

THE JOURNAL.

Coudersport, Pa.

Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

M. W. McALARNEY, Editor.

WAR NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 6, 1864.—Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, information was received by Gen. Burnside that a large force of Rebels was moving south by way of Thoroughfare Gap.

This was communicated by signals, and Burnside at once sent off a large force of cavalry, who came up with the enemy as they were passing through Thoroughfare Gap.

A volley from our men brought to the ground a lieutenant, with the name "Marchand" marked on his shirt, who is supposed to have been an aid of Lee or Stuart, as orders were found upon his person, signed by order of Gen. Lee, directing Imboden and his cavalry, and all the cavalry force in Northern Virginia, to move at once and join Lee.

These orders are dated May 4; and it is supposed that the cavalry retreating south was not only that of Imboden's but all the Rebel cavalry in Northern Virginia, except probably a few guerrilla bands and marauders, who could not in time receive the notice.

This information shows that the statements telegraphed from New York of the defeat of Burnside at Thoroughfare Gap are without foundation.

The latest and only news from toward the front to-day is that all communication is cut off beyond Union Mills, the railroad beyond that point having been abandoned, and all Government property at Culpoper, Brandy Station, and other points brought back to Alexandria, even to the late railroad bridge across the Rappahannock.

The Government has received positive information that there is not a word of truth in the rumors of large Rebel forces in the Shenandoah Valley. The forces which for some time past have been operating in the Valley have rejoined the main army under Lee, even the guerrillas having disappeared, excepting a few under O'Neill and White.

The raid yesterday on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was merely a spasmodic attempt to interrupt communication, and for purposes of plunder. The communication was interrupted only for a few hours.

Information has been received here that our army has passed safely through "The Wilderness," near Chancellorsville, but nothing farther is known this morning of the onward movement.

Rumors prevail of fighting, but they are founded on mere conjecture, as it is known that up to 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening none had taken place.

There are troops remaining on this side of the Rapidan, but it would not be proper to state their exact location. These include some, if not all, of the colored soldiers.

Much of the rolling stock of the railroad has been sent back to Washington, as there is now no further use for it.

VICTORY OF GEN. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The most terrific battle yet fought closed to-day. Lee's entire army has made repeated and furious assaults upon our right and left wings, commanded by Hancock and Sedgwick, with temporary successes, but has been driven back with great slaughter. An attack was made about 4 o'clock this afternoon simultaneously upon our whole line, which was gallantly repulsed. Toward dark the enemy concentrated upon our extreme right, and fell suddenly upon Sedgwick crushing in a portion of his line. Gen. Sedgwick succeeded in reforming his line and securing it against further disaster, and the enemy withdrew from his front under the cover of the darkness.

Our Army to-day has certainly achieved a decided success. It has baffled all the offensive efforts of the enemy. The utmost impregnable woods with which the battleground is covered saved the Rebels from a crushing defeat, as it enabled them to conceal their movements almost perfectly until the very moment of their execution.

Gen. Ingalls' telegraphs from the Old Wilderness Tavern, at 11:30 a. m. on Saturday, says that "the enemy are said to be retiring." Gen. Butler has sent a dispatch from Burnside Hundred, saying that he has made a demonstration against the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and has succeeded, after some pretty severe fighting, in breaking the communication.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—We have intelligence this morning by scouts direct from the army as late as Saturday evening, but no official reports. The general results may be stated as a success to our arms. The fighting on Friday was the most desperate known in modern times.

There is a happy rumor that Lee's army is in full retreat to Spotsylvania Court-House, and Grant in sharp pursuit.

Geo. Wadsworth was killed and not captured as reported this morning. He led a charge, perfectly brave man as he was, and fell at the head of his division, pierced with a ball through the brain. The division had been repulsed twice in charges it made. To reanimate his discouraged men, Wadsworth went to the head of it, and rode just as squarely to his death as Quintus Curtius did. The news of his death has caused a profound sensation.

A report is current in Wall street New York, that Lee is mortally wounded. Stock gamblers have the dispatch We print it for what it is worth.

The State Apportionment.

