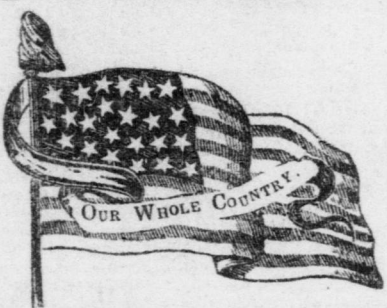


BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: AUGUST 12, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHLITZ, S. Woodbury.
TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHUE, Southampton.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.
COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHIE, Snake Spring.
POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.
POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.
AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.
CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Democratic Prospects.

The signs of the times indicate the collapse of the Abolition party, and the return of the Democracy to power in the State and Federal Governments. To be sure, this may not happen suddenly; it will come to pass gradually, but surely. The causes which will inevitably produce this result, are now at work, and neither moneyed corruption, nor military despotism, can stay them for a moment. The Kentucky and Tennessee elections prove this; for, while in both these states the most shameless tyranny was practiced upon the people, by the party in power at Washington, while polls were closed, candidates imprisoned and lawful voters driven from the election, by the military, they still gave overwhelming majorities against the Abolitionists. In the remainder of the Southern States, the radicals have even smaller chances of success, all the provisional governors being sound, conservative men. As for the North, the Republican-Abolition party is split into factions on the various issues of the day. In favor of Negro Suffrage; whilst in Ohio, its candidate for Governor, Gen. Cox, opposes this pet scheme of the radicals, and declares that the races must be kept separate. Then, there is William Cullen Bryant, of New York, who, with a large number of co-workers, has just started a Free Trade movement, which is very nauseous to the stomachs of the brethren in Pennsylvania. Again, Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, and other lights among the radicals, are in favor of clemency to Jeff. Davis and the other leading rebels, whilst Stanton, Seward & Co., are clamorous for the dungeon and the gibbet. These are elements of dissolution which cannot be eliminated from the composition of the Abolition organization and which must effect its downfall. On the other hand, the Democratic organization is compact and united. The eternal truths upon which it rests are unshaken by the storms of civil war, and the people see how safe and strong are these pillars of our Republican system. The masses, the conservative, patriotic, thinking masses, will rally to the banner of this grand old party, determined, through its restoration to power, to retrieve their lost liberty, and, if possible, to re-make our country what it was before Abolitionism came into power. Democrats should, therefore, go to work with renewed zeal, to further the dissemination and inculcation of Democratic principle. "Be ye not weary in well-doing," for ye labor for the ages of the future.

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

The *Inquirer* has an article to show that the postal service pays more revenue to the Government now than heretofore. That is very easily explained. In former times a one cent stamp paid for the transmission of a single newspaper; now it takes two; thus doubling the revenue on this one item. The rates of postage have been increased in other particulars. Who pays this increase? Who but the people? Verily, it is easy to increase the revenue when you double the taxes!

We publish a speech of President Johnson's new Governor of South Carolina, E. F. Perry, on the first page. Perry seems Lee as next to Washington. Does the Bedford *Inquirer* approve of this speech, and if not, does it endorse Johnson in keeping Perry in office? Let us have an answer, and no dodging.

A Portrait of an Abolition Candidate.

The Picture Drawn by an Abolition Editor.

In the Bedford *Inquirer*, of July 21, we find the following:

"When the war waged, when the nation staggered and the bloody banner of the rebellion threatened to overrun the land, we entreated that parties should be ignored and Democrats and Republicans join hands, forget party, and unite in the common defense of a common cause. How were we met? With scorn and contempt and a fierce and resolute determination (not by the Democrats—not by the people) by the few wicked men who for the time were leading the party, to adhere to party, to reject all compromise and to denounce and read out of the party, any man who for one moment was willing to receive overtures."

We implore the reader not to think that we quote the above extract in order to draw attention to its diction, or its grammatical construction. There is not enough malice in our composition for that. We do not mean to refer to the style of the picture, for, though it be a wretched daub, it is, notwithstanding, an excellent likeness—of the present Abolition candidate for County Commissioner. It is the fidelity of the portrait that we desire to bring to notice.

