



Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bedford, on Monday, the 19th day of June, next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which body will place in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election.

O. E. SHANNON, Ch'n. Dem. Co. Committee.

Capture of Jefferson Davis.

By reference to our news columns, it will be seen that Jefferson Davis, lately the executive head of the so-called Confederate States, has been captured by a body of federal troops and is now in the hands of the U. S. authorities. The question naturally arises, in the mind of every one, what is to be done with him? The vindictive and bloody-minded cry out, "hang him!" Others, who desire only that law and justice shall have their course, say, "try him according to the Constitution and the laws, and we will say amen to the verdict."

A Significant Speech.

A delegation of colored men recently called upon President Johnson, who received them with a short address, in the course of which he remarked: "There is a difference in the responsibility which persons who reside in the slave States have to take on the subject of emancipation, from those who reside out of them. It is very easy for men who live beyond their borders, to get up a sympathy, and talk about the condition of colored persons when they know nothing about it. Their great sympathy is not reduced to practice."

What a cruel commentary upon the philanthropy of Garrison and Greeley and Phillips and Smith and Beecher and Cheever and Abby Kelly Foster and Anna Dickinson! Have a care, Andy Johnson, or you'll hear such a buzz in the New England hive as you haven't listened to since the hanging of John Brown!

GOOD NEWS FOR THE 'BEDFORD MUTUAL.'—The President of the Bedford Mutual Oil Company, who is now upon the territory of the Company, superintending the erection of engine-houses and engines, writes as follows:—I am better pleased than ever with our property. On lease number 3, an oil spring has been discovered right in Cherry Run, apparently flowing out from under the ground on which our derrick stands. I could sell the lease at a handsome advance. Quite a number of wells in this vicinity have a fine show of oil at 450 to 500 feet, and it is all alive around us with the sound of workmen and the puff of engines. A considerable town has sprung up here. Just opposite our leases, no less than eight houses have been put up since our last visit, several stores being among the number. I think the people of Bedford county, have the best opportunity they ever had in the oil business, and if we fail here there is no use of good signs and good territory. G. is here and since he has seen our territory, will double his investment in 'Bedford Mutual.'

Rev. Mr. Sample requests us to state that he "never intimated that he had no respect for those who do not regard the memory of the late President as he does, and that he could not consider them as Christians," that whatever may be his opinion of the religious character of Mr. Lincoln, he never "publicly said he was a Christian," and that he "never preached against circuses, although he disapproves of them." We make these statements at the particular request of Rev. Mr. Sample, but not as a correction of any editorial that has recently appeared in the Gazette upon the subject of preachers. Not having used Mr. Sample's name in any of our articles, we publish the above statements only as a favor to him, and not as a recantation, or explanation, of any thing we have published upon the subject just referred to.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

A convention is to be held at Vicksburg, on June 6, to inaugurate the restoration of the State Government in Mississippi.

Howard's Dramatic and Drawing Room Entertainment will exhibit at the Court House, in this place, on Thursday and Friday evenings, May 18th and 19th. It is said to be an excellent affair.

Gen. Lee, who remains very quiet in Richmond, is said to be engaged in writing up a history of his closing campaigns.

The rebels imprisoned on Johnson's Island have become tired of imprisonment, and lost all faith in their ability to carry on the war longer. Out of the 2,800 confined there, all but about 35 have asked permission to take the amnesty oath.

A company of the 187th P. V., is at present stationed near this place, being encamped in Deftbaugh's woods, west of town. Most of the men, we believe, were recruited in York county.

A contrast—the real soldier returns to his home, plainly and unostentatiously clad, and modestly takes his old place as a citizen. The man who shirked his duty and made money out of the war by holding a snug position under the government, at a safe distance from rebel bullets, comes back bedizened with insignia of rank and garish with the glitter of brass buttons.

We call attention to the advertisement of A. H. ROWAN & Co., who have a large assortment of fashionable and valuable imported jewelry, the whole of which on account of the fall in gold, will be disposed of on a novel principle, giving great inducements to buyers, and offering extensive employment to agents; for full particulars see our advertising columns.

