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Select Poetry.

BABY IS KING.

A rose-curtained cradle, where nestled within Soft embers and flannel, lie pounds seventeen, Is the throne of a tyrant—that pink little thing Is an autocrat august, for Baby is King.

Good, solemn grandfathers dares hardly to speak Or walk, lest the sleeper should hear his boots creak, Grandma is a martyr, in habits and cap, Which the monarch smoothes as well as her nap.

Papa, wise and mighty, just home from the House, Growls at the threshold, and moves like a mouse, To stare at the bundle! then outward he goes, Like an elephant trying to walk on his toes.

The queen of the ball-room throws luxuriously down Before him the roses she wore in her crown, And sings little love-sonnets of whom she loves best, The baby blossom she rocks on her breast.

Good aunts and auntsie beside him low bow, Though he rumples the ringlets, twists collars and bow, He bids the nurse walk with his majesty's self, And cries when she stops, like a merciful elf.

He dings right and left his saucy, fat fist, And then the next moment expects to be kissed; He demands her watches to batter about, And asks me a riddle with struggle and shout.

Then, falling to conquer, with passionate cry He quivers his lips, keeps a tear in his eye; And so wins the battle, this little thing, He knows the world over, for Baby is King.

WEARINESS.

By Henry W. Longfellow.

O little feet, that such long years Must wander as through doubts and fears, Must ache and bleed beneath your load! I, nearer to the wayside inn, Where toll shall cease and rest begin, Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little hands, that weak or strong, Have still to serve or rule so long, Have still so long to give or ask! I who so much with book and pen Have toiled among my fellow men, Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts, that throb and beat With such impatient, feverish heat, Such limited and strong desires! Mine, that so long have glowed and burned, With passion into ashes turned, Now covers and conceals its fire.

O little souls as pure and white And crystalline as rays of light, Direct from heaven's strong desires! Mine, that so long have glowed and burned, With passion into ashes turned, Now covers and conceals its fire.

O little souls as pure and white And crystalline as rays of light, Direct from heaven's strong desires! Mine, that so long have glowed and burned, With passion into ashes turned, Now covers and conceals its fire.

THE WAY THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.

Butler says the government keeps too many generals in the service and yet refuses to send in his own resignation. He says there are now one hundred and seventy major generals retained—one for every five hundred men. In the department of the East there are eight major generals—one to every ninety-eight men on duty in the department. This is much worse than was supposed. The people can dispose of the services of most of the generals, and soldiers too. Why the taxing masses in the Northern States should be taxed to maintain these expensive military establishments among them, it is difficult to understand. It is time extravagant expenditures were checked and a system of rigid economy put in force.—Albany Argus.

We thought that the number of thieves in the various departments of the government were steady money enough to keep the public Treasury empty; but it seems that is not enough—since ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE FULL FLEDGED MAJOR GENERALS ARE KEPT IN THE SERVICE—which makes ONE GENERAL FOR EVERY FIVE HUNDRED MEN. They are all drawing full pay.

The pay of a Major General, allowances and all, foot up over FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS a year. What blessings are showered on us by abolition rule!

Soldiers! Who are your friends? Read for yourselves.

In Pennsylvania Col. W. W. H. Davis of the 104th Regiment, and Major John P. Linton of the 54th Regiment, are the Democratic nominees for State officers.

In Ohio Major Gen. George W. Morgan, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, and also performed glorious service in the late war under Gen. Sherman, is the Democratic nominee for Governor.

In glorious New Jersey Major General Ranney is the Democratic nominee for Governor.

In Iowa the Democrats unanimously ratified the ticket nominated by the Soldiers' Convention.

Thus you see, soldiers, that the Democracy are the real friends of the Soldier, and have joined hands with them to put down the negro suffrage party. Fall into line! The brave columns of the Democracy will be invincible and will scatter in confusion the black cohorts who oppose them.

STILL Another LOYAL THIEF.

