



Democratic County Convention. The Democrats of Bedford county are here-by 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.

Colonization vs. Amalgamation.

Negro slavery being practically abolished, the question arises, what is to be the civil status of the liberated race. Shall the freed negro become a citizen of the United States and of the State in which he resides, equal in rights and privileges to the white man? Shall he vote, sit upon juries, become a legislator, governor, or president? Shall he be regarded as a permanent resident of our country, mingling his blood with that of the white inhabitants, or shall he, like the Indian, be looked upon as but a temporary sojourner, and his stay among us as incompatible with our interests, or those of his own race? These questions are pertinent to the present political era and demand our serious and earnest consideration.

Guided by the light of history, we must come to the conclusion that it would be a dangerous experiment to invest the negro with the political privileges exercised in this country, by the white man. The right to vote, hold office, and sit upon juries, involves the social, as well as political, equality of the races. You cannot avoid association with a man who sits with you in the jury box, who runs for office with you on the same ticket, who is constable of the same district in which you are justice of the peace. Nothing can be more certain than that social affinities would spring from the political equality of the whites and blacks; and the just as certain physical corollary of mixture of blood, would inevitably follow this social commingling of the races. Now, we have endeavored to clear our mind of all prejudice on this subject, and we think we have succeeded in doing so. We desire the good of our own race and the welfare of the colored people. But we do not believe that either can be attained through political and social equality. Under such an order of things, our population would become Mexicanized, degraded into a hybrid race, whose history is written in the domestic broils and petty revolutions and bloody governmental failures of the South American continent. Let us be taught by the experience of our neighbors. Let the history of Mexico and Colombia and Buenos Ayres, be unto us an all-sufficient lesson in regard to the instability of governments depending, intellectually and physically, upon the resources of a mixed race. Let us understand, too, that the Emperor of Hayti, and the President of Liberia, who are negroes ruling negro subjects, are more successful in maintaining peace and order within their dominions, than the hybrid chiefs that rule the mixed races of Central and South America. It being, then, the testimony of history, that it is better for the happiness of mankind, that the European and African races should live separate from each other, we conclude that the government should adopt a plan of gradual colonization, by the operation of which the African population in our country would be, by degrees, deported to Liberia, or some other portion of the land which God himself gave them as a dwelling place.

Judging from some declarations recently made by President Johnson, we have no doubt that he is a colonizationist, and that he will not favor the doctrine of political and social equality now being promulgated by Sumner and Chase. It would be, indeed, a consummation devoutly to be wished, if the regeneration and christianization of Africa, were finally to result from that negro slavery which has so long been the source of contention and strife among our people. The finger of God could be plainly discerned in such a wonderful course and issue of events. Yet we are almost within reach of this great consummation. Let the people of the United States but will it, and African colonization will soon become a fixed fact.

General Jail Delivery.

Andrew Johnson has ordered the release of all persons imprisoned by military tribunals during the war. At least so we are informed by telegraph. If this be true, we say God bless Andrew Johnson for this act of mercy! We begin almost to hope that Stanton has found a master. If he wants to retain his place as Secretary of War, he will evidently have to "knuckle down."

Our thanks are due to Hon. A. H. Coffroth and Hon. G. W. Householder, for valuable public documents.

Democratic County Convention.

This body will meet, in this place, on Monday, 19th inst. The elections for delegates will be held on Saturday, the 17th inst. We hope that every district will send delegates and choose the very best men to serve in that capacity. We hope, also, that the elections will be conducted in such a manner that no one will have cause of complaint. Particular care should be taken to select three persons, in each district, to act as a committee of vigilance. Let active, working men be chosen. Drones and do-nothings have no business on such committees. The names of persons composing such committees should be returned to the Chairman of the County Convention, on the day of the meeting of the Convention. Now is the time for Democrats to work. Do not delay organization another day, but begin now. A gentleman who had an interview with President Johnson, a short time ago, informs us that in the course of conversation upon political topics, the President declared that "This government cannot exist without the Democratic party." With such assurance that the services of the Democracy are indispensable to the welfare of the republic, let us consider it a patriotic duty not only to keep up but to endeavor to perfect our organization. To work, then, Democrats, and let your efforts for the cause be steady and unceasing!

