BEDFORD GAZETTE. B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 11, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough. W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry. TREASURER, GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor. COUNTY SUBVEYOR, P. DONAHOE, Southampton. JURY COMMISSIONER, I. KENSINGER, Liberty. AL S RITCHEY, Snake Spring. POOR BIRECTOR, 3 years, D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley. POOR DIFECTOR, 2 Years, SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair. JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry. JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

THE BALL OPENED! Rally for the White Man's Government!

Gazette for the Campaign!

The BEDFORD GAZETTE, in favor of A Restored Union, "Freedom of Thought and Opinion," Free Speech, Free Press, the Personal Rights of Freemen, Law and Order, Justice to the Soldiers of the Country, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in every department of the Government; in opposition to Executive Usurpation, Federal Centralization, Negro Suffrage, Negro Legislation, Social and Political Equality of the Races, intermeddling with to the propriety of the Republic; but they the Rights of the States, the placing of the black soldier above the White Heroes of the War, and all the other heresies of Radical Fanatice, will be published during the Campaign, at the low rate of

Fifty Cents, in Advance.

interest in the political affairs of the country, should party with which they have hitherto acted, take a newspaper. Let every Democrat constitute may not venture to endorse negro suffrage in bimself a committee to obtain subscribers for the its platforms, its leaders are nearly all in favor Campaign Gazette. The prospects of the Democ- of it and openly advocate it. Therefore, if racy are flattering, and it only remains for them to they should be successful at the polls, they work to make their triumph overwhelming. The dissemination of political truth, is one of the most efficient means for the accomplishment of Democratic success. To this end, therefore, let every will renew their pressure upon the President Democrat bend his exertions. The whole people to compel him to take ground in favor of this have momentous interests at stake. The issue, Shall we have a mongrel government and become a mized race, is being pushed upon us by New Enghand agitators and already there are leading "Republicans" in our midst who take the affirmative of this question. We must meet this issue and we must will have waited till the game is lost, or won. triumph. Rally, then, for the White Man's Gov- Don't put off your warfare against this iniquiersment!

The Enemies of Peace.

at large on bail and the Inquirer did not say a word when the Sheriff did not put them in irons. Hadn't the murderers of Frederick C. forty-three. Mock better be looked after a little more particularly?

ware of him!

Don't Put it off.

these foul-hearted knaves must be scouted

What would you think of him?

Suppose, dear reader, that one who by his

conduct had induced you to believe him your

friend, that, so regarding him you took him in-

to your family circle, formed intimate associa-

tions with him, stood by his side at the table

of the Lord, in short, rendered him the fidelity

man, without provocation on your part, with-

out any outward rupture of the friendship be-

tween you, would strive to rain your good

name, to bring your neck into a halter, in brief,

would nose around in every dark hole and cor-

ner to smell out witnesses to prove you acces-

sary to a crime of which he knows you to be

innocent, what would you think of him? Is

there any word in all the vocabulary of infer-

nal names, that is not too mild to be applied to

not go outside of Bedford borough to find the

man who fills this description, and the first

person you meet who winces at sight of this

picture is that man. Mark him well and be-

How About the Mock Case?

It was all right with the Bedford Inquirer

and the bloody minded dogs that feed upon the

garbage contained in its columns, when Fred-

erick C. Mock, a quiet and peaceable citizen of

of St. Clair tp., was shot down in cold blood,

by a party of Abolitionists. The men indicted

for murder in that case, were permitted to go

and rejected.

Hundreds of "Republicans" agree with Demcrats, that negro suffrage would be dangerous put off their opposition to it to "a more convenient season." If they are honest in opposing the political equalization of the races, they cannot consistently adhere any longer thirteen.

to the Abolition organization. Although the will claim that the people have decided in favor of giving the negro the right to vote and new political heresy. Hence, we say, if you would preserve the White Man's government. begin the work now. If you wait till the Abolition party have fully shown their hand, you tous scheme. "What thou doest, do quickly!"

