The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,351.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL.
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

His for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. P. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1851.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

P. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

R. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office near y opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reflected Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

H. F. IRVINE,

ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865.

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer,

CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf.

Hardware, &c.

WM. HARTLEY. | S. S. METZGER.

HARTLEY & METZGER having formed a partnership, on the 1st day of April, 1866, in the *HARDWARE and FARM MACHINERY TRADE*, now invite the public to examine their mammoth stock, which they will sell at low figures, *for cash*. [apr.27,'66.

IRON AND NAILS, at lowest cash prices, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful; Pure Liberty White Lead; Penn Treaty White Lead; Mansion White Lead; China Gloss; Turpentine; Flaxseed Oil; Copal and Demar Varnish; Brushes of all kinds, for sale cheap, at HARTLEY & METZGAR'S.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES, Sneds and Harvesting Implements in great variety, and at all prices, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER S.

$5,00 WASHING MACHINES and the great anti-Cog-Wheel Wringer, now on exhibition at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Call and see this invention before purchasing elsewhere.

SPRING TOOTH RAKES, Gum Spring Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and Straw Cutters, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley & Metzger's Store a great variety of household Hardware: Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the *Cheapest Coal Oil* in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley & Metzger's. You who have never used any other than the "*common truck*," try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired.

50 GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES. Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

BUCK-EYE REAPERS and MOWERS, with all the new improvements, among which is the wonderful *Dropping* invention. Also, a few "*Farmer Mowers*" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS, of the most improved pattern, track and all complete, cheaper and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHNS, for Mineral Water, at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

FISHING TACKLE—Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c., &c. Shot Guns, Powder, Shot, Caps, &c., at Hartley & Metzger's.

50 BEREA GRINDSTONES and and Fixtures, at Hartley & Metzgers.

PATENT WHEEL GREASE; the best White-wash, Blacking and Scrub Brushes in town, at Hartley & Metzger's.

GO TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S to get your money back.

$10,000 DUE AND WANTED.—Old Merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up; that many people are so mean, after you have credited them, that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off," and spend their money, or run up accounts, at other stores, and you will lose their custom.

I don't want to quit business. I must have money. I have been indulgent. I want every man and woman who owes me by book account or note to pay me *now*. I don't want them to act mean and "shy off." Stand up to the counter like men! Pay if you can. If you can't pay, settle some way. I will sue only those who don't want to pay, and quit me because I dun them.

Let all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage, I hope they will favor the new firm of Hartley & Metzger, who will do right.

apr.27.] Respectfully, WM. HARTLEY.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CHRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $10, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ills. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

The Bedford Gazette.

For the Gazette.

UNITED.

Suggested by Jean Ingelow's poem, "Divided."

BY [? ? ? ?]

In the bosom of the mountains
Rose two sparkling little fountains,
Where the breeze with wild flowers wantons
In the blooming month of May.
Far apart they were and lonely,
Still they sang but one song only,
And the sweetness of their tone lay
On the brooks that rolled away.

O'er the one, there hung a daisy,
From a crag whose height was crazy,
In the wind half bright and lazy,
Swinging by a single root.
But the storm rose in its splendor,
And the daisy's root so slender,
Broke from its silken ties so tender.
Down the swollen brook to shoot.

O'er the other's brink so mossy,
With his brilliant coat so glossy,
That the wind gave ne'er a toss he
Did not spurn with conscious pride,
Leaned a blue-bell, wild and blooming,—
All the graceful airs assuming,
Of a male bird when he's pluming,
Ere he goes to woo his bride.

But, the fountain bubbling under,
Tore his mossy ties asunder,
Sent him down the brook to wander,
To a new home on its brink;
And away he floated sadly
While the birds were singing gladly,
And the waves were plunging madly,
As they gave the earth to drink.

And he passed the dangerous rapid,
In the ravine dark and vapid,
Where the waves with white o'er lapped,
Threw their foam about his crest;
And he floated down the valley,
Where the flowers with sunlight dally,
And the birds meet musically,
Ere, at night, they go to rest.

But they've left the brooks forever—
An! 'tis thus all ties we sever,
As we reach the mighty river,
That flows onward to the main,
And we leave regrets behind us;
For their memories only bind us
To the thoughts that ever blind us,
With the tears of Sorrow's pain.

And meanwhile, the tender daisy,
Having passed her dangers easy,
Now is lying still and lazy
In the current by his side;
And the blue-bell nods his bonnet,
Smiles and lisps a tender sonnet,
Pledges love and faith upon it;
And thus wins her for his bride.

