

R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WATSONSBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, (Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

"While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and your nationality and your rights as citizens." GEN. B. MCCLELLAN.

"The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together."—Daniel Webster.

Libel upon Gen. McClellan.

The Abolition papers a short time ago contained a statement that shortly after the battle of Antietam, McClellan and the Rebel General Lee had a long interview, at which, of course, it was surmised that a vast amount of treason was hatched. This story found its way into the Republican of this place. No sane man, whose head was not turned by the diabolical as prevalent now, aptly called "Negro on the brain," believed that there was the slightest foundation for the story. It now turns out that the story originated with a drunken schoolmaster by the name of Waldron. This fellow was hunted up by the War Committee, (whose business is, principally, to hunt down Democrats who stand in the way of the mischievous projects of the Abolitionists,) but he bolted and refused to certify. He has since made the following publication in relation to the affair of the interview:—

A series of articles have appeared, of which I am charged with the authorship. About the 7th of March I met a person by the name of Graham, with whom I had no acquaintance. He asked me to write a letter for him to Colonel Sharp, in regard to an account he had with that officer. He told me that he was employed by the War Department to send spies to Richmond.

While we were talking about the battle of Antietam—I was telling him about Generals Kilpatrick, Buford, Merritt and Colonel Campbell making my home a place for eating, &c.—this Mr. Graham asked me if there were at times many officers met at my house; and I replied, in the way of a joke, of course, they have; when he replied, if you will make an affidavit that effect we can make a good thing out of it. I don't remember what reply I made to the proposition, for the reason that I was laboring under the influence of liquor for some days. He continued to keep this subject before me for two or three days, keeping me under the influence of liquor during the time. He visited Gen. Milroy, and insisted on my going to see him in reference to this subject.

I went to see General Milroy at the Avenue House, in this city, and to back up the statement which I had made to Graham, which was, that Lee and McClellan had an interview at my house. We had a conversation on the matter for some time, of which I do not remember. On the 10th of March I was induced to go to the War Department, and was introduced to Colonel Hardee and Mr. Dana, to say what I had to Graham and Milroy. Mr. Dana made the remark that he believed every word of it. The next thing that happened in this play was, I was sent after by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. That was the first time that I realized the position I stood in.

It will be seen that the political General (Milroy)—famous for his fiery and vindictive abusive speeches against Democrats, and for not doing his duty at Winchester as a courageous and watchful commander, was probably the instrument through which this wicked slander reached the public, aided by other politicians about the War Department. If these gentlemen would heartily engage in the suppression of the Rebellion, and forget politics for a time, they would be much better employed than in an attempt to lessen the influence and cripple the exertions of truly loyal men, every way their superiors.

A rousing meeting of the friends of Gen. McClellan was held in the city of New York a few evenings ago, over which the venerable ANTON KENDALL (Gen. Jackson's Post Master General) presided.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Kendall, Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, and Mr. Norton, a Union refugee from Texas, and was quite an enthusiastic and spirited affair. The House (the Cooper Institute) was crowded to overflowing. McClellan stood in every where rising.

Beauty Bill.

In to-day's paper will be found the Beauty Bill, passed by both branches of the Legislature, signed by the Governor, and is

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26th, 1864.

QUR JENNINGS: My Dear Sir,—I reached Harrisburg on Wednesday morning last, and remained a few hours, spending them in fraternal communion with Dr. PATTON, Col. HOPKINS, Senator OLYMER, Squibb HERGOT and other old-time friends and acquaintances. I found the Doctor excellently well, and as handsome and "bright" as ever. He is one of the best looking men in the House, and has the good-will and respect of his fellow-members in an eminent degree. His constituents may rely on his ability to serve them, and may feel assured of his habitual and diligent attention to all matters of local and general legislation. If their interests suffer in any regard, it will not be his fault, but may be attributed to the loose, reckless and prodigal legislation of the arrogant and self-seeking Abolition demagogues now controlling the destinies of the State and nation.