The result of the Tennessee and Ken-The war is over. The effort to establish tucky elections seems to be in a fog Bayonet ple of the North are invited to sanction and ap-

a Southern Confederacy has failed. The rule, however, does not seem to have been en- prove at the ballot.

are ever again to come together as Christian ple in their efforts to comply with the gener-ous terms offered by the President to these peoneighbors, the schemes and counsels of

The editor is necessarily a bad man, incendiary in his character, and well calculated, if permitted, to do great evil, the consequences of which will rest upon others rather than him-

His word is worthless, and his oath not to be trusted. To prevent the recurrence of such publications, you will cause the immediate arrest of _____, the editor, and place him in close confinement, and not permit him to either converse or write upon political subjects. You will seize the press, type, and entire material of a loving heart, and then, suppose that this of the paper, and not allow its further publication upon any condition whatever.

You will cause a report of your action in the premises to be made to these headquarters. I am, general, very respectfully, your obedi-nt servant, C. H. GROSVENOR, ent servant. Brevet Brig. Gen. and Pro. Mar.

What Negro Suffrage Means.

Negro suffrage, which the Radicals are de termined to foist upon the South, means this The election of some twenty negro members of Congress. The election of negro Governors a fiend incarnate such as this? Yet you need in some of the States. The election of hundreds of negro county officers. It means the Africanization of the South, the creation of several Hayns, with whom the white North is to fraternize. This could not be prevented. A contemporary, the Albany (N. Y.) Argus, thus presents the facts, from the census of 1860: "In twelve of the slave States, embracing

eight hundred and eighty-six counties, there is in two hundred and forty-four of them an excess of negro population!

"Alabama contains fifty-two counties, in twenty of which there is an excess of negro nonulation.

'Arkansas has fifty-five counties, with an excess of negro population in six.

"Florida has twenty-one counties with an excess of negro population in six. "Georgia has one hundred and thirty-two counties, with an excess of negro population in

"Louisiana has forty-eight counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-three. "Maryland has twenty-two counties, with

an excess of negro population in five. "Mississippi has sixty counties, with an excess of negro population in thirty-one.

"North Carolina has eighty-seven counties, th an excess of negro population in twenty. "Tennessee has seventy-five counties, with an excess of negro population in three.

"Texas has one hundred and fifty-one coun ties, with an excess of negro population in

"Virginia has one hundred and forty counties, with an excess of negro population in forty-four.

"This would give the negroes a majority in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. In these three States they could elect negroes enough to control the Legislatures, and elect six negroes to the United States Senate, and three or four times that number of Representatives to Congress. In all the Southern States they could send negroes to the State Legislatures, and in two hundred and fortyfour counties control the local officers."

We are to have the Virginia and South Carolina of Cuffee and Sambo, instead of the Virginia of Washington and Jefferson, and the South Carolina of Sumter and Marion. The element of African barbarism is to be incorporated into our political system, and we are sink down into the condition of the degenerate countries of South America, where they have tried, to its fallest extent, this fusion of the races. This is the programme the white peo-

More than it Seems.

under Grant and Sherman. As these victories have finally crushed the armed opposition to the General Government, and have brought back the whole of the national domain under the folds of our flag, I trust that this anniversary of the nation's birthday will be the opening of a new era in our history -when brotherly love will once again prevail between the people of the once contending sections-when all the causes of the late war shall have disappeared-when the idea of secession shall be regarded as a thing entirely of the past we shall become a stronger, more united and to after Booth's exit, in a way to hinder immore prosperous nation than ever before.

I most sincerely unite with you in the feelince we have completely vindicated our nation- knew nothing of Booth's intentions.

feat and ruin of our late enemies, our people for you;" but that it was in reference to self will pursue a magnanimous and merciful course ing his (Booth's) horse and buggy, and that it towards a fallen foe-one that will tend to sof- was three days before the assassination. He ten the bitter feeling inevitably caused by a long says that some of the witnesses lied in their and earnest war, and to restore the confidence testimony, especially about his slapping any and kind feeling that should exist between those one in the mouth and telling him to keep his who owe allegiance to the same government mouth shut.

and belong to the same people. Begging that you will convey to the commit-ee, and to the gentlemen they represent, my tice of their sentences. That story can be told incere thanks for their very courteous invitafully yours. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. fully yours

The Conspirators.