When the Abolitionists were trying to get up a fusion party to sustain their leaders in every thing they did, they called what they styled a "Union meeting," and quite a number of good Democrats, confiding in the assurances of the projectors of the meeting, that it was not a political movement, but gotten up merely to "strengthen the hands of the government," joined in the call for that meeting. Among these were such men as Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Geo. W. Bowman, H. Nicodemus, Esq., Valentine Steekman (the now much abused Burgess) Capt. T. H. Lyons, Dr. C. N. Hickock, John H. Rush, Col. John Hafer, G. H. Spang, Esq., (late orator at Mann's Hill) and others. A large number of Democrats, however, were opposed to this movement and a call for a Democratic meeting, numerous signed, was published in the *Gazette* of August 30, 1861. The two meetings were to be held on Monday and Tuesday evenings of Court week, September, 1861. Now, mark you, this was after the war had "waged" some five months and after the disastrous battle of Bull Run. According to the *Inquirer's* way of looking at things, this was the time when patriots should have abandoned party and rallied around the standard of Lincoln (who never was a party man and always appointed his political opponents to office) to accomplish this, it says, it "entreated" the Democrats, but the naughty fellows turned a deaf ear to its entreaties. No, not the Democrats—"the wicked men who for the time were leading the party." [En passant, we would beg the *Inquirer* not to be quite so hard on that pure patriot, John Cessna, who, for the time was leading the party, and who was elected to the Legislature by the men who wouldn't fuse with the Abolitionists.] The call for the Democratic meeting, spoken of above, contained this language: "Whilst we are Union men to the core, we fearlessly assert that the true Union men of this country are those who are opposed to the policy of the 'Republican' party, which is now waging a war for the confiscation of negro slaves in the Slave States, and is trampling under foot the Constitution, which is the only bond of Union." In hearty concurrence with this call, a large number of the Democrats of Cumberland Valley township, signed and published in the *Gazette* of August 30, 1861, a paper which we here reproduce in full, signatures and all. Nearly all the names appended to this call, are those of good and faithful Democrats, men who are yet true to their old faith, whose fidelity no blandishment could weaken, no personal feeling soften, no threat, nor terror, shake in the smallest degree. All honor to these true men; as for the *Inquirer's* candidate for Commissioner, whose name is also attached to this Democratic call, we have nothing to say, except to refer to his picture drawn by his present admirer, and labelled as "one of the wicked men who for the time were leading the party." The Cumberland Valley boys spoke as follows:

We, the Democrats of Cumberland Valley, believing most heartily that now is the time for every good and loyal Democrat to vigorously aid in preserving the thorough organization of the old Democratic party, and that the present imminent peril of this once prosperous, happy and united country, now pleadingly admonishes alike the patriot and the philanthropist to strenuously assist in retaining our dear and blood-bought liberties, do most joyously concur with our brother Democrats in the town and vicinity of Bedford in a call for a Democratic meeting, Monday evening of Court, and by way of more tangibly showing that we are still Democrats, true and loyal, we hereby unite with other Democrats in a call for the meeting above referred to.

John Cessna,
Levi Hardman,
Jacob B. Anderson,
Henry A. Zembower,
William Eister,
Jesse Diehl,
William Barkett,
Francis M. Bafer,
Thomas Fisher,
Peter S. Thompson,
Thos. B. Cessna,
Jno. H. C. McClellan,
John B. Whip,
Henry W. Hemming,
John Gilpin,
George Whip,
Frederick Slinger,
Francis M. Cessna,
Wm. H. Miller,
Jacob J. W. Hysong,
Joseph May,
H. J. BRUNER,
James W. Zembower,
Henry Wertz,
Jonathan Hendrickson,
George Bennett,
J. B. Cessna,
James Cessna,
T. Wertz,
Thomas Donahoe,
John Mook,
David F. May,
George Shaffer,
George Growdon,
William Macguire,
Wm. H. Huffer,
William Hook.

Comment can add no force to these facts, or make plain the guilt of Stanton. When will the tyrant receive his deserts?

The *Inquirer* lied about Lieut. Eicholtz running against Judge Noble for Assessor. The records in the Court House prove it to be a lie. Does the *Inquirer* persist in this falsehood and in its determination by misrepresentation to injure a brave and worthy soldier? The people want to know.

Which wing of the Union (!) party does the *Inquirer* belong to, the Iowa negro-suffrage wing, or the Ohio Cox-black-and-white-separation wing? Are you for Cox, or for the Iowa man? Come, now, none of your modesty! Some people want to know.

John May,
M. A. Lakin,
Wm. Cessna,
Francis M. Bafer,
Jacob S. Cessna,
James D. Hudson,
James Elder (85 years of age),
William Elder,
Jacob Bruner,
Jeremiah Leaseure,
Daniel R. Anderson,
William Nottingham,
John McMullen,
John W. Wertz,
Patrick Donahoe,
Robert Deremer,
George Slinger,
Thomas Hemming,
Richard Hemming.

