

SPRING ELECTIONS.

The importance of electing upright and efficient officers of election, was fully demonstrated last fall, by the conduct of many of those officers in disfranchising hundreds of lawful voters in this county. Let this lesson not be lost upon the Democrats of Bedford county. Surely, the experience of last fall should make every man of us watchful as to whom we select as guardians of the ballot-box. Shall white voters be disfranchised, in order that members of Congress may be elected who will give the negro the right to vote? This is the question that is to be decided by the voters of Bedford county, on the 16th of March, inst., as they deposit their ballots for Judges and Inspectors of Election. Democrats, this issue is one of vital importance. Let not a man of you lag behind on election day. If you want to rescue your country from the clutches of the men under whose misrule it is groaning, now is the time to begin the good work. Organize in every nook and corner! Nominate tickets in every election district and vote and work for their success. Let no local differences, no personal jealousies, no disappointments of any kind, induce you to stay at home. Who would throw his own individual interests in the scale against the welfare of the Republic? Oh! men of Bedford county! we beseech you to be not so blind to your own best interests, as to permit any possible suggestion, or motive, to stand between you and the Democratic ticket on the 16th of March! We appeal to you by every consideration of duty, by every lesson of the past, by every hope for the future, to rally for the cause of your race and of your country! The shout of victory comes from our Democratic brothers everywhere. Now, let us see what Bedford county can do. Up, guards, and at them!

THE GREAT VETO.

On our outside will be found the message of President Johnson, returning to the Senate of the United States, with his objections, the "Bill to Enlarge the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau." The message, as a state paper, is by far the ablest that has proceeded from the Executive office during the last five years. But it needed not ability in the message to produce a sensation the most profound that has agitated the public mind, since the shudder of horror that ran along the nerves of the people at the sound of the guns of Sumter. How different, though, the excitement caused by the news of this veto, from that which shocked the popular heart when Abraham Lincoln invoked the martial spirit of the nation. Then, gloom and sadness pervaded the land and the fierceness of sectional hatred reigned in the breasts of the populace. Now, the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells and the shouts of the multitude, proclaim tidings of great joy, the overthrow of a gigantic combination against the liberty of the white race in the South and the material interests of the whole people of the Union.

The message sets forth that the vetoed bill is unconstitutional, because it creates a tribunal for the trial of offences, from whose decision there is no appeal, the erection of which tribunal is expressly contrary to the organic law of the Republic; that it regards the Southern States as out of the Union, and yet proposes to tax them as other states are taxed; that it creates millions of public beneficiaries who are to be fed, clothed, and educated at the public expense and maintained in idleness, simply because their skin is black, that it gives to the President powers which no Republican ruler, in time of peace, should be permitted to exercise; and that it proposes to take away the property of citizens of the United States contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." In connexion with these grave objections to the bill, the President urges that each state is entitled, under the Constitution, to at least one Representative and two Senators in Congress, and that the Southern states, being totally excluded from such representation, the wishes of their people in regard to this bill, which is intended to operate peculiarly upon them, are unexpressed in the Federal Legislature. These arguments against the bill are plain, thorough and comprehensive. No man can fail to see their force. The veriest Radical must acknowledge their soundness. But we cannot add to their weight, by any words we may write in their commendation. We only ask that all will read the message, and read it carefully and without prejudice.

The city of Syracuse, N. Y., has elected the Democratic ticket, by a

A POLITICAL EARTH-QUAKE!

Thunder From the White House!

ANDREW JOHNSON IN THE FIELD!

First Bull Run of the Radicals!

A great meeting was held at Washington, on the 22d ult., (Washington's birth-day) for the purpose of sustaining the President's veto. The meeting was held in Grover's Theatre, which was jammed full of people, whilst immense assemblages were addressed in the streets. After the adjournment of the meeting at Grover's, the multitude in attendance, wended their way to the White House, where they were addressed by President Johnson. We find it impossible to make room for the remarks of the President in this issue, but will publish them at length in our next. Suffice it, for the present, to say that the President took occasion to expose the radical leaders in Congress in their true character and to lay open his own determination to stand by the Constitution which he is sworn to support. His speech is a staggering blow to the Disunionism now so rampant in the "Republican" party and shows clearly that he will sever himself entirely from that organization unless it abandons its extreme and radical purposes. The language of the President, upon this occasion, was of the bluntest sort. He did not hesitate to call things by their plain names. For instance, he said he had opposed the Davises, the Tombes and the Shields, in the South, when they strove to break up the Union; and now, when he found men at the other end of the line, striving for the same purpose, he would oppose them also. When asked by his hearers to name some of those men, he said, "Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, Charles Sumner, in the Senate, and Wendell Phillips." These men he pronounced Disunionists. When asked to give his opinion of John W. Forney, he said he did not "waste his ammunition on dead ducks!" Such were the blows the President dealt the leaders of the cabal who have conspired to keep out of the Union, indefinitely, eleven states which they themselves were wont to tell us had no right to go out, could not go out and never got out, of the National Confederacy. Thanks, a thousand times, thanks, to Andrew Johnson for his noble stand in favor of our Magna Charta of Liberty! So long as he thus comports himself in the Presidential office, he deserves, and will receive, the plaudit of the people. "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

