The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....May 18, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

THE CLIMBER.

A Campaign Paper.

The undersigned propose to publish a campaign paper to be entitled "The Climber," the first number of which will be issued on the 4th of July next, and continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication will be devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It will contain sixteen columns of matter and will be filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

TERMS:

Ten copies to one address, cash in advance,	$5 00
Twenty " " " "	8.00
Less than ten copies to one address, 50 cts per copy.	

Get up your clubs and send in your orders at once. No attention paid to any order unless accompanied by the cash. Persons getting up clubs should be particular to specify in their orders the name of the person to whom they wish the package addressed, as all the papers in the club will be sent to one person for distribution. Address,

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

In the last issue of the Somerset *Democrat* there is published a call for a county convention of delegates to represent the voters of Somerset county who are in favor of a free railroad law, who condemn the course of our representatives in the late State Legislature in regard to the extension of time to the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and who support President Johnson's administration. This call is signed by about *four hundred voters*, among whom we recognize quite a number of influential members of the "Republican" party of Somerset county. The convention thus called will meet in the borough of Somerset, on the 21st inst., and will nominate candidates for county offices and for Representatives and Senators. This is a novel feature in the politics of the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" and ought certainly to prove a successful venture, as both political parties in Somerset profess to favor a free railroad law and also to support President Johnson.

CIRCULATE the truth! The "Campaign Climber" will be an indispensable document during the approaching campaign. Our friends throughout the county are respectfully requested to get up clubs for it.

A HESSIAN CAPTURED.

Gen. Knipe has routed the Hessian of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, "horse foot and dragoons." Bergner, the slanderer of President Johnson, the libeller of the best and purest men in this Commonwealth, is superseded as postmaster at Harrisburg, by Gen. Joe Knipe, a white Republican and a decent man. President Johnson removed Bergner and appointed Knipe, and although the Senate lingered awhile over the appointment, the influence of Senators Cowan and Buckalew finally effected its confirmation. Had it not been for the indefatigable exertions of these true friends of the Union and the soldiers, the appointment of General Knipe would have been buried in the tomb of the Capulets, by Sumner, Wade & Co. But the whole Democratic, combined with the conservative Republican, vote of the Senate, secured its confirmation. We feel like shouting over this result. Bergner has lied enough about us and almost every other Democrat in the State, to cause a general jollification at his downfall.

COL. MCCLURE, of the *Franklin Repository*, is about to start a campaign paper in the interest of the Gearyites, to be called *The Old Flag*. This is certainly a proper title for a Disunion organ. The flag under which Geary, McClure & Co., are marching, has but *twenty six stars upon it, represents but twenty six States*, and, therefore, must be quite an *old* flag—in fact a little older than the Stars and Stripes under which our armies put down rebellion.—We congratulate the Colonel on the appropriateness of this title.

"PO-TO-MAC!"

There seems to be some dispute about the signification of the Indian name *Potomac*. We find the following reference to this question in a sermon entitled "The Curtained Throne," preached by the Rev. R. F. Sample, of this place, "on the death of our lamented late President, Abraham Lincoln," on the 23d of April, 1865:

"Here I am reminded of an incident in the early history of this country. The signification of *Potomac* is generally supposed to be, the river of swans. Count Zinzendorf, who was familiar with the language of the Aborigines, says this is an error. He relates that long ago the Delawares, who had been at war with a Southern tribe, with the view of securing an amicable adjustment of their difficulties, appointed a meeting on the banks of the river which separated their respective domains. The Delawares assembled at the designated time and place. Hour after hour passed on, but the other tribe failed to appear. The former were about to retire, for the sun was near its setting, when one of their number saw a solitary Indian on the summit of a distant hill. Believing that others were coming after, he lifted up his hands with an exclamation of joy, saying, "Po-to-mac,"—"Lo they come!"

"The banks of this same river have been the scene of many a hard-fought battle since then, and the Potomac has borne the blood of martyred heroes to the Eastern main. Yet here we wait the return of our erring countrymen. May they soon come, in penitence, to pledge eternal fealty to the nation. Then, when we shall witness their approach, we will fill the air with our glad rejoicings, shouting one to another, "Potomac,"—"Lo they come!"

