The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....March 23, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

SUFFRAGE FOR THE NEGRO.

Let it be remembered that every "Republican" Congressman from Pennsylvania, voted for the bill to force Negro Suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia. These men will return to their constituents for endorsement at the election in next October. Many of them will be nominated for re-election, and the places of those who may fail to get such a renomination, will be filled by men as radical as those discarded. The people must prepare for the issue which such nominations will inevitably evoke. Politicians and demagogues will do their best to blind-fold their followers, as they did last fall, by telling them that no such issue is possible; but they cannot deceive any one who is willing to see for himself. The fact that all the "Republican" members of Congress from this State, voted for Negro Suffrage, makes *that* the platform upon which our political opponents are bound to stand in the coming canvass. Had their Convention repudiated the course of the "Republican" representatives in Congress, they might claim that they do not stand upon such a platform. But this it failed to do, and on the other hand, passed a resolution requesting Mr. Cowan, (the only "Republican" representative from Pennsylvania, in either House of Congress, opposed to Negro Suffrage) to resign. It is plain, therefore, that the leaders of the "Republican" party mean that Negro Suffrage shall be an issue at the coming election. They will not avow this openly, except in localities in which their doing so will not do them any harm. But covertly, they will make it an issue everywhere, so that if they should succeed, they will be enabled to claim their success as the triumph of Negro Suffrage. Hence, it becomes the people to organize for the conflict. White men, of all parties, should pledge themselves, one to another, to stand by their race. The question is coming upon us, with a rapidity for which many are as yet unprepared, *Shall the white man continue to govern himself?* We cannot see, why, upon this issue, men of all parties cannot unite and act in harmony. For our own part, we are willing to fight by the side of any man, no matter what his political name, who is willing to do battle for the supremacy of the white race. Let all who agree upon this main and vital issue, join hands in political fellowship. This is no time for halting, or higgling, about past differences of opinion. Our Union, our form of Government, civil and religious freedom, domestic peace, social tranquillity and all the blessings of liberty regulated by law, hang upon the decision of this momentous question. What will you do?

THE DISUNIONISTS.

The great vindicator, Time, sets all things even. During the heat and passion of our civil war, the fact that the founders and leaders of the so-called "Republican" party, were the original Disunionists, was almost totally ignored. It was forgotten that New England sent petitions to Congress, asking for a dissolution of the Union; that Banks was willing to "let the Union slide;" that Garrison pronounced the compact of the Union, "a league with death and a covenant with hell;" that Wade declared that he was not "one of those who would ask the South to continue in the Union;" that Lincoln said "this Union cannot continue to exist, half slave and half free;" and that Greely confessed himself willing—"to let the South go." But with the return of social tranquillity, come reason and reflection, and the recollection of these things is once more recalled to the popular mind. At last the mask falls from the faces of the men who have simulated Unionism and under the disguise of an intense patriotism, struck the most deadly blows at the life of the Republic. Stevens, Sumner and their compeers once more stand unveiled in the native hideousness of their enmity to the Union. Even the men who sustained them during the war, point at them the finger of scorn. Even the President of their choice, deems it his duty to lay aside the robes of office, in order to pronounce them, publicly, Disunionists and Traitors. Thus is the Right vindicated and thus will Truth at last prevail.

THAT "Copperhead procession," which "Governor" Cessna prophesied in his answer to Col. Jordan's circular, will come off as soon as the Chairman of the "Republican" State Central Com-

THE PRESIDENT'S ORGAN ON THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

It is well known in Washington city, that the *National Intelligencer* is the personal organ of President Johnson. We copy the following editorial on the New Hampshire election, from its issue of the 14th inst.:

There is always a tendency to increased majorities for a party in power, unless something happens in politics that strongly arrests the public attention. Thus, the majority of 7,400 last year in New Hampshire for the Republican candidates for Congress (soldiers' vote included) would have been largely increased this year had not the policy of the Administration led intelligent and reflecting Republicans to think that the warfare of Congress upon the President required some considsideration as to their course in State elections, even at this early period.—Had this feeling been stimulated by the idea that the friends of the President desired reliable assurances from Republican candidates for State offices that they were in favor of his policy, and opposed to the mischievous and destructive course of the star-chamber cabal in Congress, it is hardly doubtful that Governor Smyth could not have been re-elected. Seeing this, the instruments of the Congressional clique or junto set to work to cajole the Republicans at home by the idea that no such serious difference existed between the President and Congress that might not be calmed down at an early day. Hence, they caused a resolution to be passed at the Republican State Convention, which endorsed the President.

Here at Washington it was given out to the friends of the President in power, that there was nothing but good feeling for him among the Republicans at home, and hence no steps were taken by the former to procure a concerted movement in that State that was based upon adhesion to his great policy of State restoration. Meantime the partisan Radical tricksters exhausted ingenuity, and effort, and means to get every employe of the Government to contribute of his money and time to go home to cast his vote in such a manner as to enable the enemies of the President to announce a great victory of Congress over him. That this will be done we doubt not, but the facts that we have stated will show that the result would doubtless have been against the Radical destructives had a distinct issue been made upon the President's policy. In short, the result may be regarded as a virtual Radical defeat.

THE GEARY PLATFORM.

Mr. Marshall, of Pittsburg, one of the most prominent members of the Convention which nominated Gen. Geary for Governor, said, in the course of a speech made by him in that convention, that Gen. Geary had told him that he (Geary) *endorsed every thing Thaddeus Stevens had done.* Hence, the Geary platform contains among its broadest planks, *Negro Suffrage, The Freedmen's Bureau Bill*, and broader and blacker than all the rest, *Disunion.* How can any conservative man, or any soldier who fought for the White Man's Government and against Disunion, support Gen. Geary, after such an avowal, by one of his friends, in open Convention?

A NEW BOUNTY LAW.

Hon. A. H. Coffroth, M. C., from this district, introduced, in Congress, a few days ago, the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting by bill or otherwise for the relief of such persons who were drafted and paid commutation money or put in substitutes, and were subsequently drafted and a second time paid commutation money, put in substitutes, or went into the service.

We hope that Congress will at once act upon this matter and give relief to those who suffered from the severity of the Conscription. Congress gave the wound and Congress ought to try to heal it.

THE Democratic gain in this county, on the vote of last fall, is 401, and the proportionate gain to the number of votes polled, is 527. For this result, we have to thank the good sense of many conservative Republicans, who have tired of the radical folly of their party leaders and have determined to cut loose from their desperate leadership. We do not exult over the defeat of our opponents, for our help came from their ranks. We only thank those who assisted us, for taking their stand on the side of the right! The energy of the Democrats throughout the county, is also eminently praiseworthy. They did their duty nobly.

THE Democrats of Middle Woodberry and Union townships, made an excellent fight, on Friday last, carrying the greater portion of their tickets. Last fall, these townships gave 104 "Republican" majority. We are sorry that we cannot say the same for the Democracy of South Woodberry. Our friends in that district fail to get out their vote almost invariably, whilst their "Republican" neighbors make it a point to be at the polls. The other districts of the county look to South Woodberry for a better return in the future.

WE are informed that Col. Fr. Jordan has been appointed Chairman of the Disunion Geary State Committee, *vice* John Cessna kicked out. This is "the most unkindest cut of all." The "Governor" will now have to take his place as a private in the ranks, and "forward march," "right dress," "left wheel," "mark time," "company, halt," according to the command of Col. Jordan.

Jordan is de massa, Cessna is de servant,
Try him how he like it for a spell;
So dey crack de butternuts, so dey keep de Kernels.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Twenty thousand Pennsylvanians to be Disfranchised: The infamous "deserter" bill: Election at Harrisburg: Great Democratic success: The vote of Messrs. Ross and Armstrong on the Supplement to the charter of the C. & S. P. R. R. Co.