THE CABINET.

Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Dennison, of President Johnson's cabinet, warmly support the principles enunciated in the Veto Message. Mr. Seward and Mr. Dennison both made speeches at the great meeting to endorse the President, held in New York city, on the 22d inst. These men have long occupied prominent positions in public life and have always been considered sound exponents of the doctrines of the "Republican" party. When the testimony of "Republicans" like Seward and Dennison, is against the constitutionality and propriety of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, should not those who claim to be "Republicans" pause before they follow farther in the footsteps of Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, the leaders of the majority in Congress? As was said, a few days ago, in the House of Representatives at Washington, by one of the radical leaders just named, "we are treading upon earthquakes!" Great political convulsions shake the country from centre to circumference. New political affiliations are in process of formation. Men who were as wide asunder as the poles, a few days ago, are to-day, by the force of circumstances, thrown into political association. As in 1850, when Webster and Clay, for the sake of Peace and Union, nobly stepped forth from the ranks of the Whigs and met, half-way, the conservative leaders of the Democrats, so now, Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Dennison forego their partisan prejudices, burst the shackles of party organization and show their willingness to stand upon the common ground of conservatism with the former political opponents. If these leaders of the "Republican" party can do this, why not the masses who have so long followed their lead?

We notice that in some of the daily papers, the speech of the President, delivered on the twenty second of February, is garbled and otherwise unfairly reported. In our next, we will print it as taken down by one of the reporters for the U. S. Senate and published in the Washington Union.

The great legal controversy between the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and the Atlantic and Great Western, Catawissa and Reading Railroad companies, was, on Monday last, decided by the Supreme Court, in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, the special injunction prayed for by the latter, being granted.

The President has an undeniable right to bestow military titles, but we never supposed that he would arrogate the power of giving academic honors. He has done so, however, and on Thursday conferred on Mr. J. W. Forney the degree of D. D. This looks like "usurping" the functions of the colleges, and we advise Mr. Stevens to take it in hand.—Age.

Handicapped Victory in Lock Haven. SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—The borough election held yesterday was a glorious result. The Democratic candidate for

THE President's noble act in vetoing

the monstrous Freedmen's Bureau Bill, calls for an unusual effort on the part of the conservative voters of the country, at the coming Spring elections. Democrats and friends of Andrew Johnson! If you permit the Disunionists to obtain a victory over you, through your lukewarmness, or local and personal squabbles, the news will go forth as a condemnation of the policy of the President. It will not do to say, "Oh! this is only a little township election!" The slightest indication of public sentiment, is eagerly snatched at by the opponents of Restoration. If you would strengthen the hands of the President, send him majorities in your election districts. Restoration and Peace are of infinitely more value to you and your children than all you have lost by the war and all you expect to gain by making local dissensions. God is our witness that we believe in our inmost soul what we here say to be only and entirely for your good. Bury your differences in the grave of forgetfulness; look only to principle and your country's welfare; and strike, now, and strike home, for liberty!

"Trust no future, how'er pleasant, Let the dead Past bury its dead, Act, act in the living Present, Heart within and God's overhead!"

J. W. FORNEY, D. D., has come to the conclusion that the President has "Tylerized" the Abolition party. We are glad to know that Forney thinks so. The very fact that the quacking of this foul bird is no longer to be heard under the door of the White House kitchen, is a source of relief to the country. In order that our readers may know how "treasonable" is the conduct of this man Forney, we copy from his paper, the Washington Chronicle, of the 22d inst., the following remarks upon the President's speech: "A more shameful and humiliating spectacle could scarcely be presented. It more than confirms our previous statement with reference to that official. Turning upon his best friends, upon the party that elevated him to his present position, and we may say, upon the loyal people of the country, he deliberately throws himself into the extended arms of the Copperheads, the men whose sympathies all through the recent struggle for national existence were unreservedly with the common enemy. We do not stop to comment upon this extraordinary speech. It tells its own story. It will be read to-day by the loyal millions of the North, with mingled shame and indignation, and by the rebels and Copperheads with undisguised joy." Poor Forney! his occupation's gone; that's what's the matter!

