The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....June 15, 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. 60 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.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF WHITE MEN.

It is reported that Gov. Curtin has signed the bill passed by the Disunionists of the last Legislature, disfranchising citizens of this Commonwealth who are *charged* with being "deserters." This bill is predicated upon the Act of Congress disfranchising "deserters," recently pronounced unconstitutional by Judge King, of this Judicial District, as well as by the Judges of some five or six other Common Pleas districts in this State. The Governor hesitated long before he affixed his signature to the bill in question, but his spinal column was not strong enough to resist the pressure brought to bear upon it by Thad. Stevens & Co. Poor, miserable weakling! The dearest rights of thousands of his fellow citizens might have been protected by firmness on his part, but his terror of the party lash compelled him to cancel, by a single stroke of his pen, the blood-bought immunities of Pennsylvania freemen. Though there be nothing else in Curtin's whole official record to disgrace him in the public estimation, this one act alone is sufficient to brand his name with eternal infamy. The signing of this bill will cling to him like a shirt of Nessus, and long after he shall have passed into the silence of the grave, the descendants of the men robbed by him of their citizenship, will couple his name with curses and link his memory with bitterest contumely. But the infamous enactment just signed by the Governor, will be a dead letter upon the statute-book. Not a single man will be deprived of his rights, infernal as is its conception and devilish as is its purpose. We want the scoundrels who concocted this scheme for making negroes out of white men, distinctly to understand, that the friends of the White Man's Liberty, *intend to play the last card in this game.* They hold the winning hand and do not mean to be euchred. "Disfranchise deserters!" Pah! We'll show you a trick worth two of that before you get through with your cowardly knavery. The Act of Congress upon which your "disfranchising" law is based, is now before the Supreme Court of the State. If there are three honest men upon that bench, three men who have not bartered their souls for political favor, three men who are not fools, cowards, or knaves, the Act of Congress aforesaid will be decided unconstitutional. But if a majority of the court should be foolish, timid, or knavish enough to declare that Act of Congress constitutional, then we say to every man who is charged with being a "deserter," possess your soul in patience; not a hair of your head shall be hurt. You shall still, in spite of legislative tyranny, in spite of judicial wrong, in spite of the machinations of the Devil himself, stand under the broad ægis of the Constitution, a citizen and *a legal voter.* Fear not. The time is no longer when the howling dervishes and roaring bulls of Bashan of the Abolition Disunion party, can influence, with their bawling and braying, the powers that be. Be firm, "trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry."

A CIVIL NECESSITY.

Office holders and those dependent upon their smiles, affect to be much embarrassed to ascertain which side honor requires them to take in the contest between Radicalism and the President.

Strange that *they* should misunderstand the practical workings of the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." Since 1861, the Republicans have had a just claim to the enjoyment of office, and most valiantly have they asserted their right. The records show that *twice* as many appointments were made *in the civil service* under Mr. Lincoln as have been made by all of his predecessors. Of this, Democrats had no right to complain, and for five years they have patiently "stood out in the cold," and despite the subtle acts of a despotic foe have gallantly maintained their principles and their organization.

Suppose there *is* difficulty in deciding which wing of the Republicans is the party that triumphed in 1861 and 1864, it still does not affect the Democracy, and can in no manner entitle them to claim the spoils of office.

If the President would assume to dictate to Congress whom they should select to fill the offices at their disposal he would justly merit and would undoubtedly receive the severest rebuke, and yet he has precisely the same right to do this as Congress has to dictate to him the recipients of his official favors. Upon this subject the Radicals have themselves settled the question. Who does not remember that within a brief two years the Radical shibboleth was, "THE PRESIDENT IS THE GOVERNMENT. Oppose the President and you oppose the Government. All men are traitors who do not support the President." Such were the daily utterances of the shoddy loyalists. Mr. Lincoln himself sanctioned the doctrine, and their whole party acted upon it. The unlawful seizure and imprisonment of thousands of Democrats have indelibly impressed upon our minds this doctrine in all its length and breadth. If then, Lincoln, as President, was the Government, so Johnson, as President, is the Government, and we commend to their lips the chalice so rudely pressed to ours.