Incidents of the Trip to the Tortugas---What they say as to their Sentence---- Spangler Protests his Innocence.

The Washington Star has some interesting articulars of the trip of the United States teamer Florida, Lieut. Commander Budd, which conveyed Dr. Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin and Arnold to the Dry Tortugas. They we in charge of Gen. Dodd, and to Surgeon Potter was assigned the medical care. Accompanying the prisoners were Captain Duttor., of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a guard of 28 men. Colonel Turner, Assistant Judge Advocate General, was also a passenger, and went out to examine into the mode of keeping and treating prisoners at the Dry Tortugas. Star's account, after stating that the prise when they left Washington, and until after their arrival at Fortress Monroe, were entireignorant of their destination, proceeds as follows: The prisoners were allowed to be together at

times during the trip, and they frequently engaged in a game of draughts &c., during the y, but at night they were placed in separate state-rooms, closely guarded. The weather during the whole trip was pleasant, and but one on board (Mudd) was sea-sick, and be on the first day at sea only. They were considerably depressed in spirits soon after starting, and

when informed of their destination by General Dodd, after leaving Port Royal on the 21st, they became quite gloomy, but on reaching the Tortugas, and finding it an island of about thirteen acres, enjoying a fine sea breese and comparatively healthy, they expressed themselves agreeably surprised, and became more buoyant in spirits. On landing and seeing comfortable quarters inside the fort, and a clump of cocuanut trees and other vegetation growing, and noticing the other prisoners confined there n good spirits, they soon became quite cheerful.

There are about 550 prisoners confined at the Dry Toringas at this time, who are well treated, and seemingly enjoy life as well as the

parties to live in harmony; and that if we doubtless designed, to hinder and deter the peo- ican calendar. Although I cannot meet you in never knew anything about the assassination, person, I hope that you will permit me to ex^2 which, he thought, was gotten up by Booth press the intense joy and pride with which, in common with all Americans, I look upon the thought the court could not have done otherrecent glorious successes of our gallant armies wise than it did. He expressed his sorrow that he had been led into the plot to capture by

Booth and others, and expressed himself thankful that the punishment was no worse. Spangler talked considerably during the trip, but, like the others, was despondent at times, in the uncertainty about their place of destina tion. While on the voyage he expressed some impatience at his own stupidity in not having recollected, while on trial, a circumstance in connection with Booth's escape from the stage, that would have told materially to his (Spangler's) advantage. Some of the testimony went -never again to be revived, and during which to show that Spangler had slammed the door mediate pursuit. Spangler says it quite escap-

ed his recollection that some time previous to ings of sorrow and indignation which have been the assassination a patent spring had been put so universally expressed for the cowardly mur- on the door for the purpose of closing it when der which deprived the country of its Chief left carelessly open. He says however, that he Magistrate, and in the desire to afford the most supposed the court had done right, and if they loyal support to his successor. I trust, too, gave him plenty of work and plenty to eat he that you will unite with me in the hope that, was satisfied ; although he was not guilty, and al strength and military honor by the entire de- that he did say to Booth . I will do all I can

[So it seems that the prisoners, although con-

the marines, but old sailors can't swallow it.] The Animus of the Late War.

Almost every reader retains a remembra of the Helper Book, which was issued in 1850 largely to the salvation of the Union under the auspices of the Abolition party. It was a most incendiary affair, a mixture of fact terized Cincinnatus, after having saved and fiction skillfully garbled and compiled, and so colored as to enlist sympathy for the colored race in the North and to irritate and embitter the people of the South against the Abolitionists, who were justly considered the impla- the neighborhood of four million free cable enemies of the Southerners and their in- the South who need to be "elevated stitutions. The Valley Sentinel has taken the trouble to gather from that book the following this might be done before freedom had leading and abominable sentiments.