Returning to the Fold.

We are glad to learn that many of those who were formerly Democrats, but who were induced to leave the party because of their anti-slavery proclivities, and, since the beginning of the war, because of a desire to "sustain the government," are now returning to their first love, Democracy. The war being over and slavery abolished, upon other issues they stand where they stood in the time of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, and thus find themselves again in the ranks of their former party. Men who have acted on what they considered principle, in temporarily leaving the party, we heartily welcome back. But the selfish tricksters who left us for the sake of office and emolument, can never more regain the confidence, or respect, of the Democracy.

The Magazines.

AMERICAN MONTHLY.—This magazine is rightly named. It is American in the true sense of the word. There is not the least taint of sectionalism, nor the faintest odor of fanaticism, upon its pages. A broad and thorough nationality, a republicanism of the true Jeffersonian character, are blended in its political articles, whilst its literary matter is entirely free from that detestable cant about other people's supposed short-comings, so characteristic of the publications of New England. Its scientific articles are full of learning and research. In short, it is an ably edited book and should be generously sustained by the reading public.—Published by J. Holmes Agnew, N. York city.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.—The June number of "Harper" is on our table. It contains a number of interesting papers, among which are "Washoe Revisited," "From Theraon to Samarcand," &c. "Armada," by Wilkie Collins, and "Our Mutual Friend," by Charles Dickens, are continued. Address Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York city. For sale by J. H. Hutton, Bedford.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This old favorite of the ladies is especially brilliant for June. The illustrations are fine. The fashions, as usual, are very fully exhibited. "Godey" is, indeed, a useful book in the household. For sale by J. H. Hutton.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—"Peterson" for June, is before us. The embellishments are in excellent style. Several interesting novelettes, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, and Louise Chandler Moulton, are now running through the pages of Peterson.

LADIES' FRIEND.—The June number of this work is very readable. "Chrysalis and Butterfly," by Eleanor C. Donnelly, is a story full of sprightly originality. There is a large double page colored fashion plate, with a number of other fine embellishments.

GAZLEY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.—To all who feel an interest in matters pertaining to the Pacific states and territories, we say, subscribe for "Gazley." It is an excellent guide to the gold-seeker and fortune-hunters generally.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21, via PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The *Providence* has reliable information from the Trans-Mississippi Department. Col. Sprague's conference with Kirby Smith has resulted in nothing of consequence. The Rebel Col. Smith is disposed to surrender, but the Missouri Generals, Parsons and Shelby, demand an amnesty for themselves, which was not offered in the President's proclamation. Col. Sprague returned, accompanied by a Missouri Colonel, who goes to Washington with him to confer with the authorities there. If the Rebel Generals are not included in the amnesty they propose to join Maximilian. Their troops are deserting in great numbers and going home. The people are generally despondent.

A boat was expected down the Mississippi on the 24th. The country was overflowed from Alexandria to the mouth of Red River.

The steamship Clinton, from Brazos on the 16th, brings information of a fight at Boxo Del Chicho Pass, between the United States forces under Gen. Slaughter and the Rebels, in which the enemy were driven twenty miles towards Brownsville, when the Rebels were reinforced, and our troops retreated, fighting, and reached Brazos with a loss of 72 killed, wounded and missing, including Captain Temple and Lieut. Sedgwick, of the 34th Indiana, captured. The Rebel official report magnifies our forces and claims a big victory, but admits a loss of forty killed.

Parties from Northern Mexico represent the Liberal party as growing stronger and popular, and it is believed they will soon possess all the northern part of the country.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

Returned.—Hon. W. P. Schell and family have returned to their home in this place, having resided in Philadelphia since last autumn.

On a visit.—Dr. P. H. Pensyl, Surgeon of the 56th P. V., has been on a visit, for some days, to his friends in this place.

Progressing.—The grading of Richard street. When finished the street will be greatly improved.