THE ANDERSONVILLE SUFFERERS.

Who is Responsible for their Long Imprisonment.

A Republican Witness on the Stand.

THE GRAVE-DIGGER OF THE SOUTHERN PRISONS.

Mr. J. H. Browne, a correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, who was taken prisoner by the rebels and incarcerated at Andersonville, has written a letter to the *Tribune* of Friday last, in which he tells some plain truths about one Edwin M. Stanton. It seems that a certain C. A. Dana, formerly assistant Secretary of War, has been trying to "white-wash" Stanton's criminal delay in exchanging prisoners, and has drawn out Mr. Browne, who thus shows up the guilt of the War Secretary. [A returned veteran at our elbow requests us to ask the Bedford *Inquirer* to publish Mr. Browne's letter, and says if that paper cannot do this, it ought never again pretend to any friendship for the soldier.] Mr. Browne's letter is as follows:

"Mr. Dana does not undertake to meet the main and only important question beyond the general and incidental declaration that not one of all the prisoners in the South could make Stanton responsible for the tortures he suffered in the South. This is simply not true, as all who had any acquaintance with the administration of affairs at Washington during two years previous to the close of the war must, I should think, have been aware.

"Mr. Richardson and myself spent nearly a week in the National Capital after our escape, endeavoring to do all that was possible for the release of the brave men in the hands of the enemy; and every one we met there told the same story, that the Secretary of War was the obstacle in the way of the resumption of the exchange.

"Moreover, General Butler in his speech at Lowell, Mass., stated positively that he had been ordered by Mr. Stanton to put forward the negro question to complicate and prevent the exchange. Colonel A. B. Straight, of Indianapolis, Ind., a fellow prisoner with us in the Libby, told Mr. Richardson after our return to freedom, that, in an interview between the Secretary and himself, the former declared to him that the Government could not afford to exchange able-bodied men for skeletons. Other officers and civilians, whose names I cannot now remember, have assured me that he had used to them the same language in effect; and there is no doubt whatever that that was his policy and determination until the clamors of the people compelled him to retire from his barbarous position.

"Every one who exchanged, when the exchange did take place, not the slightest alteration had occurred in the question, and that our prisoners might as well have been released 12 or 18 months before as at the resumption of the cartel, which would have saved to the Republic at least 12,000 or 15,000 heroic lives. That they were not saved is due alone to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy, and dogged obstinacy; and, as I have remarked before, he is unquestionably the digger of the unnamed graves that crowd the vicinity of every Southern prison with historic and never-to-be forgotten horrors.

"I regret the revival of this painful subject, but the gratuitous effort of Mr. Dana to relieve the Secretary of War from a responsibility he seems willing to bear, and which merely as a question of policy, independent of all considerations of humanity, must be regarded as of great weight, has compelled me to vindicate myself from the charge of making grave statements without the consideration.

"Once for all, let me declare that I have never found fault with any one because I was detained in prison, for I am well aware that that was a matter in which no one but myself, and possibly a few personal friends, could feel any interest; that my sole motive for impeaching the Secretary of War was that the people of the loyal North might know to whom they were indebted for the cold-blooded and needless sacrifice of their fathers and brothers, their husbands and sons.

"JUNIOUS HENRI BROWNE."

New York, August 8, 1865.

We have frequently published Gen. Butler's remarks at Lowell, last winter, on this subject, and it will do no harm to rehearse them again. He stated that in August, 1864, Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner, finding negotiations were broken off, and that no exchanges were made, wrote to General Hitchcock, the Commissioner at Washington, that the rebels were ready to exchange man for man, all the prisoners held by them as Butler had proposed in December. Butler, under instructions from the War Department, wrote Mr. Ould a letter, taunting him with abandoning his ground, and conceding the exchange of men employed as soldiers, on an equality with whites. Butler in his Lowell speech, confessed (we quote his language) that "these questions were argued obtrusively with Ould, not for the purpose of furthering an exchange of prisoners, but for the purpose of preventing and stopping the exchange, and furnishing a ground on which we could fairly stand.

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Still They Come!

Another Soldier Gives His Opinion!

The Boys in Blue,
To their race are true!

The following letter is from a returned soldier whose sufferings for the cause in which he enlisted entitle him to at least a respectful hearing. We will let him tell his own story.

EAST PROVIDENCE TP.,
Bedford Co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1865.