HARRISBURG, March 19, 1866.

Editor Gazette:—The Legislature still "drags its slow length along." I doubt not, however, that it will soon bring its herculean labors to a close. That it would have adjourned ere this, had not a certain sinister purpose kept the party in the majority from consenting to such adjournment, is a fact well ascertained in legislative circles. That purpose was to pass an unconstitutional enactment *disfranchising some twenty thousand citizens of the State*, and to do it in such a manner that the Supreme Court would not be likely to get a chance to knock the bottom out of it before the October election. Only think of it! Twenty thousand *free white* citizens of Pennsylvania to be degraded, by a simple act of the Legislature, to the level of negroes! Yet a bill of this kind has passed the Senate, every "Republican" in that body voting for it, and will inevitably become a law, unless vetoed by the Governor. This infamous bill proposes to disfranchise every man whose name is found upon the books of any provost marshal, as not having reported when drafted, or who is marked upon such books as a "deserter." An amendment offered to the bill, that "only such persons as, after due trial, shall have been *convicted* of desertion, shall be subject to the penalties of this act," was voted down by the "Republican Senators." This shows that they do not seek the ends of justice, by this piece of legislation, but, on the contrary, that they want to punish men for crimes of which they *have not been convicted*, and of which they may be as guiltless as any of these pestilent legislators. What decent white man, no matter what his politics, will endorse this shameful legislation? Have not the fools who are thus trying to enslave their fellow men, had enough of revolution and blood? If not, let them dare to enforce the provisions of this law. The first Judge of election that shall be imprisoned for receiving the vote of one of the proscribed twenty thousand, will be the proto-martyr of a new revolution which will teach these mad-cap knaves to respect the Constitution and the rights of the people thereunder.—*Shall twenty thousand white men, citizens of the free Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be made slaves by a simple act of the Legislature?* No! by all that is sacred in the history of our country; by all that makes liberty holy and life desirable; by every instinct of manhood, every aspiration for freedom, every inspiration of patriotism, let it be sworn that this infamy shall not be accomplished. The conspirators against the liberty of the people would have had this law passed long ago, but they feared to do so lest at some of the local elections cases might arise under it, which might result in the judicial determination of its unconstitutionality prior to the October election. Such a result would have thwarted their purposes, and I suggest now that some local officer resign, so that a special election may be immediately held and the question of the constitutionality of this law brought before the Supreme Court of the State. The devilish design of the tricksters in the Legislature must, can and will be defeated and their chicanery put to shame.

The elections in this neighborhood, on Friday last, show heavy Democratic gains. Oliver Edwards, Democrat, was elected Mayor of this city, by 147 majority; and John T. Wilson, Democrat, Treasurer, by 242 majority. Last October, the "Republicans" carried the city by 3 majority, showing a Democratic gain of 245! The enemy made a fierce fight, but we routed him, "horse foot and dragoons." So mote it ever be!

I understand that the "Republican" paper in your town, is very severe upon Messrs. Ross and Armstrong, for their vote in favor of the extension of time to the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania R. R. Co. I confess my astonishment at the vote of Gen. Ross, but I expected nothing else from Mr. Armstrong. He is a mere dancing-jack moved by wires that are pulled behind the scenes. But what right have "Republicans to complain of the shortcomings of men like Armstrong, after they vote for them deliberately and with their eyes open? The leaders of the "Republican" party in Bedford, must have known the calibre of the man whom they selected as their representative in the Legislature. But "chickens will come home to roost," and the fraud which we all here so well remember, by which Armstrong got his seat in 1865, is now recoiling upon the heads of the men who sustained and advocated it. It serves *them* right, but their interests and the interests of the people should not suffer together. More anon.

LEX.

WEST PROVIDENCE,
March 5, 1866.