Jeremiah Clemens, formerly United States Senator from Alabama, died at Huntsville, a few days ago.

Ex-Senator Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, has resumed the practice of law at Henderson, Ky.

A Memphis paper denies the report of Forrest's death. Forrest admitted his troops on the 9th, advising them to submit to the Federal authority.

An order of the War Department directs the release of all persons imprisoned by sentence of military tribunals during the war.

The report that Jefferson Davis was manacled is not true. A guard is constantly in his cell, but his movements within the room where he is confined, are not restricted.

The 5th army corps had a torchlight procession at their camp ground, near Washington on Thursday night.

The Confederate General Edward Johnson has been brought to Washington from Fort Warren, as a witness for the defense in the trial for assassination there.

Manager Ford, of Baltimore, has been released from the Old Capitol prison. John S. Clark, the brother-in-law of Booth, has also been released.

See advertisement of Buckeye Mower and Reaper, by Mr. P. H. Shires, in another column. The Buckeye is considered one of the best machines in use.

In town.—Gen. A. P. Wilson, of Huntington, paid us a visit, a few days ago. The general is a "prince of clever fellows," a good Democrat, and a lawyer of high standing.

Mr. Henry Shomber has taken the "Mansion House," Berlin, Pa. Henry knows how "to keep a hotel." Our old friend, Longsdorf, is also still at the old stand, in the "ancient borough," and keeps as good a house as ever.

The Mississippi Legislature met on the 20th, and instructed Governor Clarke to appoint commissioners to Washington to consult President Johnson in relation to a return of the State to the Union.

An election was held in St. Clair tp., on Saturday last, to decide whether the place of election should be changed from Gideon D. Trout's to Griffith's School House. A large majority was given in favor of the change.

Mr. Loyer, the newly appointed Postmaster at this place, took possession of his office, on Monday last. Mr. Loyer has fitted up the office rooms with excellent taste and in a most convenient manner. He has also adopted some new rules of which we decidedly approve; for instance, keeping closed doors until the mail is changed, and excluding boys and loafers from the office.

Farmers should not fail to read the very liberal offers made by Mr. Hartley, in to day's paper. His selection of farm machinery is, perhaps, as good as can be made in the whole country, and to those who are holding off in expectation of a further decline in prices, his offer is a "settler."

We understand that a number of Bedford county volunteers will soon be discharged from the service and return to their homes. These veterans should have an appropriate reception given them and we hope that our citizens, irrespective of party, will signify their appreciation of the gallantry of these brave men, by some suitable testimonial of regard for their services.

President Johnson on Negro Suffrage.

President Johnson gave yesterday a proof of the sincerity and circumspectness with which, in his frequent addresses during the first few days after his accession, he declared that his past record was the key to his future course. In reply to a delegation who called on him, yesterday, the President said that the question of negro suffrage ought to be left to the decision of the loyal white population of the States interested. This is consonant both with his record as a State rights Democrat and his action as Military Governor of Tennessee. The new Constitution of Tennessee, formed under his auspices, and in the adoption of which he had the rights of a citizen of the State, excluded negroes not only from voting but from testifying in courts of justice. Out of Tennessee, and as President of the United States, he can speak only in the character of a Federal officer; and as a Federal officer, bound by the Constitution, he had no choice but to dispose of the general question of negro suffrage precisely as his speech yesterday shows that he has decided to do. It is a matter not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and President Johnson remits it to the States.

The only argument which seems even plausible in favor of the Federal Government transcending its authority and conferring the elective franchise upon the negroes, is, that their votes are needed as a counterpoise to the disloyal proclivities of the Southern whites. We deem it fortunate that we have a loyal Southern man, thoroughly acquainted with his section, for President. He is competent to judge what will do in the South, and what will not. But his sound judgment and resolute patriotism are a still better guarantee that the South will not be surrendered to disloyal rule. Negro suffrage is not needed as a counterpoise to white disloyalty, for the entirely sufficient reason that disloyal whites are to be allowed no access to the ballot-box. If the loyal whites admit negroes to the suffrage it will probably be for some other reason than as a check upon their own dangerous proclivities.—World

President Johnson, the Radicals, and a New Democratic Movement.