The offices are in the gift of the Executive. If he believes his policy will restore the Union and give prosperity to the whole people, and if he believes he can strengthen his cause through the offices at his disposal, he should at once and determinedly use the means the Constitution and laws have given him. Three fifths of the Republicans are with the President, but through the controlling influence of their party machinery their voice is stifled, they are induced to be silent by the false assurance that all will yet be well; that the differences will yet be healed. They forget that Andrew Johnson proclaimed from the steps of the Presidential mansion, that *these men "are traitors."* The hour for fraternization, has past, the breach is irreparable, the separation is final.

Upon the question of reconstruction the Democracy in solid phalanx are supporting the policy of the President. They seek none of the offices. They have no just claim to them. They regard the contest as one of principle—one of greater importance was never submitted to American people. Its defeat will forever sink the last hope of our free institutions, its triumph will make a glorious future possible for our noble country.

The influence of office holders *for good* is but slight; *for evil* they may be all powerful. As supporters of a measure they weigh but little; as its opposers they are always felt. In a close contest, their opposition may turn the scale. In a deadly struggle with "traitors," can it be that the President will permit his office holders to range themselves under the banner of treason and throw into the breach against him the influence and position they hold at his pleasure? Measuring the vigor of the foe and the magnitude of the issue, is it not plainly his duty to use with unsparing hand every means that the Constitution and laws have cast upon him?

Under the sway of the Radicals, "Military Necessity," was held to justify *any violation* of the Constitution and laws, and now we hold that "Civil Necessity" enjoins the vigorous use of every means that are vested in the Executive under the plain terms of the organic and statute laws. The union of the States is the life of the nation. Let the law of the land be wielded to preserve that life. The foe is a dangerous one and must be vanquished. The disease is desperate and efficient remedies must be resorted to. Halting measures will not answer. A clean sweep must be made. *Paralysed* support of the President will not do. Works must show the faith of these gentlemen. They cannot support Johnson and Stevens, they must love the one and hate the other. They must support the President's policy, they must speak favorably of it, they must support those who support it and oppose those who oppose it. Determined, prompt and energetic action on the part of the Executive, is vitally essential. He can afford to be bold in sustaining the right.

WILL GEARY BE WITHDRAWN?

There is considerable talk, just now, in political circles, of a withdrawal of the present candidate of the Abolition Disunionists for Governor. We hope that there may be no serious intention on the part of the Disunion managers to change their nomination, for GEARY is the man, above all others, whom we can defeat with the greatest ease. But there is so much dissatisfaction in the ranks of our opponents, with the "lifelong democracy" of Geary, with his miserable military record, with his equivocal position on the railroad question and with his endorsement of the extreme radicalism of Thad. Stevens, that we apprehend they are seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing him from the canvass. There are quite a number of leading "Republican" papers that refuse to support him, and the rebellion in Bradford county, one of the "Republican" strongholds, is also getting to be a serious affair, so that for the sake of saving their party from utter rout, they may compel Geary to decline in favor of a new candidate. The Johnson "Republicans" in the State who will not vote for Geary under any circumstances, are estimated at some 30,000. This fact, too, will be a strong inducement to the Disunion leaders to change their base. But we shall see what we shall see.