EDITOR BEDFORD GAZETTE:—
I do not feel like intruding myself upon you, or your readers, but I find that unless I use the medium of the press, I can accomplish but little toward bringing about what is my heart's first desire, and for which my comrades and myself took up arms in the war just ended, the restoration of our country to peace and perfect union. I know that my opinions are not entitled to any greater respect than those of other citizens, but, if three years' service in the army, during which I was in twenty-one battles, wounded three different times (once in the abdomen so that my bowels gushed out, and I was given up for dead) and twice captured and thrown into Andersonville prison—if these things constitute a claim to a patient consideration of what I intend here to present, then I feel that I am not intruding. I am maimed for life, by a shot from a sharp-shooter's rifle, and feel that I can no longer fight for my country, with sword and musket, and, therefore, I hope to be excused if I undertake to do it with the pen.

The war is over—oh! how glad the thought! The war is over. The people in arms against the government have thrown down their weapons and are asking for pardon of their offense. They have failed in their efforts to set up an independent government, and now they want again to live with us in peace and harmony. They are willing to return to the Union and to give up the idea of Secession forever. Now, this is what I always thought the army of the Union was fighting for, and this being accomplished, why should the people of the South be treated like slaves, refused the rights of citizens and robbed of their property as well as of their political rights? Is it right that we should now try to keep them out of the Union, because they don't believe that their negroes are intelligent enough to vote? We fought to force them back into the Union, and now after we have whipped them back, some men here in the North refuse to receive them unless they confess that they are no better than the negroes who were lately their slaves. I am convinced that such a course will operate against the return of friendly feeling between the people of the North and the South. If persisted in, it will so embitter the Southern people that their late rebellion will, in time be repeated, just as the rebellions in Poland and Ireland, countries more effectually conquered than the South, have been repeated. We have had enough of civil dissension, enough of civil war, springing from the negro question. For God's and our country's sake, let us have no more of it. For my own part, I am satisfied that the negro race is utterly unfit for self-government. I have seen enough of it to convince me on this score. Besides, I don't believe the Creator intended the white and black races to intermingle, for political equality must end in social equality, which means intermarriage and the mixture of blood. If God had intended this, why did He create the races separate and distinct from each other and why did He not at once produce the copper color which is the equalization of the races must inevitably bring forth? But, I think I know, why some people want to keep the Southern States out of the Union, till the white people there will agree to give the negroes the right to vote. It is because they fear that they will lose political power, if the negroes can't vote for them. Now, is the country to be turned over to the ignorance and degradation of four millions of thriftless, uneducated, vagabond negroes, just in order to keep up a political party? For shame, no! Never, never! But there are some men who will do anything for political purposes, and these men are worse enemies of their country than rebels in arms. For instance when I was lying on my back in Hospital at Clarysville, Md., suffering from a wound which was supposed to be fatal, one of the officers of the Hospital came round to my cot and asked me whether I desired to vote. I said I did, and would like to vote the McClellan ticket. The officer said I could not do that, and handed me a paper to sign, which I did under constraint. The officer placed this paper and a Republican ticket in an envelope and directed it to my father, authorizing him to vote the ticket for me. A man who would take such an advantage of a soldier supposed to be on his death-bed, is capable of doing anything that is evil and dishonorable. Now, it becomes us soldiers to rebuke the men that thus imposed upon us while we were in their power. Thank God! we are free men, now, and can vote our sentiments once more. We must get back to the good old rule under which we prospered so long. We must get back to the conservative doctrines of Clay and Webster, of Cass and Polk and Fillmore. Radicalism and fanaticism on the negro question, North and South, once brought civil war upon us, and they will do it again, if persisted in. I have written this much, because, first, I desire the good of my country; secondly, because it has been heralded abroad by some persons that I am an Abolitionist. I also wish thus publicly to notify the publishers of the Bedford *Inquirer* that I desire them to stop sending their paper to my address, as I never subscribed for it, and don't care as receiving a paper that calls returned veterans, crippled in battle, "deserters" and "bounty jumpers." Yours truly,

LEWIS RITCHIE,
late of Co. D, 54th P. V. V.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Duplex Elliptic or double Spring Skirt. Though a recent invention, it has become very popular, and is rapidly obtaining the preference over other kinds in use. The rods in it are composed each of two delicate and well-tempered steel springs, which are ingeniously braided together edge to edge, the lower rods heavier, and having a double covering. This peculiarity of construction makes this skirt very strong and durable, and also so exceedingly flexible that it readily adapts itself to the form of the wearer, and allows of any amount of doubling and crumpling without injury to its shape. These skirts are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical ever made. These are advantages which ladies, who have experienced the discomfort and inconvenience of single springs, will duly appreciate.