The general Bounty Law was under consideration during our brief visit to the House, and we believe has since passed that body, and perhaps the Senate, ere this. The limits of this letter forbid any particular allusion to its provisions.

Mr. FRESHING, of Cambria, a courteous, high-toned and talented gentleman, is the acknowledged leader of the Democratic forces in the House, and Mr. SHARPE of Franklin, Senator of Fayette, and BARBER of Philadelphia ably second his views and exercise a potential influence in moulding and directing the course and policy of the minority. It is conceded, on all hands, that our party was never represented with more decided ability in either House.

I reached Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, in company with Messrs. DOUGHERTY and McGUIRE of Beaver, Maj. CAMPBELL of the "Johnstown Democrat" and other friends from the West. On Thursday, at noon, the Convention assembled at the Hall of the National Guards, on Race Street, and organized by calling Col. SEARIGHT to the Chair. The proceedings, in full, have doubtless been received by you ere this and appeared in your columns, and I need not, on that account, make any reference to them. The Convention was composed of men of very respectable ability, and its proceedings were characterized by entire good feeling. I concur in the prevailing opinion that the Convention were judicious in deferring "any comprehensive declaration of the views and policy of the Democratic party until that work shall be done by the general assembly at Chicago of the Democracy of all the loyal States. It was also eminently wise not to instruct the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago to vote exclusively and persistently for any one nominee, but to preserve their unity under the lead of a majority of the whole delegation, while they are left free to cast a solid ballot for whomsoever may appear to be the choice of the greatest number of the whole Convention when it shall meet and discuss the question of a Presidential candidate in July proximo."

It was well, however, to express the decided preference of the Democracy of the State for the gallant McClellan, who will in all probability be the almost unanimous nominee of the party.

On Thursday evening, during the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, a number of speeches were made by prominent Democrats from various portions of the State, the very happiest of which was that of Col. JAS. K. KERR, of Venango county. It was vigorously sensible, bold, manly, patriotic and orthodox, abounding in classical and apt historical allusions and illustrations, and extorting from everybody present the warmest encomiums. A report of this speech, I am informed, will shortly appear, when I shall take occasion to lay it before the readers of the "Messenger," and promise them a treat they have not had for a long while, though the report is not at all likely to do justice to either the impassioned manner or admirable matter of the speaker. Col. KERR and Wm. A. GALBRAITH, of Erie, were by all odds the ablest young men in the Convention, and are destined to make their mark on the politics of the State, though both are devoid of ambition, and spend the time in declining honors other men do in seeking them. I am glad to say they are both delegates to the National Convention.

I shall write you again in a few days, Sincerely and everlastingly yours, R. W. J.

Gen. Fremont.

The friends of Gen. Fremont are pushing his claims with no little vigor for the Presidency. They have lately started a paper in the city of New York, and talk of one also in Washington. Since Chase's withdrawal, (Greely is unequivocally committed to his support. He made a speech at the meeting of his friends in the city of New York a few days ago. The proceedings of that meeting are anything but friendly toward Mr. Lincoln. The German press, generally, throughout the country, are friendly to Fremont. There is no little bad blood between the friends of Lincoln and Fremont. The following is but a slight specimen of this temper, which is copied from the Troy Whig, a strong supporter of Lincoln. Speaking of Fremont, it says:—

His California career will not bear investigation, and was only remarkable for its pretense and insubordination, for which he was tried by court-martial, and broken. In his western experiment he suffered himself to be surrounded by a set of as proscop scoundrels as ever went unhung, who hoodwinked him and defrauded the Government to their heart's content. In Virginia he gave up his command in the face of the enemy, on a point of etiquette, for which he should have been summarily dismissed the service, not only for the heinousness of the offense, but to check the evil effects of such an example.

National Banks are springing up all over the country. The more the merrier, and the sooner the bubble will burst.