MR. MEYERS:—Will you be so kind and obliging as to print these few lines, in some corner of your paper. I haven't got much learning; if I had, I could write better. I belong to the common people, and they don't write much; but I took a curious notion into my mind to write something about Greely's opinion of President Johnson's putting his heel on that costly Bureau that they got made a year since at Washington. Something about it has got broken so bad that they can't use it to suit everything they want to put in it. So some of Mr. Johnson's used-to-be friends, took a notion to have it mended and made bigger, but it would have cost so much money to have it fixed to suit the fancy of those that used to holloa, "Hurrah for Johnson!" So Johnson vetoed it. Greely thinks that Johnson made a mistake and relieved those who elected him of a great responsibility, by taking it on his own

Greely; he thinks that the responsibility for attending to this costly Bureau, would be more than the Constitution will allow him to accept. And he has sworn to support that Constitution. Johnson wants no kingly powers to be put on his shoulders. He wants people to have the right to appeal from anything that isn't just. He thinks that this Bureau bill would have given him to much power in appointing so many officers to attend to its drawers and keys. Everybody ought to shout for Johnson for not wanting Congress to give him more power than the Constitution gives him. Six Senators who voted for this Bureau, voted to sustain him in putting his heel upon it. Their doing so looks like they had done wrong and Johnson right. Greely grumbles at these Senators; the vote of Gov. Morgan amazes him greatly. I would like to know whether he thought the people wouldn't get amazed at him when he said: "Tear down the flaunting lie, half mast the starry flag, Insult no sunny sky, With hate's polluted rag!" He claims to be a union man, but such language shows him to be a disunionist. Greely further says, that the "Rebels" will be enraptured with Johnson's veto. That's what Johnson wants; he wants them to be willingly united to a constitutional government. He further says that every resident of the North, who rejoiced over the Union defeats, blesses Johnson for this veto. To bless a Union man and a constitutional man, will be no disgrace to any body. There are men who fought for the Union that will bless him; fathers who have lost sons, fighting for the Union. The accusation about rejoicing over Union defeats, is a falsehood. Some people can see the mote in their brothers' eye, but they cannot see the beam in their own. Greely advises his friends to take this veto moderately and temperately. If they can't get a whole loaf, take a half, a quarter, yes, a crust, to make this a land of equal rights. If Greely and his Radical friends had acted moderately and temperately in former days, it would have been better for the country. Fanaticism cannot reason, or listen to reason. It is only the thunder of this veto that makes it tremble. May it shake it till it gets common sense.

CONSERVATIVE.

From the National Intelligencer (President Johnson's organ).

A NEW REBELLION ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH.

The Present State Governments to be Supplanted by Insurgent Negro Conventions.

It is known that the State conventions, tumultuary assemblages, and general agitation of the South in 1860-'61 were manufactured here by secessionists in both Houses of Congress and great numbers of co-operating politicians from all the disaffected localities, besides many from the North, who had congregated here to distract counsel, intimidate the Executive, and inflame popular passion. Few persons familiar with the natural history of demagogues need be convinced that the great rebellion, duly diagnosed, was simply *a case of desperate hold of power and mad ambition for more* by selfish leaders. The present case is precisely analogous. That the persons are different is only because the circumstances are, but the cause in both cases is the cause of selfish demagogery. Should the reader, therefore, be surprised to find now the same species of instrumentalities—professions that the old Union had been broken, erection of novel standards of patriotism, proscription of conservative majorities, etc.—employed by the conspirators of 1866?