Well, our "erring countrymen" *have* returned. They cry out to us, "Lo we we have come!" But who answers, with hands uplifted in joy, "*Po-to-mac!*" Who cries, in accents of gladness, "*Lo they come!*" How many of the gentlemen who admired Rev. Sample's sermon so highly that they asked a copy of it for publication, are now moved by the feelings of the Indian when he cried out, "Po-to-mac?" Alas! we fear us much that some of them do not remember the lesson of love intended to be taught in the beautiful illustration quoted above. They follow in the footsteps of Thaddeus Stevens, whose "hard heart" cannot feel the humane promptings which moved even the savage joyfully to exclaim, Lo, they (our late enemies) come!

WE must *climb* Geary's breastworks this fall! The "Climber" will show you how to do it. Send us clubs of ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty--just as many as you please!

ANOTHER FEATHER IN CLYMER'S CAP.

The Republican press have been compelled to speak of Mr. Clymer's character as unexceptionable. We now have the gratification of copying from the Pittsburg *Post*, a letter from Hon. G. V. Lawrence, the Republican member of Congress from the Washington district, which speaks of Mr. Clymer as "an honest man" and of his "public record as straight-forward and consistent." This letter was elicited by some remarks in the *Post* upon a recent speech made by Mr. Lawrence in Congress. When such ardent "Republicans" as Mr. Lawrence testify to the worth of the Democratic nominee, what more is needed to establish his claim to the suffrages of the people? Mr. Lawrence's letter is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1866.

JAMES P. BARR,

Dear Sir:—In your paper of yesterday you make a most ungenerous assault on me—for what I was represented as saying; but what *I did not say*. I send you a true copy of what I did say—and you can find nothing in it unkind—to the President.

I have always had a high personal regard for Hon. H. CLYMER, and did not think I was wrong in referring to his leadership of his party, or to his record, politically. You will see I called him a personal friend and an *honest man*.—Was this traducing him? I claim the right to refer to his public record—which has always been straight forward and consistent, and I am sure he could not condemn that; but I shall never condescend to say a word against him personally. So far as I am informed, no man can charge him with any dishonest act, or from avoiding the responsibility of any political act.

Yours, truly,
G. V. LAWRENCE.

THE *Democratic Watchman*, published by P. Gray Meek, Esq., at Bellefonte, Pa., has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is now one of the largest and neatest, as well as one of the ablest, country newspapers in the state. Mr. Meek is an honest and fearless man and has cut his way through many difficulties to the proud position which he at present occupies. We hope that the Democrats of Centre county, will rally still more closely around him and give him such support as will cheer him forward in the good work which he so ably and manfully performs. Mr. Meek has shown his good taste in purchasing a "Potter Cylinder Press," same style as that upon which the GAZETTE is printed.

EVEN Stanton at last supports the President's policy. The Cabinet are now a unit, with the exception of Harlan, in favor of President Johnson's plan. Stanton spoke warmly in favor of it and against the Radical programme, at a recent Cabinet meeting. Gov. Swann, of Maryland, has also written a letter in which he denounces the Radicals. The ball is rolling.

THE "Campaign Climber" will be ready for distribution to subscribers by the fourth of July, next. Only 40 cents per copy to clubs of twenty and upwards. Send in your orders.

WE call attention to the prospectus of the Phila. *Age*, in our advertising columns. If you want to take a good Philadelphia daily, by all means take the *Age*. It is at least a *reliable newspaper*, which cannot be said for most of the other dailies in that city.

IF you want a good Harrisburg daily, or weekly, subscribe for the *Patriot and Union*. It is one of the liveliest and sprightliest newspapers in the state.—Besides, it is the central organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and should be liberally supported.

LETTER FROM "OLD SALT."

A Strange fact---A question for the Federal office-holders---Have we any Johnson Republicans among us?---About the "New York Herald" and the people of Southampton tp.--The "Bedford Inquirer" in favor of equality and a new race of "copperheads," &c., &c.