DEFRADING THE GOVERNMENT. NEW YORK, AUG. 21.—Luther Gallagher of Bloomfield, N. J., recently in the Quartermaster's Department, was arrested to-day and sent to Fort Warren, on the charge of defrauding the Government by forgery.

We shall certainly have to enlarge our paper so as to be able to chronicle the eccentricities of the "Loyal" men who rob the public Treasury. Will some one of our readers keep an account of the various sums stolen by the "Loyalists" since the advent of the abolitionists to power. We will publish it if we have to issue a dozen supplements, and we have no doubt it would require them.—Defender.

Bedford Gazette.

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Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

VOL. 9, NO. 7.

The Military Record OF LIEUT. COL. JOHN P. LINTON, The Democratic Candidate for Surveyor General.

We are indebted to Adjutant William H. Rose, of the 54th regiment, P. V., for the following succinct and graphic history of Col. Linton's military services:

HIS START IN LIFE.

Col. Linton comes of good Democratic stock, being the eldest son of Robert P. Linton, who has been a life long Democrat, and who has served three terms as sheriff of Cambria County, and has all along been a working partisan. He was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, in the year 1833, and is thirty-two years of age. He was a student at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, but his eyesight failing, he was compelled to leave college. He did not, however, entirely give up his studies, but continued to store his mind with a vast fund of useful knowledge, gathered under such adverse circumstances as would have utterly deterred a man of less energy and determination. In 1852 his eyesight was sufficiently restored to enable him to study, and he at once entered the law office of Hon. C. L. Pershing, of Johnstown, where for three years he was an indefatigable student. In 1855 he was admitted to the practice law. Immediately thereafter he was taken into partnership with his preceptor, Hon. C. L. Pershing, in which he continued until 1858.

HE SERVES IN THE THREE MONTHS CAMPAIGN.

Whilst in the midst of a successful career, the war of the great rebellion broke out, and the call was made for troops. Col. Linton was First Lieutenant of a volunteer organization, composed almost if not exclusively, of Democrats. The company at once elected him Captain, and he marched it to Camp Curtin, where it was designated as Company F, Third Penna. Vol. Infantry.

HE GOES IN FOR THREE YEARS.

Immediately after the termination of the three months campaign, under Maj. Gen. Patterson, Col. Linton, in conjunction with his present competitor, Col. Jacob M. Campbell, set about raising a regiment for the three years' service. This was accomplished, and Linton, by the unanimous voice of his companions of the three months service, was selected as Major. The regiment was designated the 54th Pa. Vols.

The regiment was stationed for a long time, along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, guarding it, as well as protecting the lower tier of counties in Pennsylvania. We may here say that, although for a long time unknown to fame, this regiment occupied and protected fifty-six miles of that important artery for supply for Washington and the Army of the Potomac. Its duty was the most arduous and trying, requiring the utmost diligence and watchfulness of both officers and men; but a single company of men, and these were miles apart, and each exposed to very imminent danger of being cut off and captured.

A SCOUT AND SKIRMISH.

Major Linton was stationed at South Branch, the extreme western post, until Lee invaded Maryland. The regime at that time was a part of Col. D. S. Miles' command. When Harper's Ferry fell, the 54th was the only regiment of the command that escaped the surrender. Back Creek Bridge, the extreme eastern post, being threatened by the enemy, Major Linton was transferred from the west and assigned to the command of the same. Whilst the rear guard of Jackson's army, marching to invest Harper's Ferry, was passing, within one mile of Major Linton's post, Col. Campbell and Major Linton with thirty men pushed out from Linton's camp and suddenly attacking, threw the rebels into confusion, who, thinking themselves attacked by a large force, fled in every direction. Returning to his post, Major Linton continued to hold it in the very face of the enemy, being constantly in sight of their lines, and liable at any moment to attack.

HE GUARDS A BRIDGE WITH "QUAKER GUNS."