First-"That it is a solemn duty to abolish slavery in the South, or die in the attempt." (Page 27.)

Second-"That no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist" (Page 119.)

Third-"That against slaveholders as a body we wage exterminating war." (Page 120.) Fourth-"That the present is the time to try the strength of arms, and that now is the tim

to strike." (Page 121-2.) Fifth-"That slaveholders must emancipate the negroes, or we will emancipate them for (Page 109.) you."

Sixth-"That slaveholders are nuisances, and that it is our imperative duty to abate naisal We propose, therefore, to abolish slavery, than which strychnine itself is less a nuisance." (Fage 139.)

seventh-"That slaveholders are more cruel than common murderers." (Page 140.) Eighth-"That all slaveholders are under the now experiencing the blessings

shield of a perpetual license to murder." (Page After having educated them, it 141.) -"That, if the negroes had a chance Ninth-

they would be delighted to cut their master's form Loyal Leagues of their own throats." (Page 148.)

Tenth-"That we are wedded to one purose, from which no earthly power can ever single individual is warned not to divorce us. We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards." (Page 510.)

Eleventh-"That there is scarcely a spark of ed by inaction in this hour of its co onor or magnanimity among slaveholders." need. We hope soon to chronic Page 151.)

sentiments are gathered, was endorsed by the whole Abolition party, and, in addition, receivby the Abolition party and their Congressional Republican upholders and endorsers? In these extracts the whole animus of the late war are clearly portrayed. Every declaration therein contained has been most faithfully adhered to by the Abolitionists and their war-the "war for the Union," as self-deceived that the war was "for the negro and his race,"

Sharp on the Loyal League.

The New York Sun has an article on th Loyal League, which contains so much tren. chant saroasm and sound common sense i we feel constrained to copy it. Although the Sun applies it only to the League in New York Sun applicable elsewhere, and will ap-it is equally applicable elsewhere, and will ap-swer for this locality, or any other. The Sunsays In a time like the present, when the com is trying to overcome the destructive effect of a great war, it is important that enery individua both in his private capacity and in conner both in his private capacity and in connection with others, should give his influence and his talents, so far as possible, in aid of the great work that now devolves upon the people. This obligation rests upon every man in portion to his ability and capacity to do ervice. Those who have the means feel it incumbent upon them to follow the So tural injunction, and "render a return acco ng to their talents." This being the case desire to know what the Loyal League city is now doing in the way of a country in this time of need. Is good use of the talents that have given is it following the example of the foolist vant, in the parable, who buried his tale

returned it to the master without in This is an important question, and should h longer left in debt. The Loyal League undoubtedly has b means of doing much good. During war it was very efficient in raising negr

conducting elections managing contra Government, supervising appointme ing distinguished officers, etc.; and i ole services are now urgently work of rehabilitating the So

the negro element, with which had much experience. Now, this pa ganization is apparently impr lief that it has done enough in co to be imbued with the same spirit that -it modestly desires to return to priv and escaped the plaudits of a grateful But the services of the Loyal Learn even now be spared. There are so

The League did its full share in sho cured to the negroes, and now that th the work has been accomplished, and a field of enterprise opened up for negr it is high time for the League to take has an abundance of money, as is sh the sums expended for fireworks and h in the election contests; and has ple ergy, as shown by the way in which and appointment have been attended to

fore, it has every requisite for usefuln field that we have marked out. As a point, we suggest that the League shi mence with the education of the It may be well to state that this us of culture has heretofore beem very glected on the part of the late slaves.

atellects are consequently somewhat But the Loyal League has plenty of great perseverance, and unquesti nent for the race who have been so pressed, and these qualities would don duce a strong effect upon the peop proper to make them vote, and w amplished, the negroes would be will move in this matter without lamp under a bushel," the trans liancy of a Loyal League should no the Loyal League of this city has