We give below the apportionment of the State for Senatorial and Representative districts, as it passed both houses of the Legislature:

- SENATORIAL DISTRICTS. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Philadelphia city 5, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery 6, Bucks 7, Lehigh and Northampton 8, Berks 9, Schuylkill 10, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne 11, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming 12, Luzerne 13, Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton 14, Lycoming, Union and Snyder 15, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan 16, Dauphin and Lebanon 17, Lancaster 18, York and Cumberland 19, Adams and Franklin 20, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton 21, Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry 22, Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson 23, Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk 24, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene 25, Allegheny 26, Beaver and Washington 27, Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong 28, Mercer, Venango and Warren 29, Crawford and Erie

- REPRESENTATIVES. 18, Philadelphia 19, Delaware 20, Chester 21, Montgomery 22, Bucks 23, Lehigh 24, Northampton 25, Carbon and Monroe 26, Wayne and Pike 27, Luzerne 28, Susquehanna and Wyoming 29, Lycoming, Union and Snyder 30, Columbia and Montour 31, Northumberland 32, Tioga and Potter 33, Clinton, Cameron and McKean 34, Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin 35, Schuylkill 36, Berks 37, Lancaster 38, Lebanon 39, Dauphin 40, York 41, Cumberland 42, Perry and Franklin 43, Adams 44, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton 45, Bradford and Sullivan 46, Blair 47, Cambria 48, Clearfield, Elk and Forest 49, Clarion and Jefferson 50, Armstrong 51, Indiana and Westmoreland 52, Fayette 53, Greene 54, Beaver and Washington 55, Crawford and Warren 56, Erie 57, Allegheny 58, Lawrence, Mercer and Butler

One of Col. Dalgren's men writes to the Baltimore American the following experience of a Richmond prison:

They marched us, seventy-three in all, past where Colonel Dalgren lay. I passed within ten feet of him. He was stripped of every thread of clothing, his false leg taken off, and his finger cut off to get his ring. He had three balls through his head, and was almost covered with mud. This was about eight o'clock in the morning.

There are men here in this ward who actually eat horse beef, and even dog, and were glad to get it. One man I saw in the prison before I went to the hospital that had one of the dog's paws that he got out of the island. He said that he was going to keep it and fetch it to our lines when he came. The prisoners on the island, although nearly exhausted from exposure and starvation, were detailed to carry wood about three-fourths of a mile. Some of them were so weak that they could hardly get around, and would refuse to fetch wood. As a mode of punishment for disobedience of orders they had a wooden horse, the legs about five feet long, made after the style of a carpenter's horse, and the bench of it sharpened almost to an edge, on which they would put the prisoner a straddle, tie his hands behind him, gag him, and fasten a rope to each ankle, and stretch it both ways, until it would nearly split a man in two. There they would keep him as long as they thought he could stand it, and then they would loosen him, take him down, and kick him to his quarters.

There is one man in this ward that they had in this position for nearly two hours. Every few minutes the rebel sergeant would pass by and ask him if he would fetch wood now; his answer was that he was a prisoner of war, and that he would not work. "Then sit there until you will," was the answer. He being pretty punky, they kept him in this position until he was nearly exhausted. He could hardly stand or get to his quarters when they took him down, and told him to get into his quarters. There was a squad that had been detailed to go to the prison, where they were going to be paroled, and one poor fellow that was not in the detail, anxious to get away, stole into the ranks, hoping to be paroled. He being discovered by the officer in command, who, having a club in his hand, struck the poor fellow on the head, fracturing his skull, causing death in a few hours. Another was struck on the cheek, cleaving the flesh all off one side of his face. I saw one man shot, sitting in the window eating his breakfast; the guard shot him through the glass, hitting him in the head, killing him instantly. It is an almost everyday occurrence for the prisoners to be shot through the window by the guards.