After the battle of Antietam, the whole rebel army was concentrated at Martinsburg, engaged in destroying the railroad. Major Linton with a single company of infantry held a post guarding an important bridge but twelve miles from the main body of the rebel army and in constant sight of their scouting parties. By constantly scouting by repeated skirmishes by erecting log breast-works, and mounting "Quaker guns," by blowing up stumps mornings and evenings, to imitate the discharge of artillery, he deceived the rebels effectually as to his strength. In this he was of course sustained by Col. Campbell, who assisted in the deception by bringing companies from other posts by rail to Back Creek, which were marched and commingled in and out of the breast-works and in face of the enemy, with a great show of strength, when they were then quietly moved off to their proper posts, leaving Linton alone to keep the works. By these devices the rebels were deceived and held in check for two weeks, but early one morning they marched with a large force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to attack, and by their superior numbers compelled the Major to fall back slowly three miles to Cherry Run, where he was met by Col. Campbell with reinforcements. An effort was made to dislodge the rebels, but it failed, and Major Linton was left with but two companies of infantry at Cherry Run to watch the movements and defend as best he could, the road. By constant diligence and activity, suddenly appearing at unexpected points, he succeeded in his perilous duty. At Maynard's Mill, he came unexpectedly on a force of rebel cavalry, three or four times his numbers, and completely routed them. Not content with hearing how affairs stood, Major Linton always accompanied his scouting parties and personally directed their movements, after penetrating the rebel lines, and once barely escaping them.

PROMOTED TO LIEUT. COLONEL.

At length the regiment was, in December, 1862, concentrated and relieved from its duties of railroad guarding. Lieut. Col. B. McDermot having been compelled to resign on account of ill health, Major Linton was, February 1, 1863, promoted to fill the vacancy. In March, 1863, we find the 54th at Romney, Va. Col. Campbell having been assigned to the command of a brigade, Colonel Linton took command of the regiment. Here Col. Linton assiduously labored to perfect his regiment in drill and by his untiring energy and knowledge of tactics, made it, what we believe it was, among the best drilled regiments in service, and certainly second to none in the Department of West Virginia.

HE COMMANDS THE REGIMENT.

Gen. Lee having again crossed the Potomac Gen. Kelley concentrated his troops, crossed the Potomac and occupied Hedgesville near Martinsburg; the 54th formed a part of the second brigade, of which Col. Campbell was the commander. Gen. Kelley's forces, after a heavy skirmish, likely to be surrounded and captured, were withdrawn to the north side of the Potomac, leaving Col. Linton with the 54th regiment alone, on the south side, with a swollen river in their rear and the rebel forces in front. But the rebels contented themselves with throwing a couple of shells into the regiment, and then withdrew. Hence the second brigade marched through the country to its old camp at Romney, Va.

HE SERVES IN THE THREE MONTHS CAMPAIGN.

In September, 1863, Col. Mulligan was by in an exposed position at Petersburg, Va., and Col. Linton marched to his relief. Whilst pushing rapidly along he was suddenly attacked by the rebels, but they were promptly put to flight. Subsequently the regiment was stationed at Springfield, Va., from which place Col. Linton made two efforts to capture the notorious McNeil, but infantry could not march as rapidly as cavalry, and McNeil escaped.

HE IS WOUNDED IN THE THIGH.

When Sigel started on his expedition up the Valley, the 54th was assigned to the Second brigade of the First division, and Col. Campbell took command of the regiment. On the 15th of May, 1864, the disastrous battle of New Market was fought. The 54th was on the extreme left, and although it bore the brunt of the battle, was the last to leave the field. Almost every man of the 54th was engaged in front and on both flanks—the gallant fellows were at last compelled to doggedly yield. Whilst doing his utmost to rally the men and continue the fight, Col. Linton received a wound in the left thigh from a musket ball. He succeeded, however, in getting safely back with the regiment. Being now unfit for duty he received a leave of absence and went home. While he was absent the regiment marched up the Valley with Hunter.

HE COMMANDS A BATTALION IN BATTLE.