The Kentucky Elections.

Military Outrages—The Election of Administration Candidates Secured by Military Interference—Their Seats to be Contested &c., [Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.] CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.

Green Clay Smith is re-elected by seven hundred majority. McKee and Ransom are elected. These are Republicans. Shanklin, Democrat, beats General Fry in the Lexington district; in the other four districts the Democratic candidates are elected.

There were never such outrages committed on the face of the earth as the action of the military at the polls on Monday. The election of every republican by these villainous practices is to be contested, and initiatory steps have been taken. It can be proved on oath that names of Democratic voters were placed on a list and given to the military, who refused to let any man come to the polls whose name was on these lists. A Democrat desiring to vote requested to see the judges and be sworn, and then, after making a full statement if he was refused he would retire. The military replied that they stood between the voter and the judges, and ordered them to leave. A large number insisted upon their rights and were arrested, and are now lying in a military prison. Again, Democratic judges and clerks appointed by the county courts were dragged out of the room where the votes were taken by the military and ordered to leave, and Republicans placed in their stead. Two men named McFadden and Graciani at Cold Springs, in Campbell county offered to vote, but were stopped by the military, taken to a tree, and their thumbs tied up to limbs until evening and then released. These men had served full terms in the federal service, but were Democrats. In Newport, Sheriff Hayman was ordered from the polls, where he was stationed in the performance of his duty, I could give you one hundred similar instances, the names of all being obtained from sworn statements. All that was required to bring into use the military power was to describe a man and hunt him out, and he went under sure.

In the Lexington district, and indeed all over the state, this infamous conduct took place. In some of the precincts to such a high hand was carried that the judges closed the polls. All these outrages were known to Smith and other abolition candidates, and were encouraged by them.

There is much excitement and indignation at the result, but all is not over yet.

KENTUCKY.

Democratic Triumph.

15,000 Maj. for the Democratic Ticket.

Despite all the terrors of the bayonet and the direct and shameless employment of the military, the radicals in Kentucky have suffered an overwhelming defeat. Mr. Garrard, the only state officer running, will have a majority of about 15,000; both branches of the Legislature are largely conservative, while out of the nine members of Congress, five or six will be opposed to the radicals.

The Democratic State Committee, prior to the election, issued an address urging their party friends to vote for the candidates who are opposed to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, not so much for the purpose of preserving slave labor in Kentucky, as with a view to defeat one of the measures of the lawless party, whose design is to entangle and degrade the States that have a large negro population, to place the whole of the latter under control of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to compel their admission as voters. Kentucky, we are satisfied, will in its own good time, adopt some measure of gradual emancipation. The condition of the freedmen liberated by the President's proclamation, in other Southern States, proved an effective argument against immediate abolition.—Pittsburg Post.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—The Congressional delegation from this State to the next Congress, according to present appearances, will stand six democrats to three republicans.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery is lost.

The vote generally throughout the State was far from the average of its strength, yet the democracy were largely successful.

The Peace Footing.

"Keeping military possession of a country is a costly business, under the most favorable circumstances, but when the resources of a country are dried up by civil war and by bad government for years, the pecuniary trouble becomes still more enormous."

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, a newspaper claiming to be of the "most straight sect," gives this as a deliberate opinion. In some of the departments of that paper finance is the ticket, but the foregoing has not attracted the cyphering propensities of the person who writes its essays on stocks, loans, bonds and the like. We are not financiers, but we do know that the people do not (generally, at least,) know that we have an army, all arms, of nearly 300,000 men, distributed nearly as follows. The figures are not official, but may be depended upon as substantially correct:

Virginia	16,000	Fort Monroe	2,000
N. Carolina	16,000	Maryland	6,000
S. Carolina	25,000	Pennsylvania	2,500
Florida	5,000	New York	3,500
Louisiana	8,000	New England	6,300
Arkansas	2,000	Ohio	2,500
Missouri	12,000	Illinois	2,500
Mississippi	10,000	Indiana	2,500
Tennessee	15,000	Northwest	2,500
Kentucky	20,000	Indian Army	16,000
Alabama	10,000	California	1,100
Texas	89,000	Brig. Generals	600

Total troops 266,500

These, at the rate of \$1,250 per man

—a low estimate—annually, cost,

say Annual interest on National Debt 140,000,000

Yearly Expenses \$474,000,000

Revenue from all sources 350,000,000

Annual deficit \$124,000,000

National Debt \$2,757,253,274

To which add the civil expenses of the Government.