But both the peculiar situation of the Southern communities now, and the strikingly different mettle of the present Executive of the laws, render the particular scheme described below, of which we profess no personal knowledge, of little moment, beyond proving the treasonable purposes of the revolutionary cabal. It is hardly to be supposed that the public order, under the present restored governments of the Southern States, which has cost so much anxious care, is to be exposed to the least risk of disturbance by tolerating assemblages of any class of citizens of the South of a character to retard the tendency to repose, or evolve new elements of contention. We thus introduce the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune:

SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS.—The question of the recognition of the State governments in the lately rebellious States will shortly be brought to a practical test. Measures have been taken by prominent loyalists in the South, and are now being perfected under the advice of leading men in Congress, to bring this question to an early decision. The plan is as follows: Loyal men, and they only, both black and white, in the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana, and elsewhere, have taken steps toward the formation of new State governments. These loyal men, without respect to color, will shortly issue calls in their respective States for State Conventions, and elect delegates thereto; the conventions so formed will frame State constitutions embodying the principles of loyalty, freedom, and equal rights; will pledge themselves to the payment of the national debt, the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of the rebels. This being done, they will then proceed to elect Governors, State Officers, Representatives, and Senators; the latter of whom will at once demand admission to Congress. The question thus being thrust upon that body, there is no doubt of the recognition of the governments so formed, and the admission of the loyal members so elected. A number of true and loyal men of the South have been here for some days consulting and deciding upon the best method to be adopted, and having determined upon the plan presented above, have left for their homes to carry the same into execution. The matter has been kept very quiet up to this time, but as the movement in most of the States is now well under way, no harm can, and perhaps much good may, be done the Union cause by giving the facts to the public at this time.

—Gen. B. F. Cheatham, late C. S. A., was married on Thursday evening last, at Nashville, Tenn. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Quintard.

—On Sunday last, Mr. Wm. Ohle died in Syracuse, at the age of 106 years and 8 days. He was born in Montreal, March 3, 1760.

—It is understood that the government intends to order the muster out of forty thousand negro troops, now

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—A joint resolution was reported by Mr. Summer from the Committee on Foreign Relations, protesting against the pardoning of criminals by foreign governments on condition of their emigrating to the United States. Mr. Riddle, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the resolution to print ten thousand copies of the evidence taken by the Committee on Reconstruction, with an amendment reducing the number of copies to six thousand. After a long debate the question was taken on the amendment. It was not agreed to, and the original resolution to print ten thousand copies was passed. The bill protecting all persons in their civil rights was taken up and the House amendments were concurred in. Mr. Trumbull stated that, on Monday next, he would call up the report of the Judiciary Committee in favor of the right of John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, to the seat in the Senate now held by him. The deficiency bill was then taken up. Various amendments were disposed of, and the House proviso, that no portrait of any living person shall be placed on any United States note, was stricken out.—The Senate then adjourned without final action on the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill authorizing the Raltimore and Potomac Railroad to extend a branch from its main track into the District of Columbia, was introduced by Mr. McCullough, of Maryland, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. A bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations, to make appropriations for the Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1867, and was made the special order for next Thursday. The House then took up the bill providing that actions brought against officers of the United States in State Courts, on account of arrests and imprisonments of the citizens of a State, shall be transferred to the United States Circuit Court. After debate the bill was laid over. The House then took up the Loan bill. This is a bill to amend an act providing ways and means to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell United States bonds to any amount he may deem necessary, either in the United States or elsewhere. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee moved to strike out the concluding portion of the bill, which provides that the bonds sold out of the United States may be made payable in the coin or currencies of the country in which the bonds are held, and the interest on such bonds shall not exceed five per cent. Several members then made speeches on the bill. The House finally adjourned without action.