BEDFORD, Pa., May 14, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—It is a fact that is passing strange, that in these matter-of-fact times, matters of fact should be so lightly regarded. Of course people will not always tell the truth; nay, it cannot be expected that they will; but when I say *people*, I mean the *vulgus profanum*, the "outside barbarians," those who do not belong to church, or have not joined lately: I certainly do not refer to the godly, and, therefore, must not be understood as alluding, in any way, to the editors of the Bedford *Inquirer*. I make no charges of falsehood against those gentlemen; indeed I indulge in no insinuations as to their veracity. For the present, I leave those grave matters in the hands of the federal office-holders in this county, with this simple question, addressed to them, *Is it true, as the "Bedford Inquirer," of last week, states, that "there is not a single Republican in the county that does not fully endorse Congress, and correspondingly express his contempt for the second Tyler?"* How is this, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Mr. J. K. Bowles and the rest of you? Do *you* "fully endorse Congress and express" your "contempt for the second Tyler?" Somebody at Washington would like to know. If you answer this in the negative, as I presume you will, it will not be worth while to call public attention to the brazen impudence of the same sheet in denying that the New York *Herald* is a "Republican" paper. Pray, did not the *Herald* support Fremont in 1856, Lincoln in 1860 and again in 1864? Next, I suppose, we will be told by this pink of veracity, that the *N. Y. Tribune* is a Democratic paper and that Thad. Stevens is a leader of the Johnson men in Congress! As for the fling at the people of Southampton township, it will be remembered by the latter when election day comes. Never mind the honest yeomanry of Southampton, Mr. *Inquirer!* They know how to resent an insult and you will hear from them in due time. But I will leave this subject and "hitch on" to another one, by making a quotation from the last issue of the Bedford *Inquirer*. Says that sheet, in an editorial on "Equality," "We do believe that the Government should know neither white nor black, rich nor poor, high nor low, in the application of the law and the guaranteeing to her citizens of all the rights of person and property." That sounds very well, but how would such a policy operate? If all are "equal before the law," black and white laborers must associate together in the same field, black and white women must sit together on the same seat in the same car, and in all the relations of life controlled by law the two races must commingle, if either of them desires to mingle with the other. The one cannot run away from the other. And to what will this inevitably lead? Why, to the intermarrige of whites and blacks and to the breeding of a mongrel race, verily a race of *copperheads*. Wherever the doctrine of "equality before the law" has been taught, we find also the tenets of the Amalgamationists put into practice. Look at our own colored population? How many of them are of pure African blood? Not one in twenty. Many of these are the issue of white and black intermarriage; some of them are illegitimates; but even now whites and blacks are living together as man and wife, in this neighborhood. But a few days ago the daughter of a Mr. Griffith, of Somerset county, ran away with a negro man who was a laborer upon her father's farm. Mr. Griffith was an apostle of the doctrine of "equality before the law," and his child was his disciple and an apt scholar she proved herself to be. Now, does the *Inquirer* want to make a Mexico, or South America of this country? If so, let it continue to advocate the "equality" of the races, and with the help of the Radicals in Congress, it will succeed soon enough. But there is no danger of the people approving this "equality" doctrine. There are many of the *Inquirer's* party who loathe and despise it, and who will, at the coming election, vote accordingly. Stick a pin there. OLD SALT.