Truly the *Ledger* has compressed a great truth in its utterance—but who cares!—Pat. & Union.

It is not worth while to contradict the statements put forth by the *Inquirer* concerning Democratic nominations. It couldn't tell the truth, if it tried, and it never tries.

A Soldier's Opinion.

The editor of the Fremont (O.) *Monitor*, is a returned soldier. He uses up the stay-at-home Abolitionists of Ohio, in the following trenchant style, which is quite applicable to some of the blackies in this neighborhood:

A poor deluded cuss who edits the *Circleville Union* says that we are a "contemptible band!" What for? Because we intend to strike hard and heavy against Brigadier Brindle Cox! It seems as if Abolition editors still think they "command here," and that to every Democratic soldier who comes home in triumph from the wars, all they have to say to him is—"Come here, you pretty little 'soldier in blue,' how kind you were to fight and let me stay at home and call your Democratic fathers and brothers d—d Copperheads, traitors, secessionists and barmen, and endeavor to get them hung! Come, now, 'brave boys in blue,' come up and vote for Cox, Oberlin, nigger and all!" That's played out, and heard or no heard, Mr. *Circleville Union*, and all others, we say to you that your contemptible hypocrisy is understood. For four long years you have been howling your patriotism—you have raved and ranted, but who ever heard of you going to the front! There was the place to make your pretensions good. You never done it, but whenever a battle was won by Democrats and Republicans in the field, you would gather on the corners and with windy gusty tell what you do—then go in, might and main, christian or sinner, preacher or layman, and damn the Democrats! You all know that this is true, as well as you all know that you are a set of miserable cowards, and the *Circleville Union* man will outrank you all.

We know Cox too well to endorse him, beside we are a Democrat and have no idea of supporting anything but Democratic principles. We know that Cox is in favor of Negro suffrage and yet is too cowardly to answer a soldier's letter and acknowledge it. We know that Cox as a General was a popinjay, and did not a real coward, a remarkable timid man in the vicinity of gunpowder—it didn't agree with his nerves! Ask the dead men at Cross Lanes, who sent Tyler there with a handful of men, beyond support, against five thousand rebels, and could they speak they would tell you that Cox did it because "he wanted to see whether Tyler was a coward or not!" What a barometer experiment! Who was the laggard at Sanny? The soldiers who were there will tell you! We know he once left the gallant 23d Col. Hayes, to go out of a perilous position "the best way they could," and they did, but no thanks to Cox; we know that he was the coward of the South Mountain, where the regiments who were under Cox in West Virginia were such a glorious record, when 4d Smeadman marched his men on their hands and knees on a charge up a hill and routed the enemy. Bullets flew thick and fast among the boys of West Virginia, but we do not recollect that Cox was hit—gunpowder smoke hung heavy there. No officer in the army, unless it was the second Hunter, was less beloved by the men under him than Cox. A fanatic in politics, an aristocrat in feeling, without military knowledge, he strutted about like a peacock under full spread of tail in the sunshine.

The Government Negro Boarding-House. A Newport News correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"The blacks seem to have entire possession of Hampton and vicinity. In the immediate neighborhood there are some fifteen thousand, to the most of whom the Government is issuing rations, the issue increasing daily, as the negroes come down the Peninsula and locate hereabout. There are said to be in the three counties of Elizabeth City, York and Warwick, forty thousand blacks, but few of them have any visible means of money-getting, although they seem to be well supplied with greenbacks. Many people feel great uneasiness, fearing an insurrection among them. Around Hampton such a thing is hardly to be feared, for a sufficient military force from Fortress Monroe could be on the spot at half an hour. Indeed, things are in a very unsettled state hereabout, and from appearances promise to remain so for some time."

The Government negro boarding-house is getting to be immense. It bids fair soon to take in all the negroes of the South. All that is necessary to get board and lodging from the Government is to have a black face. The expense comes out of the white men of the North.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or double) Elliptic Hoop Skirts, made of the finest quality of BRAIDED TIGHTLY AND FIRMLY TOGETHER TO STAND, MAKING THE TIGHTEST, MOST FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC AND DURABLE SPRING EVER USED. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as silk or muslin dress.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread, and with finer series as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single skirt hoops, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CAREY, PROPRIETORS OF THE INVENTION, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS STREET, and 75 & 81 READE STREET, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. (Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.)

August 16, 1865—3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of William J. Grant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES CESSNA, Adm'r.

August 15—5t