Twelfth-"That now is the appropriate time the business of educating and o strike for freedom in the South." (Page 153.) Southern negroes. The Helper book, from which these atrocious ed the approving signatures of sixty-eight Re- late rebellious States, is making slow publican members of Congress. Under such if any, under the Military rule that cumstances is it wonderful that the South- vails there. Although the ballot ern States should desire to go out of the Un- ly re-established, it would seem that m-away from fellowship with a people and pet is supreme, and has the power their legislators who declared them to be "nui- an election at will, and without sances, more cruel than murderers" and against | was done in the case of the recen whom it was necessary to "wage an extermina- municipal officers in Richmond. ting war?" When it was declared that "the so far as we know, in strict confor present is the time to try the strength of arms and under the authority of the "loya and that now is the time to strike," was it like- nor of the State; but, because its ly or possible that the Southern people would not happen to please the military a patiently wait to be struck and exterminated rules there, he coolly sets it as Republican allies. At the very outset of the Pierpont, with his Constitution at patriots persisted in calling it-it was declared but it is of no use whatsoever. The "to destroy slavery forever," to exterminate the of the people, as legally expressed aristocracy of slavery," &c., and every measure ballot-boxes. There cannot be mu and policy thereafter was steadfastly bent to where soldiers usurp the powers

people of the South, with a unanimity that tirely successful. is most creditable to their character, express themselves willing to return to their allegiance to the Constitution. But, though A Beautiful Way to Restore the Era of men cry "Peace!" "Peace!" there is no peace. In the South newspapers are suppressed for making the most trivial criticisms upon the conduct of federal officers: Mayors of cities are removed for sending a of the Journal & Messenger has led to its suppres vagrant negro to the lock-up; elections are sion. declared null and void, because those elect- take the lesson to heart, and so endeavor to died to office once were (though they are not of conciliation which alone is to re-establish now) rebels; and, finally, Union men like law and order in our midst. While we are of Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, are in- the opinion that nothing incendiary was intencarcerated in dungeons for the expression first read the article in question we considered of their political opinions. Oh. Freedom, it ill-advised and in exceedingly bad taste. We thy lovely form has vanished from our midst! and 'Reason, thou art fled to brutish beasts!' Russian serfdom is the doom of men born the heirs of liberty, and the Juggernaut car of a worse than Austrian despotism, crushes out the life from the noble, the brave and good among the American people. The spirit of the time when John Adams' Alien and Sedition Laws were enacted, has returned, but more intense, implacable and a public journalist we are unwilling to counsel savage than when it fell in battle with the others to do that which we would not do for immortal Jefferson. The party which is first opportunity to take the annesty "oath," now in power is the same that rose and fell and thus qualify ourself for active duties of citwith John Adams. It was then the enemy of the public peace and of Republican liberbitterness in the North, the agitator and re-is the form of the document : viver of the dying feuds between the sections, and the tyrant that strikes down free-Jom of conscience and freedom of speech, the dearest rights inherent in man. Is this not true? Aye, it is the God's truth. Who and the Union of the States thereunder, and can deny it? Who has the hardihood to say that I will, in like manner, abide by and faith-

that the people are now free and restrained fully support all laws and proclamations which only by laws of their own making? For four years we have published this journal and maintained our political integrity, at the peril of life and property. We have been threatened with mobs, at least a dozen times, for the expression of our opinions, and only last week the blood-hounds were on our track, trying to bay up a riot for the destruction of our office. We tell the good people of Bedford county, that the enemies of peace are the leading Abolitionists; that

Reconstruction.

Good Feeling -- A Paper Suppressed Without the Slightest Warrant. We regret to see as we do from the official orders taken from the Macon Telegraph, which

we publish below, that indiscretion on the par We hope the journals of the South rect their labors as to promote the great work ded by our unfortunate contemporary, when we regret that its publication has led to consequences unfortunate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the followdirects me to call your attention to the follow-ing article, published in the Macon Journal and favor such an infamous doctrine? Yet there is Messenger, of July 26, 1865 :

A LOYAL CITIZEN .--- If subscribing to the following document constitutes a "loval citizen." we, the editor, belong to that happy class. As ourself. Hence we have availed ourself of the izenship. We had to fortify ourself for the occasion with an extra amount of "Dutch courage," but by no means recommend this as a ne-

United States of America, State of Georgia, County of Bibb.-I. Augustus P. Burr, of the county of Spalding, and State of Georgia, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Alonighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, have been made during the existing rebellion. So help me God.