BLOODY RUN, May 12, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—Please give these lines an obscure corner in your paper. I write for the purpose of upholding President Johnson. I have read his veto messages, his Washington's birthday speech, and his recent speech to the Soldiers and Sailors, and I have come to the irresistible conclusion that he is a conscientious, honest man. His great desire appears to be that the people shall decide between his policy and the policy of Congress. The plans of the two branches of the government, are in direct conflict with each other. The President, as the tribune of the people, wants these pans in dispute to be submitted to the people for their consideration and decision. Such a desire cannot be considered tyrannical, or as usurping power. It is the reverse of tyranny, or usurpation. A republican government is founded on the voice of the people. The people have not called on their law-makers to pass unconstitutional acts, to make the Africans citizens and to extend the right of suffrage to them. The reverse of this policy is the vill of the people. Who then has been usurping power, one man, or a hundred men? The veto power is considered the one man power. But the people can use this power wonderfully. If it had been considered a tyrannical power by our forefathers, it would never have been engrafted upon our Constitution. It was made by them to check hasty legislation. D. D. Forney may exclaim that the President vetoes the measures or laws that his friends want to be adopted and that he cannot be compared to Andrew Jackson, who vetoed laws that his enemies passed. Johnson, as well as Jackson, is sworn to support the Constitution. If friendship must be bought by sacrificing principle, it is not worth having. But the friendship a public servant obtains by doing right, is true and lasting and worthy of approbation. Jackson vetoed acts passed by the Whigs, his enemies. Johnson does not consider the Radicals friends when they want him to sanction laws that the Constitution does not approve. He will not "throw conscience to the devil," as Thaddeus Stevens advised a Whig to do in the Buck-shot war, and go with his party regardless of all that is right and just. Conscience is an inward monitor, it is a veto power. The Allwise Being has given mortal man this inward monitor to make him an immortal being. There can be no religion without its holy influence. Would to God that all mankind had a conscience "void of offence." Then brother would not meet brother in civil war. May we be governed by a good conscience, so that we may overcome evil with good, like our worthy President.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN.

CONFESSION OF PROBST THE MURDERER.

Antoine Probst, the murderer of the Dearing family, has made a confession. Yesterday morning Rev. Mr. P. A. M. Gunther, Priest of St. Alphonsus Catholic Church, called upon the Mayor and narrated the story of the butchery as it came from the lips of Probst. The confession was made to the Rev. gentleman on Sunday afternoon in the presence of Mr. Perkins, the Superintendent of the Prison, and the medical staff on duty at the prison. It was a free, voluntary and open confession. Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, Chief Franklin and our reporter, and other members of the newspaper profession, proceeded to the prison, and on reaching that institution were notified that the murderer's counsel were in conversation with him and that they were getting a detailed confession from him. After waiting for about an hour Chief Franklin was informed by the counsel that they would conclude their statement in a few minutes. After waiting until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, the counsel appeared and informed the reporters that they had obtained from the prisoner a full confession, covering thirteen pages of foolscap, but that the murderer expressed a wish and requested them not to give publicity until after the execution. After a few minutes, and when the counsel retired, through the kindness of Chief Franklin and Mr. Perkins, Jr., the reporters were taken to the cell of the condemned man, and from him learned the following:

Confession.

I came to this country on May 9, 1863; arrived by the steamer Columbus, which sailed from Bremen. I was born in Hilingen, county of Badenser Lee Kreis, (before county of Havenstein); I am twenty-four year and ten months old; I landed at Castle Garden, N. Y., and was only there two hours before I enlisted in the Forty-first New York infantry; remained in New York about five weeks and then went to Washington, where I staid about six weeks and then deserted from the service; went back to New York and re-enlisted and was sent to the front and from there with the regiment to Folly Island, South Carolina; stayed there about nine months, during which time I was in several skirmishes; the regiment was then ordered back to Washington, where I deserted again and on reaching Baltimore was arrested by a provost guard and detained a number of weeks by them and then discharged. I told them I had not been in the service.—After being discharged and when reaching this city I went to Bucks Hotel on Carpenter street, where I remained sevdays. I then went to West Chester and enlisted in the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry. This was in September, 1864; was discharged on May 18, 1865, in Richmond.

How he lost his Thumb.

While at the front I was kept on picket duty several days and had hardly any sleep. I became stupid and could not keep my eyes open. Having the gun in my hand one night I fell over and the gun was discharged. At the time of the explosion my thumb was over the muzzle of the weapon. After this occurrence I was discharged from the service.

His movements.

Immediately after my discharge from the army I went to New York, and remained in a house on Greenwich street for six or eight days, and then went over to Hoboken where I worked on New street at shoveling gravel. Followed this work for three weeks and returned to New York, and from there came to this city; while here I obtained work in Levering's sugar house, on St. John street, and labored there about three weeks. The work did not agree with me, and I went to Maryland, where I obtained work a picking peaches, at which occupation I remained for three weeks. Here I took sick with a fever, and was taken to the Soldier's Home, Thirteenth and Chesnut street, in this city, where I was sick for two weeks.

His visit to the Dearings.

