in the Albany response, Mr. Vallandigham sho' be released; and this because, as you claim, he has not damaged the military service, by discouraging enlistments, encouraging desertions, or otherwise; and that if he had, he should have been turned over to the civil authorities under the recent act of Congress. I certainly do not *know* that Mr. Vallandigham has specifically, and by direct language, advised against enlistments, and in favor of desertion and resistance to drafting. We all know that combinations, armed in some instances, to resist the arrest of deserters, began several months ago; that more recently the like has appeared in resistance to the enrollment preparatory to a draft; and that quite a number of assassinations have occurred from the same animus. These had to be met by military force, and this again has led to bloodshed and death. And now, under a sense of responsibility more weighty and enduring than any which is merely official, I solemnly declare my belief that this hindrance of the military, including maiming and murder, is due to the course in which Mr. Vallandigham has been engaged, in a greater degree than to any other cause; and is due to him personally in a greater degree than to any other one man. These things have been notorious, known to all, and of course known to Mr. Vallandigham.—Perhaps I would not be wrong to say they originated with his especial friends and adherents. With perfect knowledge of them he has frequently, if not constantly, made speeches in Congress and before popular assemblies; and if it can be shown that, with these things staring him in the face, he has ever uttered a word of rebuke or counsel against them, it will be a fact greatly in his favor with me, and one of which, as yet, I am totally ignorant. When it is known that the whole burden of his speeches has been to stir up men against the prosecution of the war, and that in the midst of resistance to it he has not been known in any instance to counsel against such resistance, it is next to impossible to repel the inference that he has counseled directly in favor of it. With all this before their eyes, the Convention you represent have nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio, and both they and you have declared the purpose to sustain the National Union by all Constitutional means. But, of course, they, and you, in common, reserve to yourselves to decide what are Constitutional means, and, unlike the Albany meeting, you omit to state or intimate that, in your opinion, an army is a Constitutional means of saving the Union against a rebellion, or even to intimate that you are conscious of an existing rebellion being in progress with the avowed object of destroying that very Union.—At the same time, your nominee for Governor, in whose behalf you appeal, is known to you and the world to declare against the use of an army to suppress the rebellion. Your own attitude, therefore, encourages desertion, resistance to the draft, and the like, because it teaches those who incline to desert and escape the draft, to believe it is your purpose to protect them, and to hope that you will become strong enough to do so. After a personal intercourse with you, gentlemen of the committee, I cannot say I think you desire this effect to follow your attitude; but I assure you that both friends and enemies of the Union look upon it in this light. It is a substantial hope, and by consequence, a real strength to the enemy. It is a false hope, and one which you would willingly dispel. I will make the way exceedingly easy. I send you duplicates of this letter, in order that you, or a majority of you, may, if you choose, endorse your names upon one of them, and return it thus endorsed to me, with the understanding that those signing are thereby committed to the following propositions, and to nothing else:

1. That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the national Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy is Constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

2. That no one of you will do anything which in his own judgment will tend to hinder the increase or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion; and

3. That each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the army and navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well provided for and supported.

And with the further understanding that upon receiving the letter and names thus endorsed, I will cause them to be published, which publication shall be, within itself, a revocation of the order in relation to Mr. Vallandigham.

It will not escape observation that I consent to the release of Mr. Vallandigham upon terms not embracing any pledge from him or from others, as to what he will or will not do. I do this because he is not present to speak for himself, or to authorize others to speak for him; and hence, I shall expect, that on returning, he would not put himself practically in antagonism with the position of his friends. But I do it chiefly because I thereby prevail on other influential gentlemen of Ohio to so define their position as to be of immense value to the army—thus more than compensating for the consequences of any mistake in allowing Mr. Vallandigham to return, so that, on the whole, the public safety will not have suffered by it. Still, in regard to Mr. Vallandigham and all others, I must hereafter, as heretofore, do so much as the public service may seem to require. I have the honor to be respectfully yours,

A. LINCOLN.

The Rebels in Pennsylvania.

The *Franklin Repository* describes at length the career of the rebels in our border counties. Their freaks, humors, and prejudices, along with a number of their outrages upon property and life, are told graphically. From an interesting passage we extract:

"Even intelligent rebel officers insisted that Lincoln was a fugitive in Boston, and dare not occupy his capital, and the rank and file were regaled with that and equally absurd falsehoods. Others declared that he was habitually intoxicated, and unable to attend to his official duties because of his intemperance. Those men were evidently taught to regard Lincoln as brutal and barbarous in an eminent degree, and they were amazed to find the loyal of all parties alike respecting him and the Government.