We wonder if those fellows who voted for Old Abe in a disguise, can feel any just

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met on the 24th ultimo at Philadelphia. Its proceedings were characterized by the greatest enthusiasm and harmony. Every portion of the State was represented, and the delegates were marked men, the principal citizens of this great Commonwealth. All were bent upon one great object—the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of the Constitution. The great Democratic party was out in its strength, and every effort was made to rescue this great Commonwealth from the tyranny under which it groans. One consideration surmounted all others. Personal feelings and predilections were forgotten in order to form a united party for the salvation of the country. The Democracy will go into the coming campaign with a united front, to meet the common enemy.

PROCEEDINGS.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle, called the Convention to order, which was convened at the National Guards' Hall. Mr. V. E. Piollet of Bradford, nominated as temporary Chairman, Mr. T. B. Searight of Fayette, who thanked the Convention in a short address.

On motion William H. Witte, of Montgomery county, was chosen permanent Chairman. Twenty-eight Vice Presidents and twenty-one Secretaries were then selected by a committee on organization of thirty members.—A committee on resolutions composed of twenty-eight members was also appointed, who reported the resolutions we append to-day.

An electoral ticket was then chosen, at the head of which stand the names of Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of Cambria, and Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, as electors at large, or Senatorial electors. [This is a most excellent choice. All hail to Cambria county!]

On the same Electoral ticket, we find the names of Thaddeus Banks, for the Seventeenth District, and Joseph M. Thompson, for the Twentieth District.

The general delegates to the Chicago Convention, are George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh; Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield; Wm. A. Galbraith, of Erie, and Wm. V. McGrath, of Philadelphia.

From the Johnstown District the Delegates are B. Bruce Petrikin and Daniel M. Dull. From the Twentieth District, T. B. Searight and John Latta.

The members of the State Central Committee, from the Johnstown District are, Jas. D. Rea, Jas. F. Campbell, Joseph W. Parker.

The members of the same committee, for the Twentieth District are H. P. Laird, J. B. Sansom and E. S. Roddy.

Addresses were made by R. L. Johnston, Esq., Senator Wallace, Wm. H. Witte, John S. McCallum, Henry G. Smith, T. B. Searight, Charles W. Carrigan, James K. Kerr, C. L. Ward and others.

Mr. C. L. Ward, of Bradford, was then chosen chairman of the State Central Committee. Mr. Ward is spoken of as a gentleman in every respect worthy of this important position.

A resolution was offered and referred unanimously to the Committee on Resolutions, that the Pennsylvania Delegation to the Chicago Convention be instructed to vote as a unit on all questions before that Convention.

The following resolutions were then offered by the Committee on Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The second one declares Pennsylvania's choice for the Presidency most emphatically:— Resolved, As we have no State candidate to present to the people, and no issue involved in the coming election other than those which affect the welfare and liberties of our sister States, equally with ours, we leave it to our representatives at the Chicago Convention to unite with the representatives of other sovereignties of the North in embodying the sentiment of the people in the declaration of principles acceptable to all the States on whom we rely to elect a President, and bring back peace to this distracted land.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania hereby express their preference for the nomination of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention, and that the delegates to said Convention be instructed as a unit on all questions arising therein as the majority of the delegates shall decide.

Resolved, That the first necessary step to restore the Union and the welfare and prosperity of the American Republic is to get rid of the present corrupt Federal Administration, and the sure way to accomplish this end is through the organization of the time-honored Democratic party, and the prevalence of union and harmony among its members.

The Convention was very harmonious, there being but one contested seat, and in that case the contestant declined. There was no jarring nor quarrelling. Every member seemed inspired with an unusual patriotism. The perils of the country demanded from each one and received the sacrifice of every selfish feeling and consideration. This meeting resembled that of the patriots of 1776, in their calm deliberations, unyielding firmness, and self-sacrificing devotion to the Union and the Constitution. Three evils now threaten to uproot every vestige of liberty—Secession, Abolitionism, and a fratricidal and misdirected warfare, and they felt it their duty to stem the torrent that is fast carrying us to destruction. Let us hope that what is now begun, may under a good and kind Providence, be finally consummated for the good of the fragments that are left us of a once glorious country.