SENATE.—A petition of dress makers of New York and Brooklyn, representing twenty thousand of that class, protesting against the Internal Revenue tax on that business, was referred to the Committee on Finance. Next Tuesday was, on motion of Mr. Chandler, set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce.—The bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States was reported, with amendments, by Mr. Harris, from the Committee on the Judiciary. A bill fixing the salaries of the District Judges of the United State was introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A joint resolution, appropriating fifty thousand dollars to be used by the Surgeon General for the publication of the medical and surgical history of the war, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Stewart introduced a joint resolution for the admission of Southern representatives. It provides that the States shall allow negro suffrage, repudiate all debts contracted during the war, and make no demand for compensation for loss of slave proverty. * * * Mr. Stewart made a speech explaining the resolution. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was made and disagreed to. The resolution was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The Deficiency bill was taken up. It was read three times and passed. The Appropriation bill was taken up and read. Several amendments were offered and agreed to. A message was received from the President (in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information on the subject) in regard to the kidnapping of negroes in the South and selling them as slaves in Cuba and elsewhere. It was ordered to be printed and laid on the table. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill authorizing the coinage of five cent pieces was introduced and referred to the Committee on Coins and Coinage. The House rseumed the consideration of the "loan bill," providing ways and means to support the Government and to pay the interest on the public debt. Several members made speeches for and against the bill. Mr. Stevens made a long speech opposing the bill. The House then took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

Evening Session.—A bill to establish an ocean mail line from Charleston, S. C., to Liverpool, via Queenstown, was introduced and referred to the Postal Committee. The House then again took up the "loan bill." Mr. Garfield made a speech advocating the passage of the bill as reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Lynch, of Maine, read a speech protesting against allowing the Secretary of the Treasury so much power. Mr. Morrill made a speech favoring the passage of the bill, which closed the debate on this subject. A motion was made by Mr. Stevens to lay the whole subject on the table, and was lost by a vote of yeas 37, nays 98. Mr. Stevens' amendment was rejected. The bill, as agreed on by the Committee on Ways and Means, was also rejected.

THE Boston *Post*, in the following paragraph, presents an unpleasant dilemma for the admirers of the two Senators from Massachusetts:

That Messrs. Wilson and Sumner should vote against each other in the United States Senate, and that Mr. Wilson should sustain a measure which Mr. Sumner pronounces "a compromise the most shameful, indecent and utterly immoral of any in our history, as bad as bad can be," proves one of two things, namely: either Mr. Wilson is not worthy of holding a seat in the Senate, or Mr. Sumner asserts what is not true.

—A girl, bound to a family at Litchfield, Montgomery county, Illinois, recently hung a little boy, in retaliation for a whipping his mother had given her.

—A thorough cleaning of every house in New Orleans has been ordered by the Mayor, in anticipation of the cholera.

—Vigorous attempts are being made to admit the new States of Colorado and Nebraska into the Union.

—Ten dollar notes of a spurious character on the Easton Bank, are in circulation.

—The Borussa and City of New York sailed on Saturday for Europe, with $212,000 in specie.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH!

"Wait till the Soldiers Come Home."—*Shoddy Organ.*

The "Boys in Blue" are now at Home! They Have Been Heard From! For Democracy and the Union!

The municipal election held in this city yesterday resulted in a most signal triumph for the Democracy. Oliver Edwards, Esq., was elected Mayor, over Mr. Kepner, who polled a combined Independent and "Republican" vote, by *one hundred and forty-seven majority!*—a gain of *one hundred and fifty votes* over last fall's election, when Hartranft had *three* majority.

John T. Wilson, Esq., was elected City Treasurer, over the straight Republican candidate, Dunn, by two hundred and forty-two majority!—a gain of two hundred and forty-five over last fall—the largest Democratic majority polled in the city since 1860—and the largest ever polled at a municipal election! Three years ago Gen. Roumfort was elected Mayor by only 47 majority.—*Patriot and Union.*

Still Another.

A private letter from Millersburg, Dauphin county, dated this morning, (17th), states that the Democracy, yesterday, elected the whole borough ticket, by an average majority of thirty-five. Last fall Gen. Hartranft had thirty-three majority. This gives a Democratic gain of sixty-eight votes in that borough. Good for Millersburg and her gallant Democracy! Push on the column.—*Ib.*

Democratic victory in York, Pa.

[SPECIAL TO THE AGE.]

YORK, Pa., March 16.—The victorious Democracy are filling the town with shouts of exultation at the election of David Small, Chief Burgess, by four hundred majority; a large Democratic gain.