Rev. Mr. Pryor, father of the blustering General Roger A. Pryor, who *didn't* fight Potter when in Congress, was with Lee as chaplain, and seemed to have a general supervision of the piety of the army. He represented the progress of religion as eminently satisfactory, and seemed to regard the rebels as perfectly Cromwellian in morals. True, they would steal negroes and from negroes, and anything else, from a ten-penny nail to a six horse team; but they were nevertheless a model army, according to Pryor, in all the attributes of Christian character. Our people generally tho' that the scale of Zion must be very low down South.

The discipline of the rebel army was admirable. No private or subaltern dared to disregard an order in presence of his superior, or where his superior officer was liekley to be advised of it. When the rebel columns filed through Chambersburg, they marched with the utmost order and decorum, and laughing, talking loudly or singing was not indulged in.

Some of the Border State, and most of the more Southern rebels, had rather peculiar conceptions of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Quite a number were astonished to find our people speaking English, as they supposed that the prevalent language was the German. At first, when they attempted derisive remarks, they would imitate the broken English of the Germans; and judging from Ewell's demand for twenty five barrels of sourkrout at a season when it is unknown in any country, even the commanding officers must have considered our people as profoundly Dutch. It would require an intensely Dutch community to supply sourkrout in July. Our farm buildings and especially our large and fine barns all through the valley, at once excited their astonishment and admiration. Quite a number of officers visited the barn of the editor as a matter of curiosity, although there are many in the valley much larger and quite as well finished. The private soldiers generally concluded that it must be the church of some very large denomination in this community; and the out-buildings about it, such as chicken house, hog pen, carriage house, &c., were generally supposed to be servants' houses, and very neat ones!

Mr. Strite, a peaceful and inoffensive citizen, was cruelly murdered by some of the rebel soldiers of Hill's corps, on his farm, located near the Greencastle road, three miles from town. He was standing in his yard when three of the villains approached him and demanded his money. He immediately surrendered it. Soon after two more men came to him, making a similar demand. The murderers buried his body in a dung heap, and then fled. Mr. Strite leaves a large family. The shocking manner of his death occasioned the most profound indignation wherever it became known.

The Drafted Men—Important Notice.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 47.

No. 1. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names having been drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal is merely an announcement of the fact and an order for them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

2. The following opinion of the Hon. William Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

"When a person has been drafted, in pursuance of the Enrollment Act of March 3d, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying $300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter. He may be arrested and held for trial by court martial and sentenced to death."

If a person after being drafted and before receiving notice deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice or furnish the substitute or pay the $300, he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person when once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when and after, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the rights of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country, that he will escape liabilities to be treated as a criminal.

(Signed) WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Dep't.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

Important Modification of Circular No. 44.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal General's Office,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 51.

The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified, so as to correspond with the following opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases in which it is applicable:

OPINION.

"A person drafted into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for "enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability as provided in said act, has the right to have the question of his disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrollment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall have decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right *after* such decision against him, to pay his commutation money, or to furnish his substitute, within such extended time as may be fixed by the order of the Board of Enrollment for his appearance for duty.

(Signed) WM. WHITING.
Solicitor of the War Dep't.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

COURT AFFAIRS.

AUGUST TERM, 1863.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST TERM, 1863.

W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stone.
Same	vs	Same.
Mary C. McCauley	vs	West Branch In. Co,
Henry Shively	vs	Daniel Bantz.
William McIlvit	vs	Samb McIlvit.
James Gillian & others	vs	Wm. Bolbrook.
Firm for Cessna	vs	Dougherty & McIlhany.
J. N. & H. Swoope	vs	Joseph McCoy.

Prothonotary's Office,
Hunt., July 11, 1863. } W. C. WAGONER, Proty.

GRAND JURORS.

Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Wm. M. Brewster, merchant, Shirley.
James Cree, merchant, Dublin.
William Christy, J. P., Alexandria.
George. W. Cobell, tanner, Tell.
John Davidson, cabinet maker, Barree.
Levi Evens, gentleman, Carbon.
Kensey L. Green, farmer, Clay.
James Gwin, gentleman, Huntingdon,
James Gillin, distiller, Brady.
John Gemmill, farmer, Porter.
John Hamilton, laborer, Carbon.
David Megahan, Plasterer, Penn.
G. Miller, (river) farmer, Henderson.
James Meguire, " West.
Solomon Rough, " Clay.
David Smith, " Union.
Samuel Sprankle, " Franklin.
John Wall, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
Simon White, farmer, Juniata.
William Wagoner, mason, Clay.
Jacob Young, farmer, Cromwell.
James Querry, farmer, Union.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Thomas Armstrong, farmer, West.
Patk Bence, cabinet maker, Clay.
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Hopewell.
James J. Berry, forgeman, Franklin.
James B. Carothers, farmer, Morris.
Oliver Colegrate, " Shirley.
Richard Colegrate, " Clay.
Henry C. Cromner, " Springfield.
George Custubarger, " Franklin.
John A. Campbell, " Brady.
Jesse Cook, miner, Carbon.
Jacob Devore, farmer, Clay.
John Duff, " Jackson.
Isaiah Fleck, " Cromwell.
Valentine Fink, " Henderson.
Elijah R. Green, " Clay.
Sam. L. Glasgow, " Clay.
John Griffith, " Tod.
William Gayton, " Union.
Andrew Grubb, laborer, Penn.
A. S. Harrison, miller, Huntingdon.
Henry L. Harvey, " Franklin.
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West.
Benj. E. Hopkins, forgeman, Porter.
David Johnston, saddler, Penn.
William Jorden, farmer, Cromwell.
Henry Krider, " Warriorsmark.
Lewis Knode, " Porter.
John Kesslering, " Springfield.
Thomas Logan, " Barree.
Uriah Lewis, gas-fitter, Huntingdon.
Saml. Lehman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Nathan McDivit, " Oneida.
Charles Miller, " Huntingdon.
Peter Piper, " Porter.
John Piper, Jr., carpenter, Alexandria.
William Parsons, farmer, Tell.
David Peterson, " Dublin.
Casper Reecy, teamster, Carbon.
George Russel, farmer, Hopewell.
James T. Scott, foundryman, Tod.
Moses Swoope, farmer, Union.
James Shively, " West.
James Ward, " Walker.
J. Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John M. Wallace, carpenter, Clay.
Adolphus White, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas L. Ulley, Clerk, Springfield.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at the Store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and respectfully request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Every thing taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will sell at public sale, on Thursday, the 23th day of July, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, in Huntingdon, the following described property, to-wit:

Two lots of ground, situate in the village of Dudley, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, numbered 15 and 16 in the recorded plan of the town, situate at the corner of Front and Washington streets, each fronting fifty feet on Front street and extending back at right angles therefrom, and parallel with Washington street, 150 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a large two story plank house, part of it unfinished with a stone basement—occupied as a boarding house—and frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S. Berkstresser.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any premiums or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm, and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Mar'shal.

Huntingdon July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

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

SECTION 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 by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—te.

HOWARD & WILFONG'S PATENT HAY ELEVATOR.

THE saving in time and labor by the use of this form of Elevator has been long established. Its operation is to force the fork into the load, start the horse and lift the hay to the desired point—pull the cord, then the fork swings on the eye—bolts and lets the hay fall into the mow.

Farmers tell us they have hoisted from 500 to 1800 lbs. at one lift, or a three horse load at four hoists. We have notes from Graham, Linden and Passmore—Paschall Morris—R. Faint & Son and others, who endorse their superiority and have them for sale. We respectfully solicit orders for one or more forks.

J. N. WILFONG & CO.,
174 and 16 Barker St., Phila.

July 7, 1863-1m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Trustee appointed by the said Court to sell the real estate of Thomas M. Owens deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to said duty on Saturday, the 25th of July next, at one o'clock P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims against the said fund, are required to present the same or be absent from coming in for a share of the said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

July 7th, 1863.

HAINES BROS' CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia,

Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

June 17th, 1863-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of John McIlroy, deceased.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of John McIlroy, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSIAH McILROY,
JACKSON McILROY, } Administrators.

June 3, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. B. CAMPBELL,

June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

CAUTION.—

The public are cautioned against trusting or harboring Susan Yocum, my wife, on my account, as she left my bed and board without any just cause. All debts contracted by her I will not pay, unless compelled by law.