Onward now they float together,
Through both bright and gloomy weather,
By the blooming fields of heather,
To an Island's mossy base—
Where the birds are singing lightly,
And the sun is shining brightly,
And the moon is beaming nightly,
With a glory in her face.

Flow, flow on, O glorious river!
Let thy waters flow forever,
And thy many voices never
Bring their sadness back to me—
Let thy waves, in graceful motion,
Flowing onward to the ocean,
Bear with them each sad emotion,
On their bosom, to the sea.

HOW THE SOLDIERS ARE GOING.

We have never believed that the soldiers could be induced to support Geary. They know that he is indebted to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for his Military reputation such as it is. They know that he professed to be "a life-long Democrat," until he was offered the nomination of the Republican party by Simon Cameron and John W. Forney. They know that when he became the tool of these corrupt and intriguing politicians, he was ready to do their bidding. They know that he has openly declared that he endorses the acts and the speeches of Thad Stevens.—Knowing these things, no right thinking man among the returned soldiers will vote for Geary. All over the State they are arraying themselves with the Democratic party in support of President Johnson's policy, and in open opposition to the radical disunionists and their bogus Military candidate for Governor.

Wherever the attempt has been made to get up clubs among the soldiers pledged to the support of Hiester Clymer and President Johnson's policy, the returned veterans have responded most heartily and enthusiastically. In York several hundred rallied at once to a call of that kind. In Mifflin county a Clymer Club has been organized among the soldiers, which already numbers a large proportion of that class among its members. The Perry county *Democrat* comes to us this week with a call for a Soldiers' Democratic County Convention, signed by some hundreds of *bona fide* veterans. On the other hand the soldiers fail to respond to calls from the supporters of Geary. We had an instance of their aversion to him and his party in the recent convention held in this county. The meeting was ridiculously small. In Mifflin county a similar meeting was an absolute failure, so much so that they had to choose a civilian to preside. In Perry county less than a dozen responded to the loudest kind of a call from the leaders of the Radical Disunion party.

So it will be throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania. The soldiers do not believe that they fought through the war in vain. They did battle for the sacred cause of the Union, and justly regard it as an insult to be asked to support a political party which boldly avows its intention of preventing a restoration of the Union until the negroes are allowed to vote and made in all respects the equal of the white race. The soldiers will stand by President Johnson and will support his wise and statesman like policy. They cannot be gulled into endorsing the infamous schemes of such avowed disunionists and negro worshippers as Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner. They know that Geary is only a miserable tool in the hands of the Stevens faction in this State, and knowing this they will repudiate him with scorn and contempt. The soldiers, in the language of a brave private, "*will vote as they shot, for the Union and not for the negro.—Lancaster Intelligencer.*

WHEN is a man thinner than a lath? When he's a shavin'.

THE COLORADO BILL.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objection to its becoming a law at this time.

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado. Under the existing Territorial government all the rights, privileges, and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision of Congress, an authority not likely to be exercised, unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls. The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation if the Territorial system which devolves the expense of the executive, legislative and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national executive power for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State government.

In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon that particular question. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-two votes were cast, and of this number a majority of three thousand one hundred and fifty-two was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 21, 1864. At this second election five thousand nine hundred and five votes were polled, and a majority of one hundred and fifty five was given in favor of State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to outweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado, at this time, as a State into the Federal Union, appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country. While it is desired that Territories sufficiently matured should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have more than two Senators in Congress: the largest State has a population of four millions, several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

A population of 127,000 is the ratio of apportionment of representatives among the several States. If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the electoral college three votes, while New York has only thirty three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more.

Inequalities of this character have already occurred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great. When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying east of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two Representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great prosperous mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado, I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality, which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado instead of increasing has decreased in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6,192; while at the irregular election held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes was 5,905. Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado, but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going out from that territory to other regions within the United States, which either are in fact or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census of another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people. The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure, derived from the enabling act which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864. Although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State, the result of two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State Government in Colorado, at its first organization, still continues in force.

The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time, and still remain, unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burthens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States, and that in the meantime no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to a participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields—not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1866

SOME of the New York papers have a dispatch from Washington stating that the government will lose heavily by the operations of speculators in cotton at Memphis, Tennessee. Last summer $400,000 in government funds were placed in the hands of a certain party, which were used up in the purchases of cotton. The cotton was sent forth for sale, and before the government realized anything at all from the transaction, the consignees failed and the government lost the whole amount—principal as well as prospective profits.

WHILE the war was going on and the Disunion Abolitionists were gathering fortunes to themselves out of the necessities of the Government, their cry to the Southern people was—"You *shall* come into the Union!" Now since the cessation of war has stopped the plunder supplies, their cry has changed to—"You *shan't* come into the Union!" Ain't they a nice set of fellows to rule a free and intelligent people and to make laws for them?