A SCREW LOOSE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The "Republican" party, so-called, is becoming more and more demoralized, as the election approaches. In Allegheny county the Johnson "Republicans" are well organized, under the leadership of Ex. Gov. W. F. Johnston, Col. McKelvy, W. Hampton, and other prominent politicians. They will be able to poll several thousand votes. The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, a "Republican" paper, opposes the "reconstruction plan" of Congress, whilst the *Commercial*, of the same city, is in a state of oscillation between the President and Congress. The "Republican" convention of Allegheny county, met a few days ago, and acted in a spirit that will certainly alienate from its nominees every Johnson man in the county. They endorsed Thad. Stevens from one end to the other; denounced President Johnson and generally ostvenomed all the Disunion vermin, from Sumner in the Senate to the Hessian in the office of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. But the rank and file of the party gave notice to the Convention, in advance, that their ticket would be defeated if they endorsed Stevens and the Radicals. For instance a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, who writes over the signature of "An Old Republican," talked as follows:

"Will the Convention follow Stevens, Sumner, Wade, Butler and Schurz; or the President, Seward, Stanton, Grant and Sherman? If the counsels of the former are to be adopted, and their principles incorporated into the party creed it will not be very important who should be nominated to the Legislature or county offices. The ticket will be doomed to defeat from the day it shall be made. If the teachings and advice of the latter be received and followed, we shall have peace, union, strength and success.

"*We cannot succeed this Fall on the Reconstruction Committee's plan.* We do not deserve to succeed on such a platform. We can succeed if Congress will, without delay, admit the *loyal* members elected from Tennessee, Arkansas and other States, to seats in that body, excluding all who have been disloyal and traitorous. We cannot defend ourselves for excluding loyal men on any satisfactory ground. * * *Let not the coming Convention repeat the insanefolly of the Harrisburg State Convention.*"

THE FENIAN UPRISING.

The Fenian invasion of Canada is at an end. We don't like war, in any of its phases, but we had hoped that Fenianism might give England a sound thrashing. That perfidious Albion would have received a thorough trouncing, had it not been for the trickery of Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, we have no doubt. It is all right to enforce the neutrality laws, but there might have been a little less vigor exercised in doing so, without putting Mr. Seward in the wrong. England played false to both the North and the South, during the late civil war, and we owe her no favors for prolonging our unfortunate troubles. But, thanks to W. H Seward, she is in no present danger of retribution. The Fenian forces, after fighting several severe battles, and gaining victories in all of them, have been compelled to surrender to the U. S. troops, and thus has ended this last unfortunate blow for the freedom of Ireland.

THE PITTSBURG SWINDLE.

Pursuant to a call signed by General Hartranft, the soldiers in a number of the counties of this State held conventions and appointed delegates to a State convention which was to have been held at Pittsburg on the 5th inst. The ostensible purpose of this Convention was to petition Congress for an equalization of bounties. But it was surmised by many that its real object was to trick the soldier citizens into the support of Geary. The result has verified this suspicion. The Geary paper Generals got control of the Convention, and instead of confining it to its legitimate purpose, converted it into a political machine. The Clymer delegates from Cumberland, Berks and other counties, though true and tried soldiers, were not permitted to have a voice in the Convention. The most Radical Disunion resolutions were adopted. The President was slighted and sneered at and the Negro-ism of Congress fully endorsed. One resolution even referred to the Negroes as *allies of the soldiers!* One short little resolution alludes to bounties—a dozen others are on the subject of the Negro and politics. Such is the Geary swindle upon the soldiers. We shall publish the resolutions in our next.

THE Democratic County Convention will be held on Tuesday next, and, we doubt not, will place in nomination an excellent ticket. The gentlemen mentioned as candidates for the various offices are among the best men in the party, and, therefore, the Convention cannot fail to make a good selection. There has always been more or less complaint by defeated aspirants for nomination, in reference to interference by what are styled "wire-workers." Whilst the "wire-workers" are generally the hard workers of the party also, and spend more time, money and labor for the benefit of the party in one campaign than those who complain of them do in their life-time, yet we say to the delegates, obey your instructions and after you have done so, obey your own judgment as to what is best for the interests of the party. We want *the people* to make the nomination, and after they are made, we want the people as well as the candidates *to be satisfied.* Every body can't be nominated, even if the "wire-workers" keep their hands off. Somebody must fail to get the nomination. Therefore, we want to see a fair expression of popular preferences, and then fair conduct on the part of those who are rejected toward those who are preferred. We say again, let delegates obey their instructions, and having done so, if the candidates for whom they are instructed cannot be nominated, let them use their own best judgment as to a choice among the others. Meanwhile, at the delegate elections, and in the Convention, and after the nominations shall have been made, let every good Democrat frown down every whisper of disaffection and rebuke even the slightest sign of opposition to the will of the majority. We must and will go into the campaign, united, harmonious and with an enthusiastic determination to roll up an unprecedented majority for the ticket.