A member of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of the State of New York, who is an officer in the Custom House in New York City, is now a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, for sending contraband goods to the Rebels. As a stamper for his party, before the last election, he was quite profuse in charges of "disloyalty" against the Democrats.

McClellan Mass Meeting in New York.

The Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the enthusiastic demonstration at the Cooper Institute, New York, by the friends of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, says:—

[From the Journal of Commerce.] The McClellan meeting of last evening was one of the grandest demonstrations of modern times. The thousands of men who thronged the Great Hall and the streets around the building, were moved by one common feeling of patriotic devotion to the Union and Constitution, and of admiration and love for the MAN who has so often saved the country from ruin. It should be remembered, in considering the moral force of this meeting, that it was not a politicians' meeting. It was not called for nor formally indorsed by any of the great political parties of the day, nor was it engineered by any of the party managers. But the people took it up and made it a great success. The gentlemen who seem to have started the ball were those who were represented in the Convention which met at Philadelphia some months since, and nominated Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency. They were chiefly persons who never acted with any political party, although many among them are known as earnest opponents of the radical policy of the present Administration. Their call for a meeting in New York, unaided by any of the party machinery, was answered last night by enthusiastic thousands, Republicans and Democrats, who recognize the noble character and commanding abilities of Gen. MCCLELLAN.

The great hall was packed and jammed to its utmost capacity. No arrangements had been made for outside meetings. No platforms were erected or lights prepared. Notwithstanding this, after the hall and lobbies were filled to suffocation, thousands crowded the streets in front of the Institute, standing in the cold March wind, and heard by moonlight a series of brilliant speeches, from the front balcony, while other thousands came and went unable to get near the speakers. Such a meeting, unaided by party machinery, was never before seen in New York, or America. The enthusiasm was immense in all parts of the vast gathering.

[From the World.] The Cooper Institute and the squares and streets around it I have seen few larger, and no more enthusiastic meetings than that which assembled last night in the hall of the Union, and in the open air around, to express the confidence of the people in, and their admiration for, Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. * * * * *

The political significance of the meeting is this—that all those conservative men in the whole North who have not hitherto acted with the Democratic party, whatever their past names or creeds, will next November join with the great Democracy to place at the head of the government a life-long Democrat, and to conduct the nation through the military and political policy which he has announced and practiced, to a restored Union and a permanent peace.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read and put to the meeting and adopted with acclamation:—

Resolved, A fratricidal war, originating in a disregard of the maxims and warnings of our fathers, is desolating the land threatening the permanent disruption of our Federal Union. And whereas, the present administration by their fatal policy in the conduct of the war; by their infringement upon State and individual rights; by a general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and substituting military for civil courts; and above all, by employing the army to suppress the freedom of elections and forcing governments of minorities upon the people of the States, has not only protracted the war indefinitely, bringing upon the country interminable taxation and financial ruin, but has created general alarm for the integrity of the States and the liberty of their citizens, and threatened to be swallowed up in a fanatical despotism, the worst of all governments.—And whereas, the country has no guarantee for the speedy and successful termination of the war under the imbecile and changeable management of the present administration through any other means than by a change of men at the coming Presidential election; therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly invite all our fellow-citizens of whatever political organizations, to unite with us in one concerted effort to place at the head of our government a man in whose wisdom, integrity and firmness the country may rely with hope for a speedy suppression of the rebellion, the cessation of bloodshed and the maintenance of the Union which our fathers bequeathed to us—a Union of independent States and free people, created by the Constitution, and to be maintained only by its observance.— (Applause.)

Resolved, That the right of suffrage regulated by the States is the only safeguard for individual liberty, and must be defended at every hazard. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That we recognize in General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN (tremendous cheering, repeated again and again), qualifications which eminently fit him to be the deliverer and saviour of our country; and we hold it to be the paramount duty of all patriotic citizens and organizations to abandon all disturbing questions and rally around him at the destined preserve of our constitutional liberties. (Renewed enthusiasm, and cries of "Bravo!")

The resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm.