On leaving the Soldiers' Home I went in search of work, and while going along Jones lane I stopped at Dearing's, and asked if they wanted a man to work. Mrs. Dearing said she thought her husband did, she requested me to call again; I then went to the house again at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon, and found Mr. Dearing at home. Mr. Dearing said he would give me $15 a month to do the laboring work about the farm. I consented, and went to work.

Why he was discharged.

It was raining very hard one day, and Mr. Dearing asked me to go to work in the field. I refused to go, on account of the weather. He insisted on my going, and I told him I would not. I finally told him to pay me off. He did so, and I left that evening, and rode up to the city along with Cornelius Carey. During the time I was at Dearing's I saw him count a large amount of money.

On reaching the city he went direct to Christian Moore's on Front street below Noble, and stayed there two days. I then went to Leckfeldt's on New Market street, and left my carpetbag, which had my clothing in, consisting of a couple of shirts, pantaloons, &c. I then wandered around the country, stopping at West Chestes and other places.

What became of his money.

I received bounty-money every time I enlisted. I spent it drinking lager beer and visiting the low dens of the city. (Probst laughed very hearty when he made this last statement.) Some of the money I expended in traveling around the country.

He returns to the city.

In November, 1865, I returned to the city from the country and stopped six days at Christian Moor's. I was then out of money, and receiving a ticket for the alms house I went to the institution on the 1st of December. I remained there four or five weeks. During part of the time I was sick and the rest of the time I was employed in the cook-house.

He again visits the Dearings.

After leaving the alms house on the 2d of February, in the evening, I returned to the Dearing farm, and told Mr. Dearing that I had been to Germany and could find no work and had no money. When I left his place I informed him that I was going to Germany. I also told him that I walked all the way to this city from New-York. He finally concluded to give me employment.

He contemplated the murder.

I made up my mind when I returned to the farm to get Mr. Dearing's money and was waiting for an opportunity to secure it. I had been at the drove-yard with Mr. Dearing about four times. About eight or ten days before I murdered the family I contemplated killing them. I thought of murdering them in the house, as I could not get the money in any other way. I had the axe ready in the house on several occasions. I thought of killing them when they came down stairs in the morning, but my heart failed me when the time came.

How he committed the Murder.

Saturday morning (the day of the murder) was a dark, cold and rainy day. I went out with Cornelius about half past seven o'clock in the morning. He took the horse and cart with him and we went to the ditch in the rear of the hay-rick. I took the big axe with me as we generally did to cut roots with. Cornelius sat down under the big tree and I got behind him. My heart failed me and it was some time before I could brace myself up to commit the deed. I raised the axe several times before I left it come down on him. I finally struck him on the back of the head and then cut his throat. I then put him into the cart and hauled him to the hay rick, where I concealed him. He always had the strap around his waist. There was some blood in the cart, but I washed it off with some hay. The sight of blood produced in me a devilish and bloodthirsty feeling, and I could have killed a hundred persons if they had been about the farm.

I then put some wood in the cart and drove up to the barn. I left the horse and cart standing there, and went into the barn, taking with me the large and small axes and a hammer. I then went into the house and told John, the oldest boy, to come out and help me in the barn. He did so, and I struck him down. I then went after Mrs. Dearing and told her something was the matter with the colt. She came out, and after she entered the barn I dispatched her with a small axe. I carried the bodies and placed them in the small building at the end of the barn. I then went into the house and called the other children out with the exception of Annie and the baby, and slaughtered them in the same way. I then went after the others. I carried the baby in my arms and Annie walked by my side. I seated the baby in the hay while I killed the sister, and then murdered the baby.

Question.—How was it that you struck the baby so often?

Answer.—I was in a hurry. I then carried the children and laid them with the mother, after which I took the harness off the horse, put the cart away, and went into the house to look for plunder. I secured a large pocket book with $10 in it, two counterfeit bills and a three dollar bill. About half-past one o'clock Mr. Dearing and Miss Dolan arrived. Miss Dolan went direct to the house, and I told Mr. Dearing something was the matter with the steer. He went right away into the stable, and while he was looking at the animal I struck him as the others. Miss Dolan then came into the barn and I killed her. None of them made a remark—I knocked them all senseless.