Promptly at the expiration of his time, his wound still unhealed, he reported to Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg. As he could not then reach his regiment, he was assigned to the command of a battalion in Col. Mulligan's brigade, which started to join Gen. Hunter, but was met by a large force of the enemy and compelled to fall back on Sigel. On the 31 of July, 1864, the rebel Gen. Ransom attacked Mulligan and a brisk battle ensued, Col. Linton doing his full share with his battalion, a number of his men being killed, wounded and captured. The rebels were held in check. Sigel withdrew his forces to Maryland Heights, where he was besieged. In the mean time Col. Campbell had been assigned to the command of a brigade by Gen. Hunter and Col. Linton took command of the regiment, which was now a part of Gen. Crook's command.

HE COMMANDS A BRIGADE AT SNICKER'S FERRY AND IS WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT SHOULDER.

Gen. Crook's march to Snicker's Ferry, where on the 18th of July, a battle was fought. In the midst of the fight, Col. Frost, who commanded the brigade to which the 54th belonged, was killed, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Linton, now the senior officer present. Soon after taking command and whilst personally superintending a movement of the troops extricating them from the dangerous position in which they then were, Col. Linton received a wound from a musket ball in the right shoulder. Yet he gallantly kept the field. Gen. Crook withdrew and subsequently marched to Winchester. Col. Linton, though suffering from his wound, still continued in the field.

ANOTHER BATTLE—A FALL AND ANOTHER WOUND.

On the 25th of July the rebels attacked Crook, but were after a good deal of fighting, repulsed. July 24th, they renewed the attack. The brunt of the battle for a long time was borne by Mulligan's division, in which was Linton's brigade, and which he still ably commanded and nobly fought. Here fell Col. Mulligan. The fighting was desperate. Crook fought his men with the courage of a lion, but the force of numbers compelled the stubborn old "war horse" to yield. The retreat began—at first orderly, but it almost ended in a rout. The night was extremely dark. Col. Linton, still suffering from his wound, kept together his small brigade, wasted by hard fighting to but little more than a regiment. Slowly he fell back, keeping his men from stampeding. Riding off the side of the road to ascertain what force was nearest him, his horse stumbled over a stone pile and fell, throwing the Col. violently to the ground. In the fall his wounded shoulder came in contact with the hilt of his sabre, which broke the collar bone. Although suffering the most excruciating pain, he did not yield until the danger was over. He was then sent to hospital, and obtaining a leave of absence, went home, but promptly returned to duty when the leave expired, although his wounds were still unhealed and painful.

HE COMMANDS A BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF BERRYVILLE.

One of the companies of the regiment having been mustered out, and the regiment thus reduced to less than a maximum Col. Campbell whose term of service had expired, received orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry for muster out. He was mustered out Sept. 3, 1864, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. HARRIS—Linton being still in command of the regiment. Col. Harris having been injured by a fall, Col. Linton took command of the brigade and with it fought through the battle of Berryville, where the rebels were repulsed, Sept. 3d.

HE LEADS THE 54TH IN THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER AND IS SHOT THROUGH THE SHOULDER.

At the last great battle of Winchester, Col. Linton was destined to receive his last and most severe of his many wounds. Gallantly leading his regiment to the charge, amid a perfect storm of bullets, grape and canister, he received in his seemingly fatal right arm and shoulder, a canister shot, which deprives him of the free use of that good right hand which dealt so many blows to the enemy. For some time it was feared that he would lose his life while in the hospital, but thanks to a merciful Providence and a robust constitution, he recovered. His wound, however, continued to suppurate, and was not entirely healed until after his discharge.

ON THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1865, COL. LINTON WAS HONORABLY DISCHARGED, HAVING BEEN IN ACTIVE SERVICE FROM 1861.

HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER.