"DER VETO."—One of our german fellow citizens, says the Elmira *Gazette*, got agitated on the President's veto message, the other day, and thus relieved himself: "I dinks der Bresident is right. Dese eight years and petter, haf I gebt house, and nefer hat a purcau in mine place yet, and I got along shuss as good as if I hat one. Now dey wants all de golored beoples to haf a pureau and dax de poor white beople to pay for him. I stands by der Bresident."

IT is reported upon good authority, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, that the judiciary committee have come to the conclusion that the evidence produced before them does not warrant the charge that Jefferson Davis is guilty of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

AN editor declaims against the immodesty of tilting hoops, inasmuch as they expose too much of the extremities of the ladies who wear them, and then exclaims:—"We grieve for the good old days of Adam and Eve." We don't think that the wardrobe which Adam and Eve started life with would be much of an improvement on tilting hoops.

THE President has issued an order directing the arrest of all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau interested, directly or indirectly, in the cultivation of farms in the Southern States.

AN orchardist of New York uses coarse manure as mulching for fruit trees and has plums every year.

From the Genius of Liberty.

JOHN W. GEARY AND THE SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

John W. Geary, the candidate of the Radical Abolitionists for Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected Lieutenant Col. of the 2d Pa. Regiment of volunteers in the war with Mexico, upon the organization of that Regiment in the City of Pittsburg. William B. Roberts, of this county, was the Colonel commanding and died in the city of Mexico. After his death, Geary was promoted to the Coloneley. The Fayette Volunteers were attached to this Regiment, and known as Co. H. They distinguished themselves for gallant conduct and intrepid bravery in all the important engagements from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, including the bloody assaults upon the gates of that city. They continued in service until the end of the war, and were honorably discharged. The survivors, upon their return home, were received with well earned and highly distinguished honors by their fellow citizens. Here at the County Seat, they were honored by a splendid reception, participated in by the citizens of the county generally, as well as by the ladies, who greeted their return with all that delicate attention and refined taste peculiar to their sex. At Connellsville, also, they were the recipients of a handsome ovation, the heartfelt tribute of the citizens and ladies of that place and vicinty. The reception at Connellsville took place on Saturday, July 15th, 1848. The reception speech was made by Dr. James C. Cummings, and the response by Sergeant Peter A. Johns. After the delivery of the speeches, and partaking an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion, the returned soldiers met together and unanimously adopted, a preamble and series of resolutions, which show up the character of John W. Geary in such a light as would render his election as Governor an ever-lasting disgrace to the State of Pennsylvania.—These resolutions, it will be seen, were unanimously adopted by true and tried soldiers, by men who knew Geary well, and by men who did not hesitate to proclaim their estimate of his character, and that too not in tender, dainty sentences, but in well expressed and forcible language. The testimony of these proceedings, gains additional force from the fact that it was uttered at such a time and under such circumstances as to exempt it entirely from any imputation of political influences. The proceedings were published in the papers of this county, by request of the soldiers, on the 27th of July, 1848, and here they are. Again we say, read, read, read.

The following preamble and Resolutions were offered by the returned volunteers, of Company H, 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, The discharge and arrival home of the remaining members of the Fayette Volunteers has again placed them in the position of citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and enable them to speak and assert their rights, they now embrace this occasion, the first opportunity since their return, to express their deep and *abiding indignation* at the conduct of John W. Geary, since he was elected to the command of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, at the City of Mexico. The said John W. Geary procured his election by a mere plurality of votes, by *Falsehood* and *Deception* while he was promising to give Company H the privilege of electing their own officers, according to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, he, the said Geary, bargained with others for votes promising and giving appointments in said company H to men from other companies who might answer his peculiar purposes. The laws of Congress of the 13th of May, 1847, calling for Volunteers for the war with Mexico, has this provision:

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, that the said Volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted by the President, in companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and territories to which such companies, battalions, squadrons and regiment shall respectively belong.

The said Geary, while he availed himself of this law to get himself into a high office, refused the same right to company H, which legally and properly belonged to them. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the remaining members of the Fayette County Volunteers, view the conduct of the said John W. Geary towards company H as an *outrage* upon their just rights, as secured to them by the laws of Pennsylvania as well as the laws of Congress. The whole course and conduct of the said Geary being *inconsistent with the character of a Gentleman or man of honor*—it was treating us as a set of men who did not know their rights, and who could not appreciate them—it was *corrupt* and *mercenary* in all its bearings, characteristic of a *low and grovelin creature*, hunting and seeking popularity for courage and patriotism *that he never earned*, by bargaining with supple tools and mercenaries, one of whom at least was a notorious blackleg.