ABOUT "HANNIBAL."—We last week chronicled the death of the elephant "Hannibal," attached to Van Amberg & Co's Menagerie. It may be of interest to some of our readers to know something more of the history of this gigantic animal. We have gone to some trouble to obtain facts concerning his life, and after much research, have discovered that he was born in Southern Africa, in the year 1795, of obscure, but respectively large parents. Having attained his majority, he went into the business of ivory growing, on his own hook, in which he was engaged until the year 1824, when he was kidnapped and brought to this country. He was the largest elephant, of his size, ever brought to Europe, or America. It is estimated by Prof. Frost, that it has cost \$50,000 to feed him, since his arrival in the United States. The story that he killed several of his keepers, we believe to be without foundation in fact, and repeat it as a slander upon his fair fame. At any rate, those who indulge in such disparaging talk, should have more respect for the old adage, "de mortuis nil nisi bonum"—(anglice, "nothing of the dead except a bone"). Indeed, so far from being malicious toward his human companions, "Hannibal" is known to have indulged in frantic demonstrations of delight at the approach of a former keeper whom he had not seen for many months, and it is related of him that he was so timid that a rat running through his straw bedding would cause him to trumpet in the most intense alarm. But a driver of "Hannibal," a Mr. Crumb, was killed at Algiers, opposite the city of New Orleans, whilst entering the town in procession, by the elephant "Columbus," which was marching immediately behind "Hannibal," the two elephants belonging to different menageries, which had come together at that place. The worst act of which "Hannibal" can be accused, was his celebrated raid on the road between Pawtucket and Fall River, in 1854, when, escaping from his keeper, he ran nine miles, destroying everything as he went. He was moderately fond of whisky, but detested tobacco. He was also susceptible to the influences of the tender passion, and a number of years ago, being thrown into the society of a coquettish female elephant known as "Queen Anne," he at once fell over-head-and-ears in love with her. This occurred at Pittsburg, where two menageries were laid up for the winter, in a store house, upon the bank of the canal. This love-scrape is thus described: "They were fastened side by side, and an immediate attachment sprang up between them. It was a case of love at first sight, for the moment Queen Anne was brought into Hannibal's presence, she ran her trunk into his mouth—the elephantine style of kissing. All winter long they were continually caressing each other, and the demonstrations of mutual affection were really extraordinary. In the spring, Queen Anne was taken away to start upon her annual tour. The rage of Hannibal at this separation was terrific; for eleven days he refused to touch a morsel of food, the only nourishment he received during that time being whisky and water. By dint of continual swaying or surging against his fastening he succeeded in breaking loose on the twelfth day, when he took entire possession of the establishment. The animals in the cages were fearfully frightened, dashing against their bars and filling the air with their howls and shrieks. Hannibal raged around the building, reared on his hind feet and endeavored to tear down the rafters in the roof with his trunk, but molesting none of the animals. In the meantime a large force of men was gathered—steel hooks attached to long poles were inserted in his ears and shoulders, and after great difficulty he was "hobbled" and cast, when the customary discipline was applied with the usual satisfactory result. Queen Anne, who was of a more generous disposition, bore the separation with exemplary resignation." Hannibal, although seventy years of age, was supposed to be still grow-

ing. But, alas! he is cut down in his early prime. The grass withereth, the flower fadeth and Hannibal rests beneath the clouds of Cumberland Valley.

THE DAY DAWNS.

The Constitution to be restored!

Remarkable Articles from Republican Journals!

Greeley and Raymond to the Rescue.

We copy the subjoined articles from the N. Y. Tribune and the N. Y. Times, respectively, in which they appeared as editorials. Mark what GREELEY says: "Since Mr. Stanton's accession to the control of the War Department, the Constitution has become practically obsolete;" "Under the rule of our present Cabinet it seems to have gone out of fashion." Then, turn to RAYMOND'S article and observe his emphatic language. Speaking of the secret court-martial now sitting at Washington, he says: "IT IS ONE FOR WHICH NO PRECEDENT IS TO BE FOUND IN THE HISTORY OF ANY FREE COUNTRY, AND ONE TO WHICH THE WORST EUROPEAN DESPOTISMS HAVE EARLIER VENTURED, EVEN IN POLAND OR HUNGARY, TO RESORT." Democratic papers have been mobbed and Democratic speakers arrested and imprisoned, for uttering such things; but "truth is great and will prevail," and now, at last, the very men who set on the mobs upon Democratic papers and committed the arrest and imprisonment of Democratic statesmen, for daring to speak out for the right, come forward and acknowledge the guilt, and denounce the conduct of the officials who they formerly so zealously defended. The Democracy need no better justification for their charges against the present Cabinet, of violations of the Constitution, than those contained in these articles from the two leading Republican newspapers in the United States. Let every one into whose hands this paper falls, read these articles carefully and hand them to his neighbor for perusal.

Secret Military Trials.