Mr. Dearing's boots I took off his feet, thinking they might contain his money. I secured Miss Dolan's pocket book, but it had only a few small notes in it. After secreting the bodies under some hay I went back to the house, made another search for plunder, secured the revolvers, watches, &c., eat some bread and butter, went back to the barn, fed the horses, cattle, chickens, &c., and left the house in the evening. I did not see any large bills in Miss Dolan's possession. I was afraid to leave the baby in the house lest it might cry and attract attention. Mr. Dearing did not take off his gloves before going into the barn. The prisoner then related the story of his stopping on Front street, selling the watches, &c., which all came out at the trial. Probst stated yesterday that he worked for his father at carpentering at home, and was not banished from the country for any bad deed.

His reason for not making a Confession.

He further said that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

During the trial, and even at the time of his capture, he states that he had a disposition to make a confession, but the yells of the crowd when he first saw them, frightened him into the belief that if they knew the extent of his crime all the police in Philadelphia could not save him from their clutches.

Probst also states that he did not like to go to the court-room during the trial, as the yells of the crowd when he made his appearance on the street made a deep and terrible impression on him, and he much preferred the solitude of his cell.

Although no one has doubted, for a long time, that he was solitary and alone in his devilish work, it is a source of infinite satisfaction to know, from his own lips, that he had no accomplice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All notices under this head must be pre-paid to insure insertion. The following are the rates:—Prothonotary, $5.00; Sheriff $3.00; Associate Judge and Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director and Auditor, $1.00. Tickets will be printed at $4.00 per thousand, when not less than one thousand are desired

SHERIFF.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Please announce ISAAC D. EARNEST, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce WM. KEYSER, of Juniata township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS:—Please announce D. L. DEFIBAUGH, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce THOMAS C. REIGHARD, of Union tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—You are authorized to announce HUGH MOORE, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HORN, of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY FLUKE, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce GEO. STEEL, of Hopewell township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. FIGARD, Broadtop twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce F. D. BEEGLE, of St. Clair tp., as a suitable person for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. SMOUSE, Jr., of Snake Spring tp., as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH SELLERS, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. BLACK, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention

COMMISSIONER.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Joseph Souser, of Napier township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce John S. Brumbaugh, of S. Woodberry township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce David Howsare, of Southampton township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Jonathan Bowser, of Colerain township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Daniel P. Beegle, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

WE are authorized to announce HENRY MOSES, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the nomination of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Announce the name of Isaac Grazier, of Napier township, as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael Diehl, of Colerain township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to a nomination from the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Simon Brumbaugh, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery!—A cure is warranted by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment, if used when taken by persons of temperate habits. This medicine has been known in the United States over 20 years. Thousands have used it, and found it never failed to cure any complaint for which it was recommended and all those who first tried it, are now never without it. In the Cholera of 1848, Dr. Tobias attended 40 cases and lost 4, being called in too late to do any good.

Directions.—Take a teaspoonful in a wine-glass of water every half hour for two hours, and rub the abdomen and extremities well with Liniment. To allay the thirst, take a lump of ice in the mouth, about the size of a marble every ten minutes. It is warranted perfectly innocent to take internally. Sold by all druggists, price 40 and 80 cents. Depot, 56 Courtlandt st., New York.

may11,'66.—1m

A Single Box of Brandreth's Pills contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world beside; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known, sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Pain in Head, Heartburn, Pain in the Breast-bone, Sudden Faintness and Costiveness. Sold by all respectable Dealers in Medicines. [may11,'66.-1m.

DEAD HEADS, or, in other words, heads whose once glorious locks have

Withered and Whitened,

can in a few moments be re-clothed with all their

Youthful Attractions,

by a single application of that wonderful talisman

Cristadoro's Hair Dye,

Grizzled whiskers and moustaches, ladies' curls, into which the snow of age has prematurely drifted, and red, sandy, or whitey-brown hair, receive, as if by magic, the rarest shades of black or brown from this harmless botanical hair darker. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. may11,'66.-1m.

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.

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.

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.