Brady twp., 3ely JOHN A. YOCUM.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Any person desiring intelligence of or from their friends or relations in the Army of the Potomac or in any of the Army Hospitals, can receive information by addressing W. J. KEALSH, Washington, D. C., inclosing one dollar. [June 10, 1863-3t*

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent offers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bottleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANTS in Huntingdon County by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1863.

	Class	Licenses.
Alexandria Borough.		
D. P. Walker,	14	7.00
J. R. Gregory,	14	7.00
Wm. Moore,	14	7.00
Barree.		
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
Martin Green,	14	7.00
Brady.		
H. Jamison,	14	7.00
Geo. Eby,	13	10.00
J. Diffenbach,	14	7.00
S. Secharst,	14	7.00
Cassville.		
J. V. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. Henderson,	14	7.00
Carbon.		
C. A. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7.00
T. M. Redding,	14	7.00
Powelton Coal Mine Co.,	10	20.00
Matthew Dunn,	14	7.00
Jas. Gleason,	13	10.00
W. A. Orbison,	14	7.00
Brown, Roberts & Co.,	14	7.00
R. H. Wilson,	10	20.00
A. D. Christ,	14	7.00
Blair & Port,	12	12.00
David Dunn,	13	10.00
Jacob Mentz,	14	7.00
Clay.		
G. H. Stevens,	14	7.00
J. H. Adams,	14	7.00
R. Ashman,	13	10.00
Cromwell.		
David Ritner,	14	7.00
T. S. Orbison,	14	7.00
Wm. Harper,	14	7.00
Dublin.		
James Cree,	14	7.00
Geo. Sipes,	14	7.00
W. C. Swan,	14	7.00
Franklin.		
Mrs. Isett & Mrs. Gardner,	14	7.00
John Q. Adams,	14	7.00
Shoff Stewart & Co.,	13	10.00
J. W. Mattern,	14	7.00
H. A. Bathurst & Co.,	14	7.00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20.00
Hopewell.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7.000
David Weaver,	14	7.00
Wm. P. Orbison,	14	7.00
Huntingdon Borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12.50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10.00
Benj. Jacobs,	14	7.00
A. Willoughby,	14	7.00
H. Homan,	14	7.00
Common & Hefflight,	13	10.00
Wm. Colon,	14	7.00
Jos. Bringer,	14	7.00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7.00
M. Gutman,	13	10.00
S. S. Smith,	13	10.00
J. A. Brown,	13	10.00
D. Africa,	14	7.00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7.00
T. A. Saxton,	14	7.00
Wallace & Clement,	14	7.00
Z. Xenter,	14	7.00
A. B. Cunningham,	13	10.00
" " "	14	7.00
M. Tetterhoof,	14	7.00
Jackson.		
Freeman J. C.,	13	10.00
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
W. H. Harper,	14	7.00
R. McIlurney,	14	7.00
Morris.		
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10.00
T. W. Gaddis,	13	10.00
J. H. Hammer,	14	7.00
Wm. Davis,	14	7.00
Penn.		
Wm. March,	14	7.00
Porter.		
G. D. Green,	14	7.00
Saml. Hatfield,	14	7.00
Shirley.		
Ritner, Foust & Co.,	14	7.00
Geo. McLaughlin,	14	7.00
Peter H. Ross,	13	10.00
W. A. Parker,	14	7.00
W. H. Brewster,	14	7.00
Lem A. Dewor,	14	7.00
Springfield.		
G. McLaughlin,	14	7.00
N. K. Covert,	14	7.00
D. Locke,	14	7.00
Tell.		
D. H. Morrison,	14	7.00
Union.		
Saml. Miller,	13	10.00
J. Bauman,	13	10.00
Walker.		
J. Douglass,	14	7.00
J. Brewster,	14	7.00
Warriorsmark.		
W. C. Vantries & Co.,	14	7.00
B. F. Patton,	14	7.00
D. S. Owen,	14	7.00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
E. Hartman,	14	7.00
Jno. R. Swoope & Co.,	13	10.00
Jno. Cresswell & Son,	13	10.00
PATENT MEDICINES.		
John Read,		10.00
Jos. Johnston,		5.00
Wm. P. McNitt,		5.00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
T. Xenell & Co.,