A RAID BY "BOUNTY JUMPERS"—Benjamin F. Cox, of the 182 P. V., writing from "Camp Distribution," near Alexandria, Va., says that a squad of about sixty convalescent soldiers were sent there, from New York, recently, in company with three hundred "bounty jumpers." The latter, while crossing on the boat, rushed upon the convalescent veterans, and plundered them of their money and everything of value they had about them. Upon reaching the camp, search was made and three or four thousand dollars found in the possession of the deserters, together with watches, breast pins, finger rings, &c. Over a thousand bounty jumpers are now in camp, under guard, at Alexandria, and our correspondent says a "harder looking set of men could scarcely be found." They are being sent to the front as fast as possible.

The Educational Commission for Freed-men has just held its annual meeting in Boston, reelecting Governor Andrew as President. The clothing given out during the past year was of the value of \$25,000, and \$2,900 are in the treasury.

At Madison, N. J., on Wednesday last, Mrs. John Baldwin was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which she was filling by the light of a candle. A dangerous practice, that has caused many serious accidents.

Two counterfeiters of "greenbacks" have been arrested at Mount Holly, N. J.

A dispatch from Baltimore, 1st inst. says that 34 paroled Union officers and 364 private prisoners arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. Such was the condition of the latter that every man of them was admitted to the hospital. One hundred and fifty of them had to be carried from the boat on stretchers and cars. Their words and looks abundantly testify that their miserable condition has been produced by starvation, and many are undoubtedly past the reach of medicine or nourishment.

In Senate Mr. Doolittle proposes to amend the Bank bill by providing that no bank or banking association whatever shall issue any new notes, except National notes, after the passage of the act, not redeemable in gold or silver coin on demand; and also, that every bank, etc., shall reduce the amount of their circulation to the amount of cash capital paid in and per cent. added thereto, or amount secured by pledge of United States or State stocks, on penalty of tax one per cent. per month on all excess of circulation after a period not yet specified.

One of the Committee who went to investigate the Fort Pillow affair on being asked to-day if the massacre had been exaggerated by the newspapers, replied passionately that it had not, for the reason that it was not in human power to exaggerate the atrocities of that occasion; that half the truth had not been told. The Committee's report is now being written out, and is looked for with intense interest, coming as it does, in a great measure, from the lips of dying victims of the atrocity.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Official dispatches from General Banks have been received in reference to the battles on the Red river. He states that, notwithstanding the surprise on the 8th ult., and the reverse experienced at that time, yet on the whole, including the subsequent battles on the two following days, they were a very great disaster to the enemy, the loss in killed and wounded and the demoralization of their forces being larger, the numbers being considered than in any other battle of the war.

The petition presented to Congress a day or two since, in favor of the entire and immediate abolition of slavery, was brought in by two stout men in a bushel basket, which the huge roll just filled. It was signed by 41,718 men and women in all parts of the Union—fifteen thousand residing in Pennsylvania, and eight thousand in New York.

OIL CREEK, in Pennsylvania, has produced forty thousand barrels of oil during the past two weeks, and another well in the same neighborhood is yielding at the rate of four hundred and eighty barrels a day.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The Secretary of War narrowly escaped being drowned in the Potomac on Thursday. In crossing the ferry from Alexandria his horses became restive, and horses and carriage were precipitated into the river. The Secretary happened to be out of the carriage at the time.

DISTILLING STOPPED IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi Legislature has enacted a law which confiscates the property and everything appertaining thereto of a distillery, and imposes a fine of five thousand dollars and twelve months imprisonment on every State or county officer failing to report every offender. Evidently that body is intent on stopping the conversion of grain into grog, if severe legislation will effect it.

Three brothers named Hudgins, who took the oath after deserting from the rebel army, and then found employment in one of the government repair shops in Washington, have been discharged by Colonel Ingraham for rejoicing over the Fort Pillow massacre. Served them right.

Seventy-five miles of Pork.—During the pork season just passed, Illinois packed 1,278,390 hogs, of an average weight of one hundred and ninety pounds. If these were placed in cars, ten tons in each car, each car, measuring two rods, it would make a train seventy-five miles long. Allowing twenty cars to each locomotive, it would take six hundred locomotives to draw the train.

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Previous to Gen. Kilpatrick leaving his old command, a communication was received by him from Gen. Robert E. Lee, by a flag of truce, through the army headquarters, inquiring of Gen. K. whether the orders found upon Col. Dahlgren, as published in the Richmond papers, were authentic and authorized by him. The reply was a bitter and indignant denial. There is little doubt that the reason why Col. Dahlgren's body is not given up, is because of its shameful mutilation and unchristian burial.