There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Radicals with the course of the President, and they are inclined to treat his policy with distrust, notwithstanding his stirring proclamation against Jefferson Davis, and his reiterated denunciations of "traitors" and "treason." He is a Southern man still, and that in itself is a crime that they can hardly forgive, but to which they would extend their toleration if, like the late President, he would fall into their schemes and designs. Mr. Johnson, however, it appears, is not exactly that kind of man. He is neither plastic, nor ductile, nor malleable. He cannot be shaped to their fashion. He has a peculiar bent, and that bent don't suit them. He is too fond of referring to antecedents that sound unpleasant in their ears, particularly when they bring to mind that those antecedents are nearly all Democratic in their character.

But there are other reasons why President Johnson should fall into disfavor with the Radicals. He has ignored some of their pets, and it is said, manifests a decided leaning towards a liberal policy. In addition to this, we are told that he intends making some changes in his Cabinet, and that those who are to be removed will be replaced by moderate and conservative men. Then there are vague misgivings that he proposes to so shape his policy as to bring the whole Democratic Party, or what is called the Democratic Party, of the country, to his support at the next Presidential election. At present he is, so to speak, merely an accidental President; the next time he will be an elected one; if it be in his power to secure the required majority. But how is that majority to be obtained? Will it be through the support of the Radicals? He is too shrewd a politician not to see that the Abolition, or Republican party is broken up, demoralized, disorganized; that their triumph has been their ruin. He knows that, despite their success in the present war, their official corruption, which has never been equaled by any party, has made them obnoxious to the people; and he knows also that with their help he never can hope to restore perfect peace to the country. No man, we believe, so fully understands the position in which he is placed, and we trust he will have the courage and the resolution to boldly face the difficulties of that position, and overcome them by breaking off with the Republican Party whenever he finds himself sufficiently secure to adopt such a course.

It is rumored that it is the intention of the President to reorganize the Democratic Party, and in this State, a movement, we understand, intended to be a co-operative one, is in serious contemplation. What is left of the principles of the party is to be resuscitated, and all the conservative elements that are at present floating about without any definite aim or purpose are to be gathered up and moulded into a great organization. We presume that the moderate Republicans will be accepted, and we have no doubt that the platform, if there be a platform, will be one of the most curious specimens of political mosaics that has ever been presented for the consideration of our voting population. We shall not pretend to say what shall be its design, or pattern, but we have an idea that it will be fearfully and wonderfully made. That such an organization can be "got up" we have no doubt, and as the support of the South will be necessary for its success, we are of the opinion that it will hold out what it will consider favorable terms to the Southern voters.

Now, the question arises, is any other kind of a party possible at the present time? Could any party with sharply defined principles, with a strictly Democratic platform, such as used to be presented to the people years ago, be expected to obtain popular support? We doubt if such a platform would even be tolerated, not to speak of its being acceptable. Under these circumstances, the great object of all true friends of the South should be to sustain, without regard to former party predilections, that organization which comes nearest to the old Democratic standard of principles, and which boldly declares itself in opposition to the radical policy of confiscation and in favor of a restoration of all the Southern States to their rights under the Constitution.

If such a platform should be agreed to by Mr. Johnson and his advisers, his election might be regarded as among the certainties of the future. One thing he must do, he must depend upon some other support than that which the Radicals can give him, and the sooner he gets rid of them the better for his future prospects. That the Abolitionists are becoming dissatisfied is a favorable sign, and the report that he intends to change his Cabinet, removing the Radical members for Conservative men, is an indication, that he is expected to take such a step.

As to the Southern people themselves their first object must be to get hold of their own State and Municipal Governments, and, through the power thus obtained, to exercise a controlling influence on political parties in the North. Efforts will, of course, be made to prevent the return to power of the Southern Democracy; and all the elements of opposition will be combined together in the attempt to deprive them of their political rights; but the success of these efforts will have to depend on the support which they receive from Washington, and if President Johnson is really and sincerely desirous of setting aside the Republican party he will give them "the cold shoulder," and decline to support them in their infamous warfare upon the Southern people. Whatever course he may decide upon, looking to the overthrow of the Radicals, there is little time to lose. He must fully open up the South to trade and commerce, he must withdraw all restrictions upon their politics and political rights as well as upon the business and business interests of the South.