There is a curious old document in existence, known as the Constitution of the U. States, which formerly had the force and effect of law in that large portion of our country not specially dominated by the slave power. Under the rule of our present Cabinet, it seems to have gone out of fashion; and, since Mr. Stanton's accession to the control of the War Department, it has become practically obsolete. Loyal citizens did not much mind this while civil war convulsed the country, threatening the permanent overthrow of our liberty and nationality; but, now that the war is practically ended, it seems high time that the old parchment were exhumed and treated with some show of respect. There being, apparently, no copy extant in the Federal City, we quote from one in our possession, for the instruction and admonition of our magnates, certain amendments proposed by the States when ratifying the instrument, which, being duly approved and adopted, became an integral part of our fundamental law—as follows:

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ART. VII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

We have made our citations full, not merely in deference to the apparent inaccessibility of the document at Washington, but because we wished every reader to see that the passages we have placed in Italics are not garbled nor picked, but that they are of the essence and vitality of the Constitution itself. Being so, how can we justify, or excuse, or even keep silence with regard to, the military trials just initiated at Washington? A miscreant, acting in concert with other assassins, has attempted the life of the Secretary of State, and, though his purpose was defeated, he nevertheless severely wounded Governor Seward, his oldest son, and two or three others who nobly resisted him. Of course, this villain and his confederates should be sternly dealt with; but why not according to law? What reason, what excuse, can be urged, to justify the sending of this case before a court-martial and having it tried in secret? How can such a trial be reconciled with the plain provisions of the Constitution above quoted?

As to the military trial of those who conspired with Booth to assassinate the President, and aided to believe that fell purpose, the outrage is not quite so flagrant; but such trial is at best a blunder, while enshrouding it in secrecy is utterly indefensible. To try a doctor for his life, because he set a stranger's broken bone and gave, or sold, or lent him a pair of crutches, may just do; but to try him in secret, allowing no report of the testimony but such as the prosecution sees fit to make, is nothing less than abominable. Two months ago, it would have been endured for the country's sake; now, there is no reason that it should be. We warn all who take any voluntary part in these strange proceedings that the rebellion is suppressed, the war is at an end, and the right to suspend the privilege of habeas corpus and make the will of a Secretary of War the supreme law of the land, has expired. If our present Secretary

cannot be made to realize these grave truths, it is high time he had a successor; and if our Attorney General believes the assailing of Secretary Seward now "legally triable before a military commission," he badly needs his own time for the completion of his legal studies, while the government needs a different law officer.—There may be politer ways of setting forth these convictions, but none of these would do them ground in justice.

Gentlemen of the Cabinet, the war eastward of the Mississippi is ended; the rebellion is suppressed; the Union is re-established, and peace virtually restored; wherefore the people demand of you a speedy and thorough return to the safe and orderly ways of law and liberty. Do not compel them to speak in tones that you cannot refuse to hear!

From the N. Y. Times (Mr. Seward's Organ.)

It is very possible the publication of the evidence taken on the trial of the conspirators at Washington might prevent the arrest of some persons implicated in the crime of assassination who are now at large; but their arrest must be of very great importance indeed, if the fear of their escaping is sufficient to justify the profound secrecy with which it has been determined to surround the proceedings. The chief of Booth's accomplices, it is fair to conclude, are those for whose apprehension a reward has been offered.—Davis, Tucker, Sanders & Co., and it is not pretended that anything which may transpire at the trial at Washington, will, in the least degree, offset the chance of their escape. They and their friends have certainly been as much put on their guard by the President's proclamation as they are likely to be by anything else that can occur.

It is not unfair to conclude, therefore, that "the parties who may escape, should publicly be given to the proceedings," are "parties" of an inferior degree of guilt, and now within the limits of the United States, and if so, we cannot help saying that it is for various weighty reasons to be regretted that their capture should be deemed either so important or difficult, as to be made the pretext or occasion of introducing into our criminal procedure so extraordinary an anomaly as trial by a military commission for a capital offense with closed doors, and with an oath of secrecy imposed on all persons taking part in the proceedings. We think it would have been infinitely better to have postponed the trial till all publicity could do no harm, even if that period were likely to be six months distant, than introduce into this country so novel a tribunal, and one so repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, as that which is now sitting at Washington. It is one for which no precedent is to be found in the history of any free country, and one to which the worst European despoticisms have rarely ventured, even in Poland or Hungary, to resort. Even the unhappy victims of the Irish rebellion were prepared for the gallows in open court, and in the light of day.