A western paper tells this story: A farmer presented his mother, ninety-one years old, for the cost of her board with him for nineteen years past. She had been living with him, taking care of his children, eight or nine in number, knitting stockings &c. The judge dismissed the case and reprimanded the hard-hearted son.

On the night of the 18th ult., the Rebels attempted to blow up the steamer Washash in Charleston harbor, by means of a torpedo boat. The craft was discovered approaching, when the Washash poured a tremendous broadside at it, when either sunk or scared off it. It was similar to the torpedo which sunk the Housatonic.

Despatches dated Washington, May 5, P. M., state that the Penn'a Reserves are being mustered out of service, the 9th regiment having arrived there that morning.

The number of printing presses now in operation or ready for use in the Treasurer's building in Washington is so large, that if placed in a line, they would exceed a quarter of a mile.

Divorce Notice. WILLIAM OLES, } No. 3, December Term vs. } 1863, Libel in Divorce, SUSAN OLES. } TO SUSAN OLES, respondent, please take notice that a subpoena and alias subpoena having been issued and returned nihil; you are hereby required to appear on the first day of next Court, the 20th day of June next to answer to the complaints made in this case.

D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, May 10, 1864.

Divorce Notice. LUCY ANGELINA CHARLES } No. 60, Dec. Term 1863, Libel in Divorce, vs. } JAMES CLARK HAWLEY. } ANDREW J. CHARLES, respondent, please take notice that a subpoena and alias subpoena having been issued and returned nihil; you are hereby required to appear at our next term of Court to answer the complaints of your said wife, Lucy Angelina Charles, and show cause why a divorce should not be granted. D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, May 10, 1864.

Trial List. LIST of Causes for trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Potter county, Penn'a. at the June Term: Keating et al vs. H. Manning. D Lewis et al vs McIntyre and Mabon. James Shaffer vs H W May and Wm M Smith T Ross et al vs Henry W Miller. Fuller & Carl vs Dremmer & Thompson Dickson vs Jones and Jones. Dickson vs Burleson. Dickson vs Jones. Lewis Wood vs Willard Chandler Colwell & Lyman vs Chas Chandler Boyd Wilkinson & Co vs Lord Commonwealth for use vs Bram Stewardson School District vs Potter county Oswayo School District vs Potter county Hills vs Bartlett Jones et al vs Cooper and Heister Harris vs Cooper and Heister B S Corey vs Samuel Hull Wirth vs Radde Hawley vs Runcell Kirby vs Glace Ingraham vs Ingraham Kelts vs Daggett Jones for use vs Hand.

H. J. OLMSTED, Proth'y. Prothonotary's Office, May 7, 1864.

POTTER COUNTY SS: The Commissioners of Pennsylvania in and to the Sheriff of said county: Greeting: We command you that you attach G. D. Blanchard by all and singular his goods and chattels, moneys, rights, credits, lands and tenements in your bailiwick in whose hands or possession soever the same may be found, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Coudersport at a Court of Common Pleas to be held in and for said County on the 15th day of June next, there to answer Wm. A. Jones in an action of assumpsit damages not exceeding three hundred dollars, and have your return and there this writ. Witness the Honorable ROBERT G. WARR, President Judge of our said Court at Coudersport, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864. [50 ct Rev. Stamp.]

H. J. OLMSTED, Prothonotary. Dec. 23, 1863, on motion of W. B. Graves, Plaintiff's Attorney, the Court directed publication of the writ in this case by six successive advertisements in the POTTER JOURNAL. By the Court. H. J. OLMSTED, Proth'y.