Good manners and elegant language are among the many blessings conferred upon the country by the infusion of the Abolition elements into politics. For instance, this is the way they talk in Congress:—

BOUNTY LAW.

An Act Relating to the payment of Bounties to Volunteers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That all bonds, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness, issued by the commissioners, or commissioners and controller, of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, or the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township of bounties to persons volunteering to enter the military or naval service of the United States, under any requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States, and the same are hereby legalized, made valid and binding upon such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, and townships, as if full and legal authority had existed for the issuing and making of the same when they were issued and made; and that in all cases where any special committee, commissioner, or individual or individuals, of any county; city, township, borough, or ward, shall have subscribed and paid, or become personally liable for the payment of money, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers under the late calls of the president of the United States, who have been mustered into the United States military service, and credited to such county, city, township, ward, or borough, with the understanding, or agreement, that a law would be enacted to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough or ward, for the payment of such advancement and liabilities, all subscriptions, so paid, or money borrowed as aforesaid, shall be good and valid against such county, city, township, borough, or ward, as if the same had been subscribed or borrowed by the corporate authorities of the same, under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, supervisors, councils, or school directors, as the case may be, to proceed to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, sufficient to pay the principal of all such claims, with interest thereon until the day of payment, together with the cost of collection thereof.

SECTION 2. That all payment of bounties to volunteers, entering the service of the United States as aforesaid, by the commissioners, or the commissioners and controller, of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, or by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, or individuals, of any township, or borough, or ward, as if the same had been subscribed or borrowed by the corporate authorities of the same, under the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, supervisors, councils, or school directors, as the case may be, to proceed to levy and collect a tax upon such county, city, township, borough, or ward, sufficient to pay the principal of all such claims, with interest thereon until the day of payment, together with the cost of collection thereof.

SECTION 3. That the authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized, and required, to execute, and complete, all agreements, and contracts, heretofore made by the aforesaid authorities of such counties, cities, wards, boroughs, or townships, for the payment of bounties, as aforesaid, or for refunding advancements made for that purpose by any committee, special commissioners, individual, or individuals, on condition that they should be refunded, according to the true intent and meaning of such agreements and contracts; and for that purpose the said authorities are hereby authorized to borrow money, and issue bonds, warrants or certificates, in the name of such county, corporations, or townships, with or without interest coupons attached, payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, warrants and certificates, as the same shall become due; which taxes and levies shall be assessed, and collected, as other county, city, ward, borough, or township, taxes are assessed, levied, and collected: Provided, That in all election, or enrollment, districts, not having any constituted authorities, as contemplated by this act, competent to levy and collect said tax, the board of election officers of such district shall be authorized to levy, and proceed to have said tax collected in such districts.

SECTION 4. That all assessments heretofore made of taxes for the purpose of paying bounties, as aforesaid, and the same are hereby legalized and made valid: Provided, That the property of non-commissioned officers, and privates, in actual service in the United States army and navy, from this commonwealth, or who died, or were permanently disabled, in such service, or having been in such service for the space of one year and six months, were honorably discharged therefrom, and the property of widows, minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers, and privates, who died in such service, shall be exempted from any taxation under the provisions of this act: Provided, That the provisions of the first, second, third and fourth sections of this act shall be so understood as to have reference only to such agreements and contracts as have been entered into by the authorities aforesaid, subsequent to the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

SECTION 5. That all the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act to create a loan, and provide for arming the state, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which authorized the associate judges, and county commissioners, of the several counties of this commonwealth, to constitute a board of relief for the families of such volunteers as have been, or shall be, enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties, are hereby extended, and applied, to the families of men who have been, or may hereafter be, drafted or conscripted, and mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the quota of said counties, respectively; and all arrangements made by the several counties of this commonwealth, for the support of the families of volunteers, militia, drafted or conscripted men, mustered into the service, and credited, as aforesaid, are hereby legalized and confirmed; and full and legal authority is hereby given said county commissioners to borrow money for the pay-

ment of such expenses, and for the extension of such relief to the families of all private soldiers, and non-commissioned officers, who have been mustered in, or may hereafter be mustered into, the service of the United States, and credited as aforesaid, in pursuance of any requisition made, or to be made, by the President of the United States or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made.