In private life there is not a man of purer character in the state than Col. Linton. Against his fair fame not a breath of slander can be raised. Here, where he is known, neither friend or foe can say aught to his discredit, and both alike acknowledge his untarnished moral worth. Strictly temperate, sternly honest, truly honorable—these are his admitted characteristics. Socially, none could be more gentle, affable and obliging than he. Fearless in the discharge of every duty, he cannot be swayed from its performance either by threat or entreaty. He will do right, and does it, regardless of friends or foe. Col. Linton is among the foremost of the lawyers of his district although but a young man. He is a fluent speaker, a ready debater, a sound and logical thinker, a man of liberal education thoroughly conversant with the questions of the day and a Democrat from pure and honest conviction; he is one well qualified for the championship of the great party to which he belongs, and entirely worthy of the hearty support of the people at the coming election. In him should be elected, the people will find an honest capable and worthy officer.

DISCOVERIES OF COPPER ORE.

According to the Hagerstown Mail recent developments have brought to light some very rich, and it is supposed, inexhaustible veins of copper ore in Washington county, Md. The Mail says:

These discoveries have been made in the South Mountain, in the vicinity of Mt. Zion Church and are within easy striking distance of the contemplated extension of the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown. A company of gentlemen, residing in this place and Baltimore, have purchased several tracts of land where this copper ore has been found, and we understand are preparing to develop the discoveries. The farm of Mr. John L. Davis has been purchased and sufficient experiments tested to prove beyond question that copper in its native state was to be found in inexhaustible quantities on this one farm. These rich discoveries of mineral wealth will most certainly give a fresh impetus in the work of building the Western Maryland Railroad. The road ought to be built without delay, and this great wealth opened up for transit to market. Baltimore would gain immensely by this road, from this source of profit, as well as from our great agricultural wealth, and she ought to strain every nerve to have this road built at the earliest day.

HOW THE NEGROES WORK IN THE SOUTH.

Calvin Fay, formerly of Buffalo, New York, now an architect in Atlanta, Georgia, writes a private letter to a Buffalo friend, from which the Buffalo Courier makes the following extract:

"But we are not so sanguine with regard to the most troublesome element in our population, the negroes. They are the most worthless, lazy, filthy, thieving set of vagabonds, that you can conceive of. They have been turned loose upon us without any idea of making a living for themselves. Their idea of freedom is to have plenty to eat and nothing to do.—They flock to the cities where they get some protection and assistance in stealing from Yankee soldiers. I see nothing ahead for them but extermination. "Everything is going ahead here very rapidly, and Atlanta bids fair to be the largest city in Georgia, unless the negro population ruins the country. My impression, however, is that foreign and Northern emigration will have to take the place of this negro population, and they will be pushed back to the lower, sickly regions, and finally exterminated. This must be so, as they are poor, worthless and lazy and they are despised now by everybody, and by all classes. Their former owners have lost all interest in them, and they are left without protection. Poor creatures, I pity them! Their friends have ruined them. They have made them free without any preparation, and they are unfitted for anything. Perhaps God will forgive them for it."

In the Shoddy Convention of Susquehanna county, Pa., Galusha A. Grow made a speech denunciatory of President Johnson's restoration policy, asserted that the worst dangers were yet to be met, and declared that the equality of all colors was the true policy.

OUR STATE CANDIDATES.

The committee appointed to inform Messrs. DAVIS and LINTON of their nomination, respectively, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, have performed the duty assigned to them, and send us the responses, which we publish below. It will be seen that our candidates stand squarely upon the glorious platform of the Democratic State Convention.

Letter of Col. W. W. H. Davis.

DOYLESTOWN, PENNA., August 29th, 1865.

Messrs. Jacob Ziegler, Wm. Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. McGrath and Robert L. Johnson, Committee.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., announcing my nomination as Democratic candidate for Auditor General of the State. Although the position was not sought for by me, I accept the nomination, and tender my thanks for the compliment thus paid me. A deep respect for the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania, whose suffrage is solicited, seems to require a frank statement of my views.

I was opposed to secession, even when simply a political dogma, advocated at the hustings and at the forum, which is proved by my subsequent conduct when it had grown into armed insurrection.