Administrator's Sale. BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Potter county, Penn'a, and to us directed, we will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in the Borough of Coudersport, on TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following real estate, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of lot No. 34 of the allotment of lands of H. H. Dent, in Hector tp., in said county, being the lot conveyed to E. F. Wilber on the 18th day of Feb. 1854, thence east by line of lots No. 107 & 25 160 rods to the east line of Potter co., thence south by said line 106 rods to the north-east corner of lot No. 39, thence west 169 rods to the south-east corner of the place of the south-east corner of one Hundred acres and allowance more or less, and being lot No. 35 on the map of the lands of H. H. Dent in Hector tp., in said county, and being part of Warrant No. 1367, about Seventy acres of which are improved, with seventy-five to one hundred bearing apple trees, one small frame house and two frame barns thereon. The interest of Samuel Carlin, dec'd, in the above described real estate only to be sold. FRANCIS STRANG, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Carlin dec'd. Coudersport, May 10, 1864.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the 1st days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.—As these Bonds are Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay Over Eight Per Cent. Interest, in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith of ability of private parties or stock companies or separate companies only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Faded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the U. S. Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositories of Public money and all respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and afford every facility to subscribers. [May 11, 1864-2m.]

Register's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration to the estates of these persons, dec'd, whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register of probate of wills and granting letters of administration in and for the county of Potter, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on the 20th day of May, at 10 a. m. at the Court House in said county: Dec. 22, 1864. The account of Lewis B. Morley & Nancy Morley, Administrators of the Estate of Hastings Morley late of Allegheny Township, deceased. [April 6, 1864. The account of J. P. Taggart & Polly Ann Taggart, Administrators of the Estate of A. C. Taggart, late of the Borough of Coudersport, deceased. [April 22, 1864. The account of Clarissa Worden and Burton Lewis, Administrators of the Estate of Charles Worden, late of Bing-ham Township, deceased. [May 6, 1864. The account of A. G. Fresh and Rhoda A. Darling, Administrators of the Estate of T. B. Darling, late of Allegheny Township, deceased. DAN BAKER, Recorder. May 9, 1864.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thomas Stratham, late of Harrison tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ANN STRATHAM, EDWIN STRATHAM. May 4, 1864-6c.

Court Proclamation. WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hons. C. S. Jones and G. G. Colvin, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the twenty-first day of Dec'r, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's court, and Court of Common Pleas in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 20th day of June next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Carriers, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A.M. of said day, with their rolls, records, indentations, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of Potter, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Coudersport, May 4, 1864, and the 86th year of the Independence of the United States of America. D. C. LARRABEE.

To All Whom it May Concern. By information, this day received from the A. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, it has been ascertained that a large number of Soldiers are credited to the 15th Military District of Pennsylvania, or counties therein, at large, without a designation of particular localities. The number thus credited at large, will be distributed to the special credits of Sub-Districts establishing claims to proportionate and additional credits.

The representatives of the several Sub-Districts in this District, are required to produce before the Board of Enrollment, without delay, satisfactory evidence that their Sub-Districts are entitled to credits in addition to those already assigned. Evidence: "Additional credits to Sub-Districts will be assigned upon the evidence of original and supplementary Muster-in Roll, or certificates of U. S. Musterling Officers, or officers detailed on recruiting service for the Regular Army, from the different Boards of Enrollment."

"Credits not assigned by Muster-in Roll, or by Supplementary Rolls, or by the exhibits furnished by the A. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania to this office, to particular Sub-District or localities belonging to Sub-District, but to Districts, counties, or cities at large, may be assigned to Sub-Districts within the respective districts, counties, or cities, provided, that sufficient evidence be given in each case, that the Sub-District claiming the credit has either paid a local bounty to the recruit for which the credit is claimed, or is the actual recipient of such soldier and that the recruit was not paid a local bounty from any other Sub-District or county."

This notice has reference only to men enlisted or re-enlisted since the last Draft. W. H. BLAIR, Capt. & Pro. Marshal. R. HAWLEY, Commissioner. T. P. DUNCAN Surg. of Board. May 4, 1864-2c.

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 provisions of 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."

"Section 2. 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."

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. BURN, Speaker of the Senate. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG April 25, 1864.

Pennsylvania, ss: I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original of a 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.) NELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, on the first TUESDAY or AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Secretary of the Commonwealth. NELI SLIFER. May 4, 1864-1c.

CASH PAID FOR EGGS. E. K. Spencer.