WAR IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The combats thicken in the Republican ranks, and especially in the press, since Mr. Seward spoke out at Auburn. We give a specimen or two of the happy family. The Baliston (N. Y.) *Journal* shares in the apprehension of continued divisions, and says:

"We would like to believe that the differences between the President and Congress are not to go unreconciled beyond the present session; but we confess to an apprehension that such a desirable result is remanded to a far remoter period in the future."

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, in Mr. Seward's defence, commences an article by saying:

"It is pretty good evidence that Mr. Seward's position is the correct one for the country, that the virulent ones, the extremes of all parties, denounce it bitterly."

The Schenectady (N. Y.) *Union* praises Mr. Seward and the Cabinet as follows:

"They sustain the measures of the President in the main, not because they are his, but because, they believe them to be inseparably connected with the welfare of the country."

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Chronicle* demands an early adjustment of the difficulties of the country, and approves of Mr. Seward's position. It says:

"The people have a right to demand that the unsettled condition of things shall not be prolonged by Congressional indecision or craft. They have a right to insist that all arguments for the exclusion of the Southern States shall be predicated upon matters of national concern instead of forming part of a mere party programme. The time has gone by when the cry of 'too much haste,' 'too much precipitancy' can frighten the people from considering why Congress hangs fire upon the business of restoration."

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has the independence to differ with Charles Sumner upon the questions that divide the Republican party, and commences an article by saying that—

"Exactly how the whole matter of reconstruction presents itself to the President and to Mr. Seward this speech makes very clear, and in the main the views are such as will be approved and sustained by the people."

These views are also entertained and advocated by the New York *Times*, Troy *Whig*, Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Syracuse *Standard* and Auburn *Advertiser*.

These, however, are the Conservative presses of the Republican party. The Radical presses are as fierce as Sumner and Stevens.

THE "Union League" advertises for "all soldiers out of employment to engage in *peddling pictures of Gen. Geary!*" Before the war ended the soldiers were promised by this same "Union (Disunion) League," that they would be taken care of in the distribution of the offices. But now the Leaguers must be kicked out, as in the case of the Hessian Bergner, late of the Harrisburg Post Office, before any of the "boys in blue" can get near an office. Only when they want somebody to rake their chestnuts out of the fire, do they think of nominating a soldier; and even, in that case, they take some paper hero like Geary. Peddling pictures of Geary may be a good business, if it is well followed; but we opine it isn't so lucrative as positions in post offices, custom houses, &c., now held by the Disunion members of the "Union League."

THE Gettysburg *Compiler* has lately donned a suit of new type and looks as bright as a sunrise on a clear morning. We congratulate our friend Stahle on the improvement in the appearance of his excellent journal and hope his enterprise may be rewarded with an addition of any number of cash-paying subscribers and with lots of "good" advertising and jobbing.