THE OLD BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. —The Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, met at Alexandria, Va., a short time ago and resolved to sever its connection with the M. E. Church North and to connect itself with the M. E. Church South. Bishop Early of the latter organization, was invited to preside, which invitation he accepted. Rev. S. Kepler, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church at this place, was admitted as a member of the Conference, and at his own request was granted a supernumerary relation with Baltimore circuit.

How is it?—Some of the Abolition journals in this neighborhood, allege that a negro was elected Constable of Gaysport, Blair co., a few days ago. How is this, Bro. Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg Standard?

POLITICAL NEWS.

—The New Jersey Legislature has adopted resolutions endorsing President Johnson's policy. The legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts have adopted resolutions censuring the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau. —The Disunion State Convention of Connecticut has nominated Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, for Governor, and O. F. Winchell, for Lieut. Governor. Hon. James H. English is the Democratic candidate for Governor. —Capt. John Hastings is the delegate from Jefferson county to the Democratic State Convention, with instructions for Gen. G. W. Cass for Governor, and after Cass, for Gen. W. S. Hancock. —Secretary Seward has telegraphed, from New York, to the President, that he sustains the speech of the latter denouncing Stevens, Sumner and the radical leaders. —The Democrats of Johnstown, at the election for borough officers, in that place, a few days ago, gained 170 over last fall's vote. —Hollidaysburg elected the Democratic ticket, at its late borough election. The ground-swell is coming!

Another Usurpation.

The President has an undeniable right to bestow military titles, but we never supposed that he would arrogate the power of giving academic honors. He has done so, however, and on Thursday conferred on Mr. J. W. Forney the degree of D. D. This looks like "usurping" the functions of the colleges, and we advise Mr. Stevens to take it in hand.—Age.

Handicapped Victory in Lock Haven. SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—The borough election held yesterday was a glorious result. The Democratic candidate for

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Temporary Adjournment of the Legislature. Efforts of the Disunionists to escape the issues forced upon the country by the Radicals. Probable result of the Disunion Convention: The bill to disfranchise the Freedmen of Philadelphia: Effect of the President's Speech.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1866. Editor Gazette.—The Legislature having adjourned on the 16th inst., not to meet again until to-morrow (27th) I have but little news to communicate. What the object of this adjournment can be, I am at a loss to know, unless the Disunion majority knew that President Johnson was about to veto the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and were afraid that if they remained in session, during the excitement which that veto would produce they might be precipitated into too hasty action upon the subject. The cormorants assembled here perceive that the flesh-pots are gradually slipping from their grasp and they know it requires the exercise of great caution to retain their hold upon them. Every breeze that blows from Washington agitates them like "a reed shaken by the wind." But they will have to meet the questions which their reckless brethren at the Federal capital are forcing upon the country. They cannot, dare not shirk them. They may cry, *Eriphe, O socii!* but they are in the "suck" of the irresistible undertow and they must choose between Scylla and Charybdis. By the way, whilst I am writing upon this subject, I will say that I suspect that there is a quiet effort, on the part of some of the Disunion politicians, to have their State Convention postponed. They fear trouble in the present condition of things and hope that by putting off the evil day, they may escape it. My own opinion is that in this regard, as well as in many another, "delays are dangerous."