I am opposed to negro suffrage, as every white man should be. Nature has erected a barrier against the two races enjoying equal political rights in the same community where they approximate in numbers as in the Southern States. San Domingo is a good case in point to prove the incompatibility of the two races exercising equal political privileges in harmony. There has been almost perpetual warfare between the negroes and mulattoes since the island has been in their possession; which has been only a struggle for the rule, influence between the pure African and the mixed blood. If this people, of the same race, but of different castes, cannot govern a small island in peace, what are we to suppose would be the condition of things when the negro comes into competition with the pure Caucasian in the struggle for empire in the South? The founders of our government intended that the white should be the governing race in this country, and it will be a calamitous day for both people when the black man is given the political franchise, and entitled to hold office. I am opposed to any change in the State Constitution in this respect; and deny to Congress all right whatever to fix the qualification for suffrage in any State.

I am in favor of President Johnson's policy of restoring the States, lately in rebellion, to their constitutional obligations. I cannot admit that their ordinances of secession took any of them out of the Union. For a time an armed force interrupted their constitutional functions, but did not destroy their identity as States. Hence the States, in their political significance, not having been destroyed, they need no reconstruction, but simply to be restored to their reciprocal rights and duties when the Union will be made whole as before. Whenever they shall send representatives to Congress who are qualified by the Constitution, and the laws of the respective States, there is no rightful power in that body to refuse their admission. I appreciate the peculiar and trying situation of the President, and think he should be treated with forbearance by all parties. His plan of restoration gives evidence that he does not intend to ignore the rights of the States, and he is captive by the radical doctrine of consolidation.

The Convention did well to demand an immediate and complete restoration of all civil rights in the loyal States. If there was an excuse for withholding them in the days of actual rebellion, there certainly can be none now. You say to the President firmly, but kindly, restore to the people the *habere corpus* and trial by jury, as fully as they were enjoyed before the rebellion, and abolish military courts except for the trial of persons in the military or naval service of the United States. These things are granted to the people by the Constitution, and withholding them violates it in spirit and in fact. When we ask that they be restored, we only demand what belongs to us.

I am in favor of the most rigid system of economy in the administration of public affairs. In view of the heavy taxation there should be retrenchment in every possible way. All officers, civil or military, whose services a state of peace does not absolutely require, should be dispensed with and our system of taxation should be so amended and equalized, that every man will be obliged to bear his share of the public burden according to his ability.

I am pleased that the Convention took action on the subject of equalizing the bounties of soldiers. There is every reason why the patriotic men who enlisted in 1861 and '62 should be placed on an equality with those who enlisted at a later period. Should I be elected, whatever influence I may possess, official or otherwise, will be exercised in obtaining justice, for the early defenders of the government. Whatever honor others may have acquired in the contest just closed, the private soldier, who bore the heat and burden of the day, will always remain the true hero of the war, and he is entitled, at all times, to our consideration and gratitude. My past history is sufficient guarantee that I shall not overlook his claims. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. W. H. DAVIS.

LETTER OF COL. JOHN P. LINTON.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., August 29, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 25th inst., officially informing me of my nomination for Surveyor General "by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.," has just been received. Not only was this nomination unsought and unexpected on my part, but if I had been consulted beforehand I would have urged my friends

Rates of Advertising.

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Administrators and Executors' notices, \$3.00. Auditor's notices, if under 10 lines, \$2.50. Sheriff's sales, \$1.75 per tract. Table work, double the above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional. Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, \$2.00 for three insertions, if not above 10 lines. Marriage notices, 50 cents each, payable in advance. Obituaries over five lines in length, and Resolutions of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates, payable in advance. Announcements of deaths, gratis. Notices in editorial columns, 15 cents per line. No deductions to advertisers of Patent Medicines, or Advertising Agents.

to introduce my name before the Convention. Any hesitation, however, in now accepting, might be construed into a want of appreciation of the distinguished honor conferred by the Convention, or a want of faith in the principles promulgated by it. I certainly feel neither. The importance of the position would have been my chief reason for not soliciting it, and the resolutions adopted are but a practical application to existing emergencies of those cardinal principles of Democracy which I have always conscientiously maintained. Accepting, therefore, this nomination and its responsibilities, I remain, Yours truly, JOHN P. LINTON.