SECTION 6. That the commissioners of any and every county in this commonwealth are hereby authorized to borrow such sum, or sums, of money as may be sufficient to pay to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who volunteered from such county, and entered the military or naval service of the United States, on or after the seventeenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States from such county, and be credited to the quota thereof, in pursuance of any requisition of the president of the United States, now made, or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars: Provided however, That in that part of any county where school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or borough, or where the corporate authorities of any city, ward or borough, or any committee, special commissioners, individual, or individuals, have paid, or have now commenced to raise a fund for the purpose of paying, such bounties, it shall be lawful for such school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of such township, or townships, or the corporate authorities of such city, ward, or borough, to borrow such sum, or sums, of money as may be required to pay to each volunteer from such district, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful for such authorities of said townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, to issue bonds of said townships, cities, wards, or boroughs, for such sum, or sums, of money, and in such amounts as may be necessary to pay the authorized bounty to each volunteer required to fill the quota or quotas of such township, city, ward, or borough: And provided further, That such townships, cities, wards, and boroughs, as have filled their quota, or quotas, under any call or requisitions heretofore made by the president of the United States, as aforesaid, without aid from the county, city, or borough, shall be exempt from any tax levied, or to be levied, by the said county, city, or borough, for the payment of bounties, or for the payment of any bonds issued by said county commissioners, city, or borough authorities, for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota aforesaid: And provided further, That no county, city, ward township, borough, or other district, which shall have agreed, or offered to pay, as bounty to each volunteer credited to such county, city, ward, township, borough, or other district, a larger sum than three hundred dollars, shall be subject to the limitation as to amount prescribed in this act; but any payment made, or to be made, or obligation given, or to be given, or liability incurred, or to be incurred, in pursuance of such offer or agreement is hereby ratified, and declared to be lawful and valid: And provided further, That in case the commissioners of any county, or the commissioners and controller of any county, or the commissioners of any city, ward, or borough, or the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or borough, or other district, are authorized to raise bounties as fully and as effectually as is done by the county authorities.

SECTION 7. That the said county commissioners, or school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, are hereby authorized, (for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act,) to borrow money, and issue bonds, or certificates, of indebtedness, no bond, or certificate, to be less than the sum of twenty-five dollars except when the bounty is less than twenty-five dollars, in the name of such county, township, city, ward, or borough, with, or without, interest coupons attached, payable at such times, and in such manner, as may be agreed upon; and to levy, and assess, on all property, professions, trades and occupations, subject to taxation, for state and county purposes, and collect such taxes as may be necessary to meet the principal, and interest, of said bonds and certificates, as they shall become due, and payable; which taxes shall be collected as county, city, ward, and borough, taxes are now levied and collected, including a per capita tax, of not more than one dollar, on all taxable male inhabitants: Provided, That only one per capita tax shall be levied in any one year: Provided, That in all cases, where any person, or persons, liable to draft, have, for the purpose of raising the sum requisite to pay a bounty to the volunteers required to fill the quota of any county, city, ward, borough, or township, stipulated, in writing, to pay a sum greater than the amount of tax which would be due upon the assessed valuation of their real or personal property, it shall and may be lawful for the corporate authorities of such county, city, ward, borough, and township, to collect the amount so subscribed: Provided, That no bonds, or certificates, issued under any of the provisions of this act, shall be for a longer period than ten years: Provided further, That in all cases where a borough and township have separate boards of school directors, and are embraced in one district, for the purposes of the military draft, the directors of said districts are hereby authorized to act jointly in carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SECTION 8. That in all cases where the county commissioners of any county, the

school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or the corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, have levied a per capita tax upon persons subject to draft, or military duty, the action of said corporate authorities be and the same is hereby legalized and made valid.