THE present Congress passed, without hesitation, a bill which contemplated an expenditure of twenty millions of dollars per annum for the maintenance of negroes.

Andrew Johnson retoed it, and the Democratic party sustained him.

The same Congress has neglected to appropriate one cent to the equalization and payment of bounties due white soldiers.

The Democratic party demand that they shall do so, and Andrew Johnson is with them.

Who are the soldiers' friends? Those who postpone his interests to the elevation of the negro, or those who demand that the elevation of the negro shall be postponed to his interests? The people will answer at the polls.—*Age.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. INFLUENZA, DIPHTHERIA.—In inflammatory affections, when no bleeding is permitted, a free use of these pills soon modifies the alarming symptoms, and perseverance, according to the directions, usually quickly cures, and certainly nothing is risked in using Brandreth's Pills. For cold, influenza, diphtheria, pains of the head, dizziness and apoplexy, no medicine can be compared to them. In erysipelas, fever and ague, small-pox, and in all the diseases of childhood, their use insures a speedy recovery of health. They produce these results simply by taking from the blood its impurities, leaving *this vital fluid free*, to aid a weak "locality" to recover its proper and necessary "status" or health.

Brandreth's Pills have affinity for the *subject matter of disease*, and cause its certain expulsion from the body. [Feb 23-1m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles for one dollar each, for lameness, cuts, galls, cholic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure ring bone nor spavin, as there is no liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. *No owner of horses will be without after trying one bottle.* One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For colic and belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse embrocation of the day. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Feb 23-1m

REBEL COLORS DESTROYED!—When nature or time has planted on the human head such colors as rebel against every idea of comeliness, replace them with those glorious and exquisite black and brown tinges every where deemed the

STANDARDS OF BEAUTY

which are produced in five minutes without injuring the fibres or staining the scalp, by CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

Feb 23, '66-1m

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. *A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical* cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '66—1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread 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 the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, 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 forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St, New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Re-

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.—Mrs. Ashcum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years causing total blindness for the last 9 years. Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.
Jan 12-3m

MARRIED.

BLACKBURN—GRIFFITH—In Schellsburg, on the 8th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. Joseph C. Blackburn and Miss Emily Griffith, both of this county.

TOBIAS—DAVIS.—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. A. Croyling, Mr. John B. Tobias, of Hopewell, and Miss Hettie M. Davis, of Yellow Creek.

DIED.

SCHELL.—In Schellsburg, March 16th, Kittie D., daughter of John S. and Kate D. Schell, aged 5 months.

A lily, broken by the rain,
Before a single earthly stain
Has on its velvet whiteness lain.

And Heaven, Kittie, in taking thee,
Has shut its jeweled doors to me,
Of white-robed peace and ministrelsy.

S. R. D.

New Advertisements.

HENRY HARPER,
520 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WATCHES,
Fine Gold JEWELRY,
Solid SILVER WARE,
and superior Silver Plated Ware, at Reduced Prices. [Mar.23, '65-3m.

NOTICE.—The gentleman who borrowed my single harness last winter to take a sleigh ride, will please return the same, as sleighing is about over and I presume he has no farther use for it. T. H. LYONS.
March 23-3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle the exceptions filed to the widow's appraisement in the estate of Jesse W. Sleck, dec'd., also the exceptions filed to a former report, to state an account and make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of E. M. Allsip, Esq., administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday, the 9th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,
March 23-3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Adam Weaverling, administrator of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 7th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.
March 23-3t JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—Estate of John N. Lane, deceased.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the money arising from the Partition and valuation of the Real Estate of John N. Lane, late of the city of Lancaster, Pa., dec'd, and secured by recognizances in the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, the 16th day of April next, at his office in the borough of Bedford.
Mar.23, '66.-3t G. H. SPANG, Auditor.