One More Step to a Perfected Union. We are unqualifiedly rejoiced that we were able yesterday to lay before our readers the proclamation of President Johnson which raises the blockade, hitherto held upon all the ports in the Southern States, from all commercial ports with the exception of those in Texas. If any further evidence had been required to prove that Andrew Johnson was still true to his old record, the maintenance of the rights and a jealous care for the best interests of the people, this proclamation supplies it.

Fully appreciating the wants of both sections, and realizing how potent a bond of re-union would be uninterrupted commercial intercourse between the North and South, no sooner did wisdom see the first hour when it were well that restrictions upon such intercourse should be removed than it has been done. Under the free interchange of opinion, and from the mutual advantages arising from this order, it will not

be long ere the fullest and freest harmony will exist, and both sections be welded together by the adamantine links of interest, not to mention the still stronger bond of old associations and a common heritage in the glorious memories of the Past.

And as the war is at length ended—as all armed resistance to legitimate authority has vanished, the attempt to exercise the privileges of belligerent rights is justly deemed piracy, and declared liable to punishment as such. Coming out of the throes of our giant struggle with the national life of the Republic invigorated and the full power of unparalleled strength in force, it is absolutely necessary for the vindication of her honor that all attempts by foreigners to insult or to defraud the national existence in this manner should be thus instantly and promptly checked.

The proclamation further removes all restrictions, save such as are inseparable from a due execution of the Internal Revenue laws, upon intercourse, commercial or otherwise, with all the country east of the Mississippi. For this prompt and speedy attention to the interests and prosperity of the people, President Johnson deserves the warmest commendation. True to the old instincts of his political faith, and guided by the unvarying principles of Democracy now as in former days, he is practically engaged in demonstrating the wisdom of that political faith by these official acts, whose effects are so pregnant with good for the entire nation. The whole country will realize speedily and benignantly the beneficent results of this wise, prudent and commendable policy of the President.—Constitutional Union.

Weitzel's Order Respecting the Virginia Legislature.

The following piece of history appeared in a Washington paper of the 25th, intended, no doubt, as a relief for General Weitzel, who, it was said by the radical press, had acted in the matter without Executive authority.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, April 6, 1865.—Major-General Weitzel, Richmond, Va.: It has been intimated to me that the gentlemen who have acted as the Legislature of Virginia in support of the rebellion may now desire to assemble at Richmond, and take measures to withdraw the Virginia troops and other support from resistance to the General Government.

If they attempt it, give them permission and protection until, if at all, they attempt some action hostile to the United States, in which case you will notify them, giving them reasonable time to leave, and at the end of which time arrest any who remain. Allow Judge Campbell to see this, but do not make it public. Yours, &c., A. LINCOLN.

It is stated that Gen. Weitzel received the order through the hands of Senator Wilkinson, on the morning of the 7th of April; that Weitzel saw the committee, who prepared a call, which he approved for publication. On the 12th, however, Weitzel received a telegram from the President in Washington to annul the call, as the necessity for it had passed.

Gen. Sherman's Letter To Col. Bowman.

CAMP NEAL ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 10.—Dear Bowman—I am just arrived. All my army will be in to-day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time. Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, whilst the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with rebel hounds with muskets in their hands to be scared by mere non-combatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never in all the captured or mutilated dead, but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakespeare records how "Falstaff," the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the Rebel in our hand is dead, many "Falstaffs" appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause, and to appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward, but I dare the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I do want peace and security, and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for state reasons beyond my comprehension.

It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the Government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightened and free people. But when men clothe to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose, when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that although truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN.

A Present Declined.