Moreover, there are strong doubts entertained by ill-affected persons at the North as to the existence of any good foundation for the charges made against Davis in the late proclamation. Abroad, all the enemies of the government will certainly receive them with incredulity and derision; and there is no question that, under all the circumstances, it would be difficult to imagine a position more humiliating and embarrassing than that in which the government will stand, if it should appear that those charges were lightly or frivolously made. Nothing will prevent, however, the spread of such a presumption except the production in open court of the evidence on which they were based, and its submission to the scrutiny of the prisoners' counsel and of the public at large. Those who flatter themselves that public opinion, either at home or abroad, will be much influenced by a version of it which has been edited and expurgated by the Judge Advocate, must be very simple people indeed. Nobody will permit himself, whatever his leanings may be, to attack any value to revelations made under conditions in which every rule of evidence is set at naught, and even the experience of every-day life treated with contempt.

What makes the matter all the worse is, that on the very day on which this tribunal begins its proceedings, the state of things which alone could justify it, if anything could justify it, had been formally declared at an end by proclamation, under the President's hand and seal.—Foreign powers were warned that the war was over at the very moment that a tribunal was assembling, for whose constitution and procedure nothing but overwhelming and imminent danger to the national existence would be a sufficient warrant. Will they really believe that peace has been restored when a most atrocious crime has to be tried and punished by a military court sitting in secret in the national capital and in a country in which all secret things, and above all, secret trials, have always been held in abhorrence?

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The subscription on Saturday to the 7-30 loan, received by Jay Cooke, amounted to thirty million four hundred and fifty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the balance of the loan that was authorized by the act of March, 1865; and which amounts to \$29,000,000 in Seven and Three-Tenths notes, precisely similar in form and privileges as the 7-30's already sold, payable three years from the 15th of next July. Except that the Government will reserve to itself the option of paying interest in gold at the rate of six per cent, instead of seven three-tenths in currency.

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News From Mexico.

New York, May 13.—The steamer Liberty has arrived with Havana dates to the 8th inst. They contain advices from the City of Mexico to the 27th ultimo, and from Vera Cruz to the 24 instant.

The reported capture of Sotillo and Monterey by the Liberals is confirmed. The papers also announce that the Liberals are gaining ground in every direction.

A forced loan of \$100,000 has been imposed on the French and Imperialists in Saltillo and Monterey.

It is expected that Juarez would establish his capital at Monterey.

Maximilian on reaching Orizaba, heard of the fall of Richmond and the capitulation of Lee, and hastened back to the City of Mexico and despatched his chief of the Cabinet, Mr. Elou, to the United States, who arrived in Havana in time to take the Corisca. There are various reports as to his mission.

Don Jose Ramon Pasheco ex-minister of state, died in the City of Mexico on the 13th ult.

The English Railroad Company has submitted a portion of their road from Vera Cruz to Mexico to a French company, thus giving France another claim on Mexico, and combining English and French interests.

The Jecker fund is accepted by Maximilian, and the \$5,000,000 are to be paid in \$1,000,000 annual installments.

The Jurists had entered Palazada, and seized all the war munitions held by the merchants.

The infamous Col. Dupin is on his way for the State of Tabasco, with 400 men.

A naval expedition is also on the way.

Several of Maximilian's Governors have pronounced against him, and the semi-official journal, the Esquijete, indicates that there is great opposition to him.

Gen. Mejia had announced that he could not hold Matamoros without assistance, and reinforcements were sent to him.

It is said that rebel deserters are joining Cortinas.

There was a large fire in Matanzas on the 5th inst., destroying Caball's lumber yard, the Municipal College, and a private house adjoining Messrs. Bridges & Co's warehouse and the dwellings of Messrs. Seere, were destroyed by another fire.

The steamer Lark arrived at Havana on the 7th, from Galveston, with cotton.

Later and fuller Particulars from Mexico.

New York.—Letters by the Liberty state the Emperor started out on his excursion from Mexico the 18th, and on arriving at Orizaba the 25th ult., received the news of the fall of Richmond, and the rumored capitulation of Lee. Immediately all was confusion. Maximilian hurried back to Mexico and sent Mr. Elou, the chief of his Cabinet to proceed with all possible haste to the United States.

He arrived in Vera Cruz just in time for the Elder, and, on arriving here, begged the Corisca to delay her departure an hour or so, which was done, and he, with several others who accompanied him, left in her.

These passengers have not the visa of the United States Consul to their passports, either at Vera Cruz or at this place. American steamers under these circumstances are not allowed to come to entry.

It is quite possible that the United States Consul at Nassau will beajoined or surprised into giving his visa to these passports.

It is reported, and it seems very probable, that Elou & Co. are going to Canada, and are authorized to endeavor to stir up a border war between that province and ourselves, Maximilian vainly hoping that that measure will prevent the Yankees from giving him any trouble.

Others say that these people go to spy out the nakedness of our land, and that they will proceed to Europe with their information, for Napoleon to undertake a war with us, with Mexico as a base.