NEW GOODS for SPRING SALES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA,
are opening for
SPRING SALES—
Fashionable New Silks,
Novelties in Dress Goods,
New Styles Spring Shawls,
New Traveling Dress Goods,
Fine Stock of New Goods,
Magnificent Foulards,
Splendid Black Silks, &c.

E. & L., have their usual assortment of Staple Goods. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings &c.

P. S.—Our prices are now arranged to meet the views of Buyers! [Mar.23,'65-3t

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, Pa:

The Grand Jury of February Term, 1866, respectfully submit the following report: After a careful inspection of the Poor House of the county aforesaid, We are of the opinion that the Building in which the paupers are kept is in a very bad condition and totally unfit for the purposes for which it is intended, because the house in addition to the decay seems to be too small for the comfortable quartering of the paupers and wayfarers that continually crowd it. It would doubtless be beneficial to the poor (as it is essentially necessary that another house should be provided) and also to the tax-payers to have a location remote from the Borough of Bedford and the turnpike. A Poor House whether it is to be brick or not, and not only this, but in consequence of the filthy condition which the house always seems to be in, is a very excellent source for Epidemics which would spread with great rapidity over this entire community.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this 14th day of February, 1866.

J. E. SATTERFIELD,
Mar.23,'66. Foreman.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford county, Pa.:

The Grand Jury at February Term, 1866, respectfully submits the following report of the Jail of the county aforesaid as follows:

The Locks and Keys in our opinion are insufficient for the safe keeping of Prisoners.

The Rooms also appear to be detrimental to the health of the prisoners on account of the existence of an offensive smell; insufficient and dirty Bed clothing, and torn chaff ticks.

The rear wall of the Jail building on the outside is being much injured in consequence of the bad condition of the spouting, the wall receiving water from the roof, rendering it measurably easy for prisoners breaking through and effecting their escape.

It is also noticed that one room is used for smoking Bacon, rendering it extremely dangerous from fire.

A coal house is also situated against the wall of the Jail building in the rear yard, and other rubbish.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this 14th day of February, 1866.

J. E. SATTERFIELD,
Mar.23,'66. Foreman.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
RAINSBURG, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA
J. W. HUGHES, J. A. STEWART, } *Principals and Proprietors.*
The Spring Quarter of this Institution will open *TUESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1866.*

This Institution is very pleasantly situated in Friend's Cove, 8 miles from Bedford, the terminus of the Huntingdon and Bedford Rail Road, and 24 miles from Cumberland, a station on the North Central Rail Road. Rainsburg is a small, quiet, and exceedingly healthy town, in the midst of beautiful scenery, and sufficiently removed from the influence of large towns and cities to render it a most desirable location for a Literary Institution. Its inhabitants are moral and religious, and there are few temptations to vice, idleness or dissipation; situated in a rich agricultural section, this Institution for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, is decidedly the *cheapest* in the country. It is organized on the most approved plan of the best Institutions of the land; its main object is, to impart *sound learning.* All branches, Scientifical, Classical and Ornamental, taught. The mental and moral culture are carefully attended to, and (without sectarian prejudices) a due respect for religion is inculcated both by precept and example. "In things necessary, unity; in things doubtful, liberty; and in all things, charity." For circular and information, Address HUGHES & STEWART,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.
March 2, '66

BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL.—First term will commence on Monday, April 2, and close June 29th. Having secured the use of the new Union School Building, and the services of competent assistance, pupils will have all the advantages of a first class school, and receive every attention they may require.

Suitable boarding accommodations can be had in the town, at reasonable rates.

TUITION: For common English, $4.50
" Higher English, Book-keeping, &c. 5.50
" Languages, 7.00
" Drawing and Vocal Music, each, 1.00

For further information apply to
J. C. LONG, Principal,
March 2, '66-5t Bloody Run, Pa.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils, Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

50 BEST BEREA GRINDSTONES assorted sizes, also patent fixtures for same Nov 10. at HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE for Cheap