BLOODY RUN, June 11, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just read that progressive, one-idea paper, *The Bedford Inquirer*, and I find in it a very learned explanation of the word *Radical*. The editor must be alarmed about *Radicalism*. There is no doubt a storm brewing which will have a tendency to injure its prospects. The Latin word of which Radical is a derivative, means *a root*. I am of the ignorant rabble that the learned writer exposes and I do not make any pretensions to any knowledge of Latin. But Holy Writ says "the love of money is the root of all evil." This may be the root called Radicalism. The American people, I believe, have paid and are now paying very dear for their knowledge of Radicalism. It has been one of the most wicked roots that ever took root and grew in America. John Brown was a root of Radicalism. He tried to carry out the progressive, one-idea reform to perfection. He caused blood to flow in the execution of its philanthropic designs. He "progressed" Sharpe's rifles and pikes, in double lined boxes, from Kansas to Harper's Ferry. The secresy of the progression was no doubt like that of the plotters of ancient times that we read about: "Men love Darkness rather than Light, because their *Root* is evil." Brown or his associates killing an innocent negro for not assisting them in conspiracy, murder and treason, was a great progressive act, for did not Edwin Coppee say, when he was captured, that he was from Cedar county, Iowa; that he was a "Republican philanthropist;" that he came there to liberate the slaves? The Prince of Peace is referred to by the writer in the *Inquirer* as an example of Radical progress. How mistaken the idea! The Savior taught his followers to love their enemies; but the Radicals hate and teach hatred of their enemies. They don't want to overcome evil with good, and because President Johnson is overcoming evil with good they call him "traitor," "usurper," and declare that he ought to be hung. Just like the ancient Pharisees, they boast about their humanity, but when you examine it, you find nothing but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals." Batchelder, a poor man in Boston, was employed as a watchman to guard a fugitive slave. The laws of the land required his security as a fugitive. But how did Progressive Radicalism treat this citizen for upholding the law? It shed his innocent blood. This is a fair example of Radical Reform. It is not reform—it is vengeance. The Prince of Peace never taught such progress. Such progress brought about secession and the late bloody civil war. Therefore, let these Radicals beware. For, "behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven and all the proud, yea and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble, and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of Hosts, that it shall leave them neither Root nor Branch."

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN.

CONGRESS.

The Democratic convention of Somerset county have nominated Gen. A. H. Coffroth, the present member, for re-election to the next Congress, it may be as well for us to announce the fact that Franklin county intends urging her claim to the nomination for that position. She will present before the congressional conferees the name of J. McDowell Sharpe, Esq., of this place, and his nomination with earnestness, in the full confidence that her superior claims will not be overlooked. Against the propriety of our Somerset friends expressing a *preference* for Gen. Coffroth for that position we have nothing to say, it is all right and proper that they should do so, but we scarcely think that it is intended by them *seriously* to urge his nomination in the face of the fact, that they had already had the candidate two terms.

Since the formation of the district Franklin county has presented no candidate for Congress, and has acquiesced in the choice of Somerset, and yielded him her hearty support. She now presents a candidate and asks from that county the same cheerful acquiescence and support which she accorded Mr. Coffroth on former occasions.

The candidate presented by Franklin county is well known throughout the district, and combines in a high degree all the necessary elements of an efficient and reliable representative in our national legislature. Of his high character for ability, integrity and sound Democracy it is not necessary to speak—they are universally conceded.

The Democracy of this county urge the nomination of Mr. Sharpe on the ground of his eminent ability and fitness, as well as on the indisputable claim of the county to the nomination. No other county in the district has presented a candidate but Somerset, and as she has had the Congressman for four years, she should be satisfied. In view of these facts we hope the conference will give Mr. Sharpe a unanimous nomination, and thereby render certain the election of an able and reliable representative from this district in the next Congress.—*Valley Spirit.*

HON. A. H. COFFROTH.

The largest Democratic Convention that ever assembled in Somerset, Pa. convened on the 21st of May. A most excellent county ticket was nominated; and the following resolution, introduced by Dr. W. S. Harah, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Somerset county, through their delegates in convention assembled, do hereby proclaim the Hon. Alexander H. Coffroth to be their unanimous choice for Congress; that they earnestly urge the Democrats of the district to again confer upon him the nomination, assuring them that, if he is renominated, he will be triumphantly elected. His unfaltering services to the party—his unswerving devotion to the cause of the masses of the people—his fidelity to the interests of his constituents—his ever willingness to serve all who call upon him—his great personal popularity and extensive acquaintance, make him the strongest man who can be presented by the Democratic party for the suffrages of the people.