Others again say that Max never intended to stay after our war was over, unless the rebels gained their independence, and that his departure for Europe has been hastened by late events in the United States, and Elou & Co. are sent to Europe to make preparations for his arrival.

There are so many accounts about the matter, however, that nothing is known with certainty.

The Empress Charlotte took charge of the Government during the temporary absence of Max.

The English railroad company who run the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, have submitted that portion of the road between Paso del Macho and Maltrata to a French company. This is supposed to be a political move, giving France another claim on Mexico, and combining English and French interests in that claim.

We get news from Tabasco and Isla de Carmen to the 8th ult. The Jurists of the former place had entered Palazada (Isla de Carmen) and taken from the merchants their stocks of guns, salars, ammunition, etc. A nephew of Domingo Diaz was killed, and a Mr. Badillo was carried away, those being the only two who made armed resistance to the proceedings of the Jurists.

One hundred and twenty-five officers that were at Oaxaca have joined the Jurists at Tabasco. Among them are two Generals.

The menace so long held in terror over the State of Tabasco, that the infamous Col. Dupin would be sent there, seems about to be carried out, as he is reported to be en route there, with 400 of his friends. Commandant Clona, also, was with him, taking four armed launches and 400 men for landing.

A private letter from Vera Cruz, which is believed to be true, gives the following items: "General Mejia sent a steamer to Vera Cruz for reinforcements and assistance, saying he could only hold Matamoros four, at most five days longer. The steamer was driven off by a Northern, and was eight days in arriving. A French war steamer, with men, &c., was immediately sent, and was anxiously awaiting letter news from that place. It is said that deserters from the Confederate forces in Texas are crossing over and joining Cortinas, which is breaking up the friendship Mejia and the Imperialists had for them, and a retrenchment in the courtesies which have lately been extended has been noticed."

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MARRIED.

SIDES—HOON.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. N. H. Skyles, Mr. John Sides, of Juniata township, to Miss Matilda Hoon, of Somerset county.

BEEGLE—WILLIAMS.—In Rainsburg, on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. W. Leekie, Mr. Daniel F. Beegle, to Miss Eliza J., eldest daughter of Samuel Williams, Esq.

DIED.

IMLER.—On the 4th inst., at the house of Isaac Imler, in Bedford township, Mary Imler, aged about 75 years.

REYNOLDS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. McClain, in Indiana, Pa., on Monday morning, the 5th inst., Mrs. Jane Reynolds, relict of Mr. Wm. Reynolds, formerly of Bedford, aged about 83 years.

To Die in a Bad Cause as those who fall in the rebel ranks undoubtedly do, is foolish. But on the other hand

Dyeing for a Good Cause as those who are wise and prudent enough to remedy the defects of nature with

CRISTABORO'S HAIR DYE, are doing every day, in every City of the Union, is eminently praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going on throughout the whole land, and this beauty and harmony supplant homeliness and incongruity. Manufactured by J. CRISTABORO No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [May 5-1m]

Bedford Markets. [Corrected weekly by J. B. Farguison.] Flour, per barrel, \$10 00 Potatoes, per bus. 50 Wheat, per bush. 2 00 Beans, per bush. 15 Rye, per bush. 1 50 Butter, per lb. 25 Corn, per bushel, 1 25 Lard, per lb. 20 Oats, per bushel, 75 Bacon, per lb. 20

Announcements. [Rates for announcing candidates: District Attorney, \$3.00; Treasurer, \$3.00; Associate Judge, \$3.00; Commissioner, \$2.00; For Director, \$1.00; Auditor, \$1.00; Cash in advance.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. We are authorized to announce E. F. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

TREASURER. Mr. EDITOR: Please announce GEORGE MARSHBURY, of Bedford township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE. We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENNEDY, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COMMISSIONER. Mr. MEYERS: You will please announce ROBERT STRECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COMMISSIONER. We are requested to announce MICHAEL S. RICHARDS, Esq., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Bedford County, ss: At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Honorable Judges of the said Court.

On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catherine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd, viz: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman, of Juniata township, Sophia, intermarried with John J. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan, intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine, intermarried with William Aaron, of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and David H. Miller, of Harrison township. And, also, Elizabeth Miller, of Bedford township, Susan, intermarried with George Leising, of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller, a minor, of Harrison township, these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter, now deceased; To be and appear at our Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be so valued and appraised.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

May 19-4t O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Bedford County, ss: At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Honorable Judges of the said Court.

On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rummger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, to wit: Matilda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John, Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, to be and appear at our Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be so valued and appraised.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

May 19-4t O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

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