In one week from to-day, the Democratic State Convention will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The meeting of this body will, beyond question, be the most important assembly of Democrats since the closing of the war. It will be the first State Convention of any party held after the great act of the President in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau. Its action with respect to the veto, therefore, will be the key-note to the course of every future conservative body. I doubt not that it will fully and unreservedly sustain the wise and firm position of the Executive, and do every thing in its power to enable the people to speak out in his support. As to its nominee for Governor, I think there is no change as to probabilities since my last. The nomination lies certainly between Messrs. Clymer and Cass, unless some new candidate should yet be announced. But whoever that nominee may be, no doubt is entertained here, now, of his triumphant election. The Disunion ("Republican") Abolition Convention will meet (if he call be not revoked) on the 7th prox. As your readers are, doubtless, aware, the prominent candidates before that body for Governor, are Messrs. Geary, Ketchum and Morehead. A week ago, Geary had the inside track, but it is now very doubtful whether he can be nominated. The friends of the other candidates urge against him, that he is a *renegade*, and since the President's veto, this argument is not without weight. I am informed that the delegates to this Convention, from the city of Philadelphia, 16 will vote for Ketchum, 5 for Geary and 1 for Morehead. This looks a little dark for the friends of Geary. Morehead will receive a heavy vote in the Convention, and I shall not be surprised at his nomination. One of the most iniquitous measures ever adopted by any political party to prevent the success of its opponents was rushed through the legislature a few days ago. It is nothing less than a scheme to disfranchise the laboring men of the city of Philadelphia. The measure to which I refer, is a law requiring that the polls be closed in the city of Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; now, all who know any thing about labor in cities, are aware that the great mass of laborers, are not dismissed from their work until after the hour of six in the evening. Hence, if the poor workman wants to exercise the rights of a freeman, he must lose a part of his day's wages (perhaps, the whole of it). His family must either want for bread, or he must give up his right to take part in the choosing of his rulers. Isn't this an outrage? But the miserable cabal that is ruling us now, is equal to any thing of this kind, no matter how monstrous.

The speech of the President, on the 22d inst., has caused a most intense sensation in political circles. It is warm-wood and gall to the Abolition Disunionists. They see in the distance plenty of "dead ducks." Poor Forney! His plate-licking operations in the White House kitchen, are ended finally and forever. Andrew Johnson is the Nemesis of the Democracy, and already we are quite sufficiently revenged upon the traitor who sold us in 1860.

LEX.

For the Bedford Gazette.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

To the People of Bedford County: The public mind has for some time been considering the propriety of erecting some suitable memento, in honor of the men who have given their lives in defence of their country, during the war recently closed. Some of these have been slain upon the field of battle; some have died in our hospitals from wounds and disease; some have perished in prisons, and others have returned to their homes, bearing with them the seeds of disease contracted amid the horrors of the camp, the prison and the field, and having lived to see peace restored, have died among their kindred; all alike resigning their lives in a common defence of a common country.—Some repose amid their own native hills and valleys; the remains of others have not been, and cannot be recovered; but it is proposed to erect upon some suitable spot, a monument, to bear the name of every one of Bedford County's heroic dead shall be inscribed. Many other counties in the State have

commenced the erection of such monuments within their limits, and Bedford county should not be behindhand in so grateful a work.

In the counties having within their limits our large and wealthy cities, magnificent and costly piles will be erected. In more remote locations, less ostentatious, but no less appropriate structures will be reared. We, of course, can only emulate the latter.

In several of the inland counties, sums have been raised by subscription for this purpose, varying from seven thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars. Bedford county should make the effort to reach at least the minimum of these.

At a public meeting of the citizens of the county, held on Wednesday evening of Court week, Feb. 14, the undersigned were appointed a central committee for the purpose of undertaking this work. Executive committees will be appointed in each borough and township to co-operate with the county committee, in soliciting subscriptions and collecting the funds relating to the dead, so that not one name may be forgotten.

The friends of the movement throughout the county (and as far as spoken of there seems to be a universal approval) are of one mind in saying that five thousand dollars is the least sum that should be appropriated to this object, and from encouragement already received, it is believed that the sum of \$10,000 is necessary to ensure success in so laudable an undertaking, is to have it brought to the notice of our citizens.

We, therefore, ask the active and immediate co-operation of the township and borough committees to whom due notice of their appointment will be given, and of all interested in the matter. We also respectfully ask of the clergy that they will read this notice from their pulpits, and recommend the work to their people, and aid us by their influence and personal exertion.

It may be proper here to state that the Bedford Cemetery Association have offered to donate to the Monument Committee as much ground as may be needed for this purpose, in one of the most beautiful and valuable locations in the county.

The following are the Executive Committees appointed for the boroughs and townships:

- Bedford Borough—O E Shanon, Esq., Hon. E. Cassady, Bro. J. M. Myers, Esq., Bedford Township—A B Chamber, I D Ernst, Bloody Run Bor.—Lieut. W P Barndollar, S Bender, Esq. Broad Top Tp.—Capt. Eli Eichelberger, John C. Fiebert. Columbia—Capt. N C Evans, George Cassan, Conard Valley—Lieut. Esq. Fran Groden, Harrowsburg—Hon. Martin F. Johnson, Hillswell—Thomas S Young, J B Flunk, Esq. Jewetts—Wm Keyser, Leonard Ritter, Lodi—Chas Faxon, Esq., Capt. L. P. Wall, Lodi—Joseph Miller, Jacob Carpenter, Mazon—George Amick, Daniel Fletcher, Noyes—Capt. S S Mullin, Dr. S G Steiler, P. P. Jones, Esq., Hon. D A T Black, W. Providence—Daniel S. Gos, Geo. Bangham, Schellburg bor.—John E. Colvin, Jer E. Black, Snake Spring Tp.—Hon. John G. Hartley, Asa S. Stauch, Southampton—H C Loshley, Hugh Wilson, St. Clair—Henry F Smith, Morris Walker, Union—Adolphus Ake, Esq., Woodbury St.—Daniel Barley, D F. Keny, Woodbury S.—J P Williams, D S Brumbaugh.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—A memorial of citizens of Colorado, asking the passage of quarantine laws to prevent the spread of Asiatic cholera on our shores, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A petition was presented from citizens of Philadelphia, asking that Congress prevent any State from making discrimination in its laws on account of race or color. It was referred to the Committee on Education. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dixon, on the Committee on Postoffices, which was adopted, instructing the Postmaster General to communicate all information in his possession concerning the practicability of establishing telegraph lines along the mail routes for public use, at minimum cost, and under Government control. Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the House resolution against the admission of Southern representatives. After a long discussion the resolution was voted on and taken up. Mr. Fessenden then proceeded to make a long speech in favor of the resolution, and at its close the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Soon after the adjournment of the Senate the House proceeded to take up the contested election case of Washburne against Voorhees. Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, sustained the claim of Mr. Voorhees to his seat. Mr. Washburne, the contestant, was then accorded permission to speak for one hour. In the course of his remarks he charged Mr. Voorhees with having been involved in the purchase of Iowa, asking that the House docket the case. Mr. Voorhees denounced the statement as false, and in turn addressed the House, charging the Committee with having at first decided, with but one dissenting vote, that he was entitled to the seat, but that it concluded to reverse its action three days afterwards. Mr. Dawes then closed the debate, and on putting the majority report to a vote the House decided, by yeas 87, nays 35, that Mr. Washburne was duly elected, and that Mr. Voorhees was not entitled to the seat he occupied. A bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens to define more particularly the tenure of civil officers. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. After the consideration of some other business of minor importance, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from citizens of Iowa, asking that the Constitution of the United States be so altered as to recognize the existence of the Supreme Being, &c. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, asked that the credentials of Messrs. Snow and Baxter, Senators elect from Arkansas, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Lane vouched for the loyalty of the two Senators elect, and advocated the admission of all loyal representatives from the Southern States at an early day.—He declared that any attempt to keep them out would meet with his earnest and unqualified opposition. The motion to withdraw was agreed to. Mr. Trumbull then said that it would be of use to refer the credentials of the Committee to the Judiciary, and that Committee had unanimously reported against the admission of Senators from Arkansas. He therefore moved that the credentials be laid on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 29 yeas to 17 nays. A motion was then made to amend the resolution, and it was carried by yeas 28, nays 19, that the House docket the case of the two Senators elect from Arkansas, the privilege of the floor. It was rejected. The consideration of the resolution providing

against the admission of Southern representatives was then resumed. Mr. Sherman spoke to the resolution at length, and when he closed a desultory discussion was kept up until the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill to extend the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau was referred to the Select Committee on that subject. Mr. McClurg, of Missouri, introduced a preamble and resolution stating that as in consequence of the continued contumacy of the Southern States it is necessary to exercise Congressional legislation to protect loyal citizens in their rights, and to maintain a large standing army to enforce the National authority in those States, the Joint Committee of the Senate be instructed to inquire into and report on the expediency of taxing Southern property only, to meet these expenses, which would otherwise fall on the General Government. The preamble and resolution were referred to the Joint Committee Reconstruction, without the instruction. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the sense of the House that bounties to soldiers should be equalized and instructing the Military Committee to report accordingly. A resolution was introduced declaring that Congress has no power to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the States. A debate arose and it was laid over under the rule. The credentials of Alexander Hamilton Jones, Representative elect from the State of Virginia, in the House of North Carolina, were presented and referred. The Committee on Reconstruction reported the following as an amendment to the Constitution, in the form of a joint resolution, viz: That Congress shall have power to make all necessary laws to secure to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to give all persons in the several States equal protection in all the rights of life, liberty and property. A general debate sprang up on the resolution, and at its close it was postponed until to-morrow. The resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, in regard to the direct tax levied by the act of 1861, were laid before the House and referred. A bill to change the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and regulating the judicial districts of the U. S. was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REBEL COLORS DESTROYED.—We notice that some colored men have taken the colors as rebel against every idea of condition, replace them with those glorious and exquisite black and brown tinges every where desired the STANDARDS OF BEAUTY which are produced in five minutes without injuring the fibres or staining the scalp, by CASTORO'S HAIR DYE. Manufactured by Castorino, No. 6 Star House, New York. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Feb 25-66]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks after suffering from Consumption, and several years with a severe lung affection, and general disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of his prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for Consumption, Phthisis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to relieve the suffering, and information which he conveys is to be invaluable, and he trusts his sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address, JOHN B. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York. Jan. 5, '66-ly.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. Contains a full and complete course of Lectures on Spermatosthea or Seminal Weakness, Voluntary Emissions, Sexual Dehility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Obstruction of the Urinary Organs, and all other Injuries, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book." The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the usually supposed cause of Self-Abuse, may be the result of a diseased condition, and that dangerous surgical operations, blisters, leeches, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer may obtain relief, and be enabled to enjoy himself cheaply, privately and safely. This LECTURE WILL PROVE A BLESSING TO THOUSANDS.