Bellefonte Watchman.

at dinner to-day.

ters from invited guests was the following, which

I regret that it will not be in our power to

do ourselves the pleasure of meeting with you

HOTEL BYBON, LAKE GENEVA,

TUESDAY, July 4, 1865.

was received with the greatest interest :

(Here our autograph.) Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of July, 1865. [Signed,] C. C. GREENO, Major and Provost Marshal C. C. M. D. M. Immediately after the above performance we "smiled," and we were fortified in front and

The writing and publishing of this article, under all the circumstances, is a high crime against the United States government, now seeking every possible conciliation to re-establish the civil law in Georgia. It is in spirit, if not in words, an open violation of the oath taken they will not permit the people of the two by the editor himself, and it is calculated, and

The people of this country should not de-

could in confinement anywhere. At present reive themselves. Negro Suffrage as proposed taere are but nine persons on the sick list, a by New England Abolitionism means more fact which speaks well for the treatment of the han the simple fact of conferring the right to the prisoners. The 110th New York Volunvote upon the ebony fraternity. It means to teers, Col. Hamilton, has been on duty here for lace them with you on the jury, beside you at the past sixteen months.

the table, along with you in bed--to make The Florida reached the Tortugas (about 60 them your father-in-law, your brother-in-law, miles from Key West) at noon on the 25th of our son-in-law, your uncle, your aunt, your July, and Gen. Dodd, with his charge, immediece, your nephew-your equal in everything iately landed. Sam. Arnold was immediately assigned to a desk as clerk in the engineer deand your superior in patriotism, blackness and scent. It dont mean to stop when you have partment, he being familiar with such work .-marched up to the polls beside a big black con-Spangler at once noticed workmen shingling go and deposited your ballot, but you must take some of the buildings, and expressing a wish im to your home, have your wife wait upon to take a hand in his own business, was perhim, let him kiss your sister, stay with your mitted to resume the hatchet and saw. Dr. S. daughter-marry her if he wants to, and raise A. Mudi arrived just in the nick of time, the any amount of tan-colored grand children. surgeon of the post, who has been there for Negro suffrage is but a means of enforcing the six years past, stating that he wished an assisdetestable doctrine of miscegenation. In it is tant. Dr. Mudd was notified that he would covered up all the hideousness of amalgamation. in future be expected to follow the practice of It is loaded with the foetid breath of mongrelmedicine among the prisoners. O'Laughlin had ism, and carries with it the putridity that will not, when the Florida left, on the morning of blot from earth the white race of this continent. the 26th, had his work allotted to him but Where is the man that has any respect for himwould no doubt be assigned some suitable occupation.

On the trip Dr. Mudd acknowledged to Capa party-a party that controls the legislation tain Budd, General Dodd and others, that h of the country-a party that sprung from the knew Booth when he came to his house. with that purpose and none other. The Abolitionwitch burning-quaker hanging-blue light Harold, on the morning after the assassination, puritans of New England, that is now seeking but that he was afraid to tell of his having been to implant it in the public mind. Where it is there, fearing the life of himself and family strong enough to have no fear of defeat-in would be endangered thereby. He knew that such states as Massachusetts, Vermont, New Booth would never be taken alive. He also Hampshire and Iowa, it is made a plank in acknowledged that he had been acquainted with their political platform. Here in Pennsylvania, Booth for some time, and that he was with where their hope of carrying the State has al-Booth at the National Hotel on the evening remost died out, it is only hinted at-vaguely ferred to by Weichman ; that he met Booth in approached in order to feel, and not startle the the street, and Booth said he wanted him (Mudd) blic mind. The negro suffrage plank in their to introduce him to John Surratt; that they platform in this state, will be covered up with started up 7th street, on their way to Mrs. a verbosity that will render it capable of a doz-Surratt's house, and on their way they met en different constructions, yet it will nevertheless mean "negro suffrage"-and amalgamation Booth's room at the National, where he and with all their horrid results. And if the white John Surratt had some conversation of a primen of the State are in favor of those, they will vate character. He said that the military comvote the abolition ticket at the next election .-mission in his case had done their duty, and, as far as they were concerned, the sentence in his case was just; but some of the witnesses had Letter from Gen. McClellan. sworn falsely and maliciously. [Quere. How then] The anniversary of our National Independence could the sentence have been just ?] was duly celebrated at Geneva by the American travelers among the Alps. Among the let-