Resolved, That the arrest and trial of 1st Sergeant John A. Cummings, by a Court Martial, for daring to assert his rights and those of his company, *was a base and cowardly exercise of usurped authority on the part of the said John W. Geary*—after he, the said Geary, had *surreptitiously suppressed* the order of the Adjutant Gen. of this State, (issued by direction of Governor Shunk,) directing him to fill all vacancies in the 2nd Regiment of Pa. Volunteers by election—taking advantage of his *stolen* authority to cover up his *worse* than *base motives*, and to injure the hard earned fame of a brave and gallant officer.

On motion of Peter A. Johns, it was

Resolved, That all the harm we wish Col. Geary, *is that his disgrace may follow him through all the lanes and avenues of life, and that he may never die or get old.*

HOW YANKEES TREAT NEGROES.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who is traveling with Generals Steedman and Fullerton, continues to expose the peculation and oppression which characterises the conduct of such Northern men as have undertaken to cultivate plantations in the South. He says:

In nine cases out of ten where we have come across a plantation poorly cultivated, the negroes hardly worked and miserably fed, that plantation has been leased for a year or two by a man from Massachusetts.

We met with a marked case of this kind on Wadmalaw Island. Driving over a plantation we halted at a store round which a group of forty or fifty squalid negroes were gathered, receiving their day's wages. There were no contracts on this farm. The hands were engaged from day to day at fifty cents a "task." The storekeeper was paying them when we came up, and was giving them, not money, but tickets for provisions. He explained that he often had no money wherewith to pay them, so he gave them their earnings in goods. We inquired the prices at which the stores were sold. We found that corn, which sells in Charleston market at a dollar and thirty cents a bushel, and is worth in Wadmalaw Island, with transportation added, certainly less than a dollar and fifty cents, was being doled out to them at three dollars a bushel. Twenty-five cents was charged for a package containing twenty-two biscuits, such as might be bought in New York three for a cent, and everything else was in proportion. Should there be anything still due to the negroes, after they had purchased the necessary meal and bacon, there were beads and cheap jewelry—sure to attract the negro's eye—displayed in the store to absorb the balance of his earnings. Thus, while they were apparently paid fair wages for their work, more than half their earnings were every day taken back from them in the shape of profit on the goods in which they were paid in lieu of money. Gen. Steedman asked who leased the plantation. He was told Mr. Underwood, of Boston. This Mr. Underwood does not reside on the plantation. It is managed by his storekeeper (also a Northerner,) with the assistance of a resident, to whom five hundred dollars a year is paid for his advice. The poor creatures employed on the farm gathered round Gen. Steedman and bitterly complained that their day's work barely sufficed to provide for them more than their day's provisions. It was evident that as things are going on, when winter comes they will be left penniless and starving.

On Edisto Island we came across a similar case, in which another Northerner was involved. Some negroes commenced the cultivation of an unoccupied plantation. In March last up came a New York Dutchman and told them he had leased the farm, and they must contract with him. They replied, reasonably enough, that if he desired to contract with them he ought to have done so in January, before they had commenced to lay down their crops. The man went away, and the freedmen resumed their work and toiled early and late for their own benefit as they supposed. A day or two since, when they were hoeing their cotton and when any cessation of labor would destroy all their prospects, up came this same Dutchman, bringing with him six or seven negro soldiers, and compelled the freedmen, at the point of the bayonet, to sign a contract to give him one-third of their cotton and pay him an exorbitant rent for the cabins in which they lived. The contract signed, the Dutchman went away, leaving them no copy of the document, and giving them no proof that the plantation had ever been restored to its former owner or that he had leased it.

IT is reported that a Johnson Republican meeting will soon be held in Boston.

A PATRIOTIC little chap began his prayers the other night with "Now I lay me down to sleep, shouting the battle cry of freedom."

THE following is a postscript to an Irish letter: Dear Mike—If you don't get this letter at all, write and let us know it, and I will raise the devil with the Postmaster.

PROVOKING—To go to bed early and dream that you have more money than you want, and wake up in the morning and find yourself only an editor. Ugh!

THE reported rinderpest at Panama, proves to be a disease resulting from the use of grass by the cattle. The disease is not contagious.

DEATH comes to a good man to relieve him; it comes to a bad one to relieve society.

A NEW steam wagon for common roads has just been tried at Quincy, Ill., the papers say, with fair promise of success.

AN effort is being made to postpone the trial of Jefferson Davis until fall.