HEAT IN INDIA.

The heat in part of India was extraordinary. At Lucknow such heat had not been experienced for years. At seven in the morning of mid-summer-day the thermometer marked ninety-six degrees. At Delhi for two weeks it ranged from one hundred and six to one hundred and nine degrees. At Umballa it reached one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade. Even natives succumbed in scores to the intense heat. At Lahore it proved fatal to Nawab Ali Raza Khan, who will be remembered as the guardian of the keys of the Cabul prisoners in 1842.—He saved the Lawrence and many others, and for his humanity forfeited his property and his country.—Delhi Gazette.

REMEMBER.

Let every candid Republican remember that every Republican State Convention that has spoken upon the negro question has endorsed negro suffrage! Every leading journal of that party has endorsed negro suffrage! Every leading Abolition politician has boldly demanded that his party should recognize negro equality in every sense. See the speeches and letters of Wendell Phillips, ex-Secretary Chase, Henry Winter Davis, Garret Smith, Simon Cameron, Horace Greeley, and the resolution of the Republican State Conventions of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Iowa.

A negro mass meeting was held at Huntsville, Ala., August 23. About two thousand former slaves were present. They were addressed by General First, or as Freeman's Bureau, who told them that whatever was detrimental to the black man was detrimental alike to the white man. He had hoped to be able to lease some abandoned plantations to them; but as President Johnson, he believed, "was going to pardon all the rebels," their prospects were not so good in this respect as they had been. He advised them to live morally, to work on slaves, and to disabuse their minds of the notion that their old masters' estates were going to be cut up amongst them.—He told them they should have justice and fair-play, but otherwise they must "work out their own salvation."

RADICALS TAKE NOTICE.—In a speech delivered by President Johnson, in the United States Senate, in 1859, he made the following emphatic declaration: "The man who deliberately and boldly asserts that Thomas Jefferson, when he penned the sentiment that all men were created equal, had the negro in his mind, is either an idiot or a knave."

The Abolitionists should make a note of this unqualified condemnation of one of their pet theories.

Republicans of Ohio are engaged in dividing the honors of candidacies between civilians and "soldiers," in their nominating conventions. They put civilians on the ticket in those districts where they can elect, and soldiers where they cannot. This may turn out a very even division—numerically.

MR. STEPHENS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

The President has declined to order the release of A. H. Stephens from Fort Warren, while his application for pardon remains unacted upon.—Otherwise, however, he has directed that he be kept as thoroughly comfortable as the facilities of his temporary abode will allow. Linton Stephens, who has gone to visit him, is a half and not full brother of the distinguished rebel. Major General Hooker, it is said, has reversed the policy of Gen. Dix, and allows the freest correspondence with Mr. Stephens. The apartments he occupies have been changed to the locality occupied by the officers of the fort.

TELL IT ALL.—The abolition journals are boasting loudly over the fact that Jacob M. Campbell, their candidate for Surveyor General, has subscribed \$30,000 to the war loan of the State. Why don't they tell the people that these thirty thousand dollars yield him an income, in interest, of one thousand eight hundred dollars annually, and upon the whole amount he does not pay one cent of tax! Why don't they tell them that this amount is simply so much wealth drawn from the taxable property of the State, and that the farmer, the mechanic, and the day-laborer must be taxed so much the more to make up for these thirty thousand dollars of Campbell's? Why don't they tell it all!

The negroes in Weitzel's corps, stationed about Brownsville, Texas, are having fine times catching and eating "jackass" rabbits. Two of them, who carried their amusement to the extent of outraging white women, were hung on the 20th ult., in presence of a division of the corps and a large assemblage of ex-rebels and Mexicans.

The removal of all trade restrictions with the South, by President Johnson does not bear out the radical falsehood that the pardoned rebels still maintain their hostility to the Government.