O'Laughlin acknowledged that the court ha done its duty, and said that he was in the plot to capture the President, but that after the ineffectual attempt in March, when the party hoped to have captured the coach containing Mr DEAR SIR-I have received your very the President, he thought that the entire pro-olite invitation, on behalf of the citizens of ject was given up, and it was, as far as he was concerned. He denies positively that he had the United States of America, who are in Geneva, to Mrs. McClellan and myself to join them any part or knowledge in the plot to assassinate the President, General Grant or any one else.

Sam. Arnold made about the same statement as he did before the trial-that he was in the in the celebration of this most interesting an-plot to capture, but not to assassinate; that had iversary of the most sacred day is the Amer-failed, and he considered himself out of it, and

Republican party fought the South for no other purpose than to overturn slavery and to destroy furnished at these head-quarters the the Democratic party. They refused to compromise or make peace on any other conditions 25th inst., for muncipal officers, than the abandonment of slavery, and so con- excluded on she ground of having tinned to drag our Northern sons, husbands, rothers and fathers to the slaughter-pens, and to plunge the people hopelessly in debt.

But the South, much to Abolition regret, abandoned the contest before the slaveholders were all exterminated. Nothing now will sat- all of the officers elected at said month sfy the endorsers of the Helper book but the tion have beer prominent and com lisfranchisement, banishment and execution of John Surratt and Weichman, and returned to all who favored or assisted in the attempt to secede, and the immediate enfranchisement of the blacks. These Northern incendiaries and double-dyed traitors will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete extermination of the late slaveholders, the destruction of popular

democracy, North and South, and the concentration of all the reserved rights of the States in a consolidated, centralized government, under the control of Abolitionism and maintained entirely and forever in the hands of their own party leaders.

slavery, but we candidly believe that all our national and many of our individual woes are clearly traceable to the deleterious acts and teachings of the endorsers of the Helper book We believe, too, that years will be required to recover for the people that prosperity which has before the baneful influence of Abolitionism where all parties interested can all the bareful before baneful influence of Abolitionism where all parties interested can all the bareful before the bareful before be

The Richmond Elect The restoration of civil governmen election (as Thad. Stevens advised. vania, at the time of the memoral War") as if it had never been hel

the officers elect not to dare to at cise their saveral functions. Richt fore, is yet under Martial Law, and civil laws, may be an ornamental General Terry's Order, setting asid Elections

WHEREAS, Satisfactory evideo lection held in the city of Richmon residence by reason of absence as so United States army during the rebe no such ground was taken against sold

sent in the rebel army; AND WHEREAS, With but few inaugurating and sustaining the rebai whereas, the issue was distinctly openly avowed at said election se be men who had aided and abetted in the gainst the United States authority who had with their liver defended

our country; Hence it is hereby declared that States military authorities of this aff gard said municipal election held on the 25th inst., as null and rold only the election of the Clerk of the Coart, is prohibited from exercising appertaining thereto -- Reading Gine

AUDITOR'S NOTIO

The undersigned auditor, spool phane' Court of Badford county, n money in the hands of Samuel Mans istrator of Hannah Manspeaker, among the beirs and persons ceive the same, will attend to pointment on Tuesday, the

We have never defended or justified hnman