Send no money, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing, JOHN B. WILSON, 127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 458. Feb. 16, '66-ly.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can get something very much to their advantage by returning mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned, the most interesting and profitable of all the things which he can do, which he will please address their editorial servant, JOHN B. WILSON, 127 Bowery, N. Y. Jan. 5, '66-ly.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Itchy Sores, and all eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., it will be sent to you free of postage, in any part of the United States. Sept. 22-66.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the evils of a disordered system, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy, which he was cured by, and which he has since used with the most successful results. JOHN B. WILSON, No. 12 Chambers St., New York. Jan. 5, '66-ly.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.—Mrs. A. Houghton from Bedford, near the corner of Baldwin and Post Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years causing total blindness for the last 9 years. Her eyes were cured by the use of Dr. J. C. Clark's Eye Remedy. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses. Jan. 12-3m.

Notices, &c.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned for advertising in the Bedford Gazette, or for printing bills, &c. &c. will please call and settle for the same as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYER & MENDEL, Feb. 16, '66-ly.

UTRAY HOG.—Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier township, about the middle of December last, and taken to the office of the undersigned, where it is kept on a stump. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. Feb. 16, '66-3m. ABRAHAM MOORE.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Bedford and Saybrook Turnpike Road Company will meet at the house of A. J. Soively, in the borough of Schellburg, on the first Monday of March, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to elect for Assessors for the ensuing year. Feb. 16, '66. A. E. SCHELL, Secy.

ELECTION.—There will be an election held at the public house of Mr. Manly, in the borough of McConnellsburg, on Monday, the 5th of March, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to elect for Assessors for the ensuing year. T. B. KENNEDY, Feb. 16, '66-3m.

NOTICE.—Having removed from Bedford county I left all my notes in the hands of S. Bender, Esq., at Bloody Run, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note will pay the same to him on or before Jan. 19, 66-67. P. G. MORRART.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY SELLING OFF AT COST, Cloaks, Balmain and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec. 22-65]

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one power three times, three five, five leathers, three of which are in good location, can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-3m.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and adjacent sections, to sell real estate, and all other personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him. Nov. 24, '65-6m. JOHN DICKEN.

OYES! O YES! WILLIAM DIBERT, Auctioneer, as an auctioneer having taken out all his old friends, persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage. For further information, call at this office. W. M. DIBERT, Jan. 19, '66-3m.

SLEEP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Firm feeling in flour; 3,000 bbls. spring wheat extra family sold at \$18 25/29, and winter wheat family at \$15 12 1/2. Rye flour sold at \$4 75. Prices of corn meal are nominal. Wheat, nominal. Corn, steady. Red at \$2 25 and white at \$2 25/25.5. Rye at \$2 at 80c. Corn in active demand; and has advanced 2/3c per bush; sales of 18,000 bush, yellow, part at 70/72 and part on private terms. Oats steady at 47c. Mess pork steady 28c, and lard in pickle at 18 1/2 @ 19. 5/8. Hides raw at 19 @ 19 1/2. Whiskey at 82 @ 82 3/4 @ 28.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Tribune says that three members of the Cabinet who contemplated resigning, have concluded to await the action of the President, but it is not improbable that he will remove one of them in a few days.