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of

apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

THIS WAY.—The Books of J. B. FARQUHAR, Esq., are in my hands for settlement and collection. Suits will be brought on all unsettled claims, on his books, from and after the first day of June next, without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, May11.-3t.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION, *For the Campaign.*—The Weekly *Patriot and Union* will be furnished from the first week in May until the second Tuesday in October, as a Campaign paper, at the following low rates:—One copy, $1.00; Twenty, or more, to one address, 90 cts. per copy.

Address PATRIOT & UNION,
may, 4. Harrisburg, Pa.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—The undersigned, Commissioners of Bedford county, will let, on Friday, May 18, 1866, to the lowest and best bidder, a roofed bridge to be built across the Juniata, near George Roades' Mill, in Liberty township. Plan and specifications can be seen at our office, in Bedford, or on the premises, on the day of letting.

GEO. ROADES,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY,
Commrs.

Attest:
JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.
apr.13.-5t.]

BACK AGAIN!—GREAT BARGAINS!—ISAAC LIPPEL having returned to Bedford with a large and varied stock of ready-made Clothing, all styles and sizes, and also a large supply of Dry Goods and Groceries, invites his old friends and the public generally to call at his store, in the old stand, one door east of Dr. W. H. Watson's office and examine his goods. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods

may4,'66.

NOTICE is hereby given, by the undersigned, that they caution the public against purchasing bonds, held by George White and Morgan Wright, against Broadtop township, for three hundred dollars each, which were given them by the Supervisors of said township of 1864, provided that they would go into the army of the United States or furnish a substitute, both of which they failed to do; and the undersigned hold receipts given by said bond-holders, which render the bonds null and void, as they did not comply with the agreement.

J. C. FIGARD, Supervisor for 1864.
may4,-3t* | D. H. FIGARD, Supervisor for 1866.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—Soldiers! Congress is about to pass a law granting additional bounty! Those of you, therefore, who have not received bounty, and those who have received but $100, or less, will find it to their advantage to call on me THREE MONTHS', SIX MONTHS', and NINE MONTHS' MEN, come!

April. 6 1866. JOHN PALMER.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH

MEYERS & MENGEL.

Feb 16, '66-tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY.—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first and last instalment, of the amount subscribed, on or before the 1st of May. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground ready to operate and the money must be forthcoming. By order of the Company.

March 9-3m GEO. W. GUMP, Pres't.

Fancy Stores.

REMOVAL.—CALL AND SEE NEW MILLINERY STORE!—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY would respectfully inform her old friends and customers, as well as the ladies generally, that she has removed her store to the fine rooms, immediately opposite the Bedford Hotel, formerly occupied by J. Cessna, where she has just received a large and carefully selected assortment of

NEW MILLINERY and DRESS GOODS, and NOTIONS, consisting, in part, of

BONNETS and HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c.,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
POPLINS, BERAGES,
ALPACAS, LAWNS,
CALICOES, &c.,
LADIES' COATS
and SHAWLS,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SILK and THREAD Gloves,
COLLARS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, made specially to order. These goods will be sold at the lowest prices, but for CASH only. Mrs. Mowry returns her thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the ladies of Bedford and vicinity. [apr.27,'66.

MRS. TATE AND MISS REA have returned from the city with the most beautiful assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

ever before offered in this market. In addition to this they have with them a lady from Philadelphia, who has experience as *a practical Milliner*, and having also arranged to have *a practical MANTUA-MAKER* from one of the city establishments, they are confident they can offer to their customers assurances of satisfaction which cannot be surpassed. [apr.20,'66.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES.

ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.

may 11'66.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the *BEDFORD CLOTHING* EMPORIUM, and examine our stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods,* Prices to suit the buyers.

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

apr.27,'66.

O YES! O YES!!—S. J. McCAUSLIN, Auctioneer. The undersigned having taken out license as an Auctioneer tenders his services to his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it to their advantage to patronize him.

March 9-3m S. J. McCAUSLIN.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.

Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

O YES! O YES!—WILLIAM DIBERT, AUCTIONEER. The subscriber having taken out license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Pa.

Jan 19, '66-3m WM. DIBERT.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.