SECTION 9. That in any case where a part of the bounty, authorized by this act, has been paid by any ward, township, city, or borough, and said ward, township, city, or borough authorities as aforesaid, shall neglect, or refuse, to pay such part as remains unpaid by the terms of their agreement to pay bounties to volunteers, then the difference between the sum so paid, and the full amount of the bounty promised, (not exceeding in the whole, the sum of three hundred dollars to each volunteer,) shall be paid said volunteers by the county authorities, in which said ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, are located; and the county commissioners, in which said ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, are located, shall assess, levy and collect a tax on such defaulting ward, townships, cities, or boroughs, as other ward, township, city or borough, taxes are levied and collected, in such amounts as may be required to pay the balance due the volunteers, as aforesaid, from such defaulting township, city, or borough.

SECTION 10. That the money so borrowed by the county commissioners, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall pay to each non-commissioned officer, or private soldier, who volunteered from, and has been credited to the quota of, such county, and has been mustered into the service of the United States, or has been honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of money to which such person shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act, on the warrant or order of the commissioners, drawn on him for that purpose; and said treasurer shall not receive more than one half cent per centum on any money so paid over to him.

SECTION 11. That the money so borrowed by the school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors, of any township, or corporate authorities of any city, ward, or borough, shall be paid over to the treasurer of said city, ward, borough, or township, or when such officer does not exist, to a person duly appointed by said authorities of said township, city, ward, or borough, who upon giving sufficient bond, for the faithful performance of his duties, shall proceed to pay to such persons, in the manner directed by the tenth section of this act, and shall be allowed the same percentage as is allowed to the county treasurer, by the tenth section of this act: Provided, That the compensation allowed to any collector of taxes, under this act, shall not exceed two per centum.

SECTION 12. That in case any veteran soldiers, who have re-enlisted, and have not been credited to any special locality, shall hereafter be credited, on the present draft, to the locality from which they originally volunteered, such veterans shall be paid by the local authorities, whose duty it is to pay bounties, such bounty as, under the provisions of this act, shall be paid to volunteers from said locality.

SECTION 13. That if any soldier, or non-commissioned officer, or private, who would have been entitled to receive the said bounty, shall have died before receiving the money, the proper authorities shall pay the same to such person, or persons, as by the laws of the United States would be entitled to receive the bounty of deceased soldiers.

SECTION 14. That all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the bounty fund, arising from any taxes that have been assessed, or that may be assessed for the purpose as aforesaid, shall be audited in like manner as other county, township, city, borough, or school district, accounts are audited.

SECTION 15. All bonds, warrants, certificates of indebtedness, or loans issued, under the provisions of this act heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, authorizing particular cities, counties, wards, boroughs, or townships, to borrow moneys and pay bounties to volunteers, shall be exempt from all taxation.

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. A. G. CURTIN.

There are said to be \$21,000,000 in gold in the Treasury. Why not take it and pay it out to the soldiers, as the Democrats in Congress suggested?

For the Messenger.

The Suppression of Truth Intended to Answer the Purpose of Falsehood.

The Republican of last week paraded the vote of the Democratic Senators of this State against taking up the proposition to increase the pay of soldiers as evidence of the hostility of the Democracy to the soldiers. The Editor is either ignorant of what he is writing about, or he designs, wilfully, to deceive his readers. He ought to know that until the resignation of Speaker Penny and until the election of his successor, the Democrats of that body voted against any and every proposition offered then. In regarding the Senate as unorganized till the election of a Speaker, they but followed the law and the precedents since the organization of the Government in reference to this matter. He ought to know that the votes of the Democrats in that body were uniformly cast in the negative without reference to the merits of the legislation proposed, or their individual opinions or judgments upon them, but to show that they would not, by their example, recognize an attempted usurpation of a Speaker elected by a previous Senate, who had no more right to assume the Speakership of the present Senate than any other member of that body.

And Mr. Speaker Penny recently recognized the correctness of the view of the Democrats by resigning or yielding the office, and then permitting the Senate to do what they should have done at the start, go into an election, and thus complete a legal organization of that body.

TRUTH.