Mr. Coffroth richly deserves the honor the gallant Democracy of Somerset county confer upon him. He has represented his District with signal ability during the most trying periods of the history of the country; his congressional history is one of unparalled success; his social qualities, his generous heart, his kindness, and affable disposition have made him a favorite with his associates. His ability and untiring industry make him an efficient legislator, and give him an influence rarely obtained by men of his age. His constituents have well and truly been served, and may be justly proud of their Representative.—*Constitutional Union.*

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—A bill was passed making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House for the year ending June 30th, 1866. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, the question being on Mr. Williams' amendment to be inserted as a substitute for the second section. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. McDougall, of California, made speeches against the amendment. The amendment was then modified by Mr. Williams, and passed by the Senate. An amendment was offered by Mr. Clark, and agreed to as a substitute for sections four and five. Several other amendments were proposed and disagreed to. The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 33, nays 11. It will be found in full elsewhere, as passed by the Senate. It now goes to the House for concurrence. It declares all persons born in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, to be citizens of the United States, and entitled to equal rights in regard to person and property, proportionate representation, according to the total population in the States, excluding Indians not taxed, but in any State where any class is not allowed to vote, except for participation in "rebellion," for the choice of electors for President or Vice President, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature, the number of Representatives from such State shall be diminished in the proportion that the number of males over twenty-one years old, of such disfranchised class, bears to the whole number of males over twenty-one in said State. It also provides that no person who has ever taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States shall hold any Government or State office unless allowed to do so by a two-third vote of Congress. It also provides for the repudiation of all Confederate debts, and for the payment of the United States war debt. Mr. Johnson gave notice that he would present a minority report at an early day. The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Fortification Appropriation bill. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Banks and Currency was instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Bureau of redemption for mutilated national currency notes. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a monument at West Point to the memory of Lieutenant General Scott. The Senate bill to amend the postal laws was passed with an amendment. The vote on the concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 28th of this month was reconsidered, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill establishing a National Bureau of Education was taken up. It was rejected after a long debate. The House agreed to a report of the Committee of Conference on the Fortification bill. The bill was then passed.—Mr. Stevens made a voluminous report detailing the transaction of the Committee on Reconstruction since its organization. A synopsis of this report will be found elsewhere. It states, at length, the condition of the South at the close of the war, and denies that the President has any power in regard to reconstruction, except to establish provisional governments, and finally arrives at the conclusion that the Southern States at the close of the war were only disorganized communities, which could not legally elect representatives, and should not be admitted without giving guarrantees of equal civil rights to all citizens and excluding from office a portion of those persons who were engaged in war against the United States. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, said that at some future time he should submit a minority report from the same committee. The House after disposing of a number of private bills, adjourned.

SENATE.—The select committee on incorporating a National Telegraph Company reported a bill granting the National Telegraph Company, organized April 16th, 1866, in New York, the right to extend telegraphic lines along all military or postal roads, and lands to aid in the construction of such lines. It also provides that Government messages shall take precedence of all others; that the United States shall be allowed to purchase the property of this company after five years, and reserves to Congress the right of granting the same privileges to any other company. The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, the question being on the amendment offered on Wednesday by Mr. Williams, to be inserted as a substitute for the second section. It apportions representation according to the whole number of inhabitants in the several States, but when any class is refused the right of suffrage the number of representatives from that State shall be diminished in the proportion that the number of males over twenty-one years of age bears to the whole number of males over twenty-one in said State. Mr. Davis of Kentucky, made a long speech against the amendment. At its close, without taking a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of War was directed to report the amount expended in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the years 1864 and 1865. The House resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the selection of League Island, in the Delaware River, as a site for a navy yard. After a long discussion a vote was taken and the bill was passed—yeas 71, nays 46. The House then passed a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn on the 28th of this month (June). A reconsideration of the vote was asked, but the vote did not amount to a quorum, and the House adjourned.

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 $1.00 per thousand, when not less than one thousand are desired

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce O. E Shannon, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are requested to announce A. J. Snively, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

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.

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.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure 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, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

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