President Johnson declines to accept the coach, span of horses, harness, etc., proffered to him by citizens of New York, in the following admirable letter, which cannot fail but give a favorable impression of the President's dignity and integrity:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22. GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your very complimentary note, dated New York, May 17, 1865, wherein you request my acceptance of a coach, span of horses, harness, etc., as a token of your high appreciation of my public course. While I fully appreciate the purity of your motives in thus tendering to me such substantial evidence of your regard and esteem, I am compelled, solely from the convictions of duty I have ever held in reference to the acceptance of presents by those occupying high official positions, to decline the offerings of kind and loyal friends.

The retention of the parchment conveying your sentiments, and the autographs of those who were pleased to unite in this manifestation

of regard, is a favor I would ask; and I assure you, gentlemen, I shall regard it as one of the highest marks of respect from any portion of my fellow citizens.

Trusting that I shall continue to merit your confidence and esteem in the discharge of the high and important duties upon which I have but just entered, and with the best wishes for your health, etc., individually,

I am, gentlemen, yours truly, ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Correspondence between General Halleck and Sherman.

General Halleck to General Sherman: As you will be in Richmond in a few days, allow me to offer you the hospitalities of my home here, where I shall be gratified to receive you and contribute to make your sojourn here agreeable.

General Sherman to General Halleck: Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined. I had hoped to pass through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent advisory despatch to the War Department is sufficient explanation.

General Halleck to General Sherman: I regret your declining my invitation, and the unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. If you knew the feeling in which you are held at the War Department in reference to your agreement with Johnson, you would appreciate the motive of my despatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling toward you personally, and my high admiration for your services.

General Sherman to General Halleck: I think I understand both the circumstances and the men sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your despatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to beware of assassins. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear.

The Amnesty Oath.

It is generally known that paroled prisoners, and other persons returning from the South, are required, as a condition precedent to their remaining among us, to subscribe to what is popularly known as the Amnesty Oath. As there are many who are entirely ignorant of the terms in which the oath is couched, we reproduce it for their better information. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: I, _____, of the county of _____, State of _____, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at Baltimore, this _____ day of _____, A. D., 1865.

The News.

General Schofield, commanding in North Carolina, has issued an order for the government of freedmen in his department. The order declares the former masters guardians of minor, aged and infirm negroes who are without relations capable of supporting them; forbids all able bodied negroes to leave their homes or live in idleness, so as to compel others to maintain their parents, children or younger brothers or sisters; allows adults free from the above obligations to seek employment wherever they please, and leaves employers and servants to agree upon the wages to be paid. Officers are to be appointed in each district to carry out the provisions of this order.

On Thursday an election was held in Virginia for members of the Legislature. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that "the disunionists swept Virginia as far as known. In the Alexandria district, William Dulaney, Fairfax Court House, who has a bitter hatred to the Union and became a cripple in the rebel service, has been elected to the Senate, and J. A. English, no less bitter to the House. English took the oath of allegiance only the night before he announced himself as a candidate."

The Surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Rebel Forces.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 8:30 P. M. Major General Dix:

A despatch from General Canby, dated at New Orleans yesterday, the 26th inst., states arrangements for the surrender of the rebel forces in trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded.

They include the men and material of both the army and the navy. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

MARRIED.

MILLER-SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Martin L. Miller and Miss Carolina, daughter of Caspar Smith, both of this county.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS. Your Licenses for 1865 are now ready and must be filed on or before July 1st, or they will be left with an officer for Collection. J. E. FARQUHAR, June 2, 1865. Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of one half per cent. was declared by the Managers of the Bedford and Stoughton Turnpike Company, on the 8th day of May, payable on demand. June 2, 1865. A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

For roofing the bridge at George Road's Mill in Liberty township, will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the Clerk at the office in Bedford. By order of the Commissioners. June 2, 1865. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Important Notice.

TO TAX COLLECTORS.

All Tax Collectors for 1864 and previous years, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of their duplicates. The Commissioners have directed me to issue executions against all Collectors above specified, whose duplicates remain unsettled by the 1st day of September next. E. F. KERR, Att'y to Commissioners. June 2, 1865.