

# 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.

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.

Advertisements made after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	2 months	3 months	6 months	1 year
One square	\$ 4.50	\$ 6.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 18.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	15.00	27.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00	36.00
Quarter column	14.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00	80.00
One column	30.00	45.00	75.00	130.00

\*One square to occupy one inch of space.

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 addressed 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.

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

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

April 6, 1866—17

**CHARLES KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,** will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

March 2, '66.

**DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,** will promptly attend to all business entrusted 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, Military 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, 1861.

**DAVID M. AINSIE, 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., specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

**EMMELL & 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 him in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana street, three doors South of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Taylor.

May 13, 1864.

**MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.** Office 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. [May 11, '66.]

**JOHN H. FILLER, Attorney at Law, BEDFORD, PA.** Office nearly opposite the Post Office.

[Apr. 20, '66.—17.]

## Physicians and Dentists.

**P. H. PENNSLY, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA.,** tender his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity.

Dec. 22, '65—17

**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—17

**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.

**DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.**

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Teeth Powdered and mouth Washes, &c., supplied. Always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

**DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respect-** fully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

Residence at Maj. Washbaugh's.

Aug. 24, '65.

## Bankers.

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

DRAWERS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

**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, FIFTY 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 Refracting Glass, also Scotch Gold 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.

**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—17

# Hardware, &c.

**GEORGE BLYMYER & SON, 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 price. 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 at a little below the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the *Pure Best White Lead*, *Laboratory White Lead*, *Prussian White Lead*, *Washington Zinc White Lead*, *New York White Lead*, *Also—Prussian Potash White Lead*, *Denmark Varnish*, *Varnishes of all kinds*, *Flaxseed Oil*, (pure) *Linseed Oil*, *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 Backs, Rings, Harness and Harness Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pairs, &c.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Forks 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; Less will do, but persons living unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON, may 24, '66.

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**  
L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Ream, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of DRUGS.

**Medicines.**  
DYE-STUFFS.  
PEPPER, TOBACCO, STATIONERY, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND CHIMNEYS.

**BEST BLENDING OF CIGARETTES, FRENCH CONNECTIONS, &c.**  
The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines. The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of *PREPARED WINES*, *ARTICLES*, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Combs and Brushes, Port Monies, &c.

*Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:* Bill-let, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Books, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

*Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner*, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Stone and Dark Brown. Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

*Humphreys' Homeopathic Remedies.*  
Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

*Reese Smoking Tobacco.*  
*Mechanic and Solar Fine Cut.*  
*Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug.*  
*Finest and purest French Confections.*  
*PRIZE DISMUTING WINES.*

Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry FOR MEDICAL USE.

The attention of the public is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

[Feb. 9, '66—17]

## Clothing, etc.

**RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!**  
Come one, come all,  
and examine  
THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS  
AT LIPPELS  
CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING  
STORE.

A rare chance is offered to all to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at LippeL's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at LippeL's.

If you would have good and cheap Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, Muslins, &c., &c., call at LippeL's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at LippeL's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at LippeL's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at LippeL's.

Sept. 28, '66.

**CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. CREIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa.** keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of cloth, cassimere, and gent's furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c.

all of which will be sold low for cash. My room is a few rods west of Ryan's store and opposite Reed's marble yard. I invite all to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.

May 25, '66.

**TINWARE OF ALL KINDS AT B. MC BLYMYER & CO'S**

# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.  
—BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1866.  
VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,367.

## MISCEGENATION!

**Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality Fairly and Flatly Endorsed.**

**SPEECH OF JOHN HICKMAN AT WEST CHESTER.**

WEST CHESTER, Sept. 24, 1866.  
During the last week the people of West Chester were treated to two Geary meetings, one upon Wednesday by the quasi-white wing of the Republican party, and the other upon Saturday by the ultra-black wing. The former was the regular County Mass Meeting. It was addressed by Curtin and Geary; was smaller than usual, and devoid of enthusiasm. The latter was ostensibly called for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation, but really to impress upon the negroes that they are entitled to political and social equality, and that they must obtain it, even at the point of the bayonet.

It is this latter meeting, addressed by the Rev. Highland Garnett (colored), of Washington, D. C., and the Hon. John Hickman (white), of this place, of which I desire to give you an account.

Early on Saturday morning, "the free Americans of African descent" began to flock into town, and by noon there were several thousand present. The parade was then formed and, headed by a colored brass band from Philadelphia, marched through the principal streets of the borough, and out to the Agricultural Fair Grounds. Along the march handkerchiefs were waved and cheers given by many of our white citizens, persons who make great pretensions to respectability and good standing in this community. After reaching the fair grounds the meeting was organized by calling one of our negro barbers to the chair. The Emancipation Proclamation was then read, and after the singing of "John Brown's Soul is Marching On," by the colored population, the Rev. Highland Garnett was introduced as orator for the occasion. He denounced President Johnson in unmeasured terms, intimating in his address that he should like to see him assassinated. He told the negroes that they deserved and were entitled to the right of suffrage, and warned the whites to beware, should they stand in their way of obtaining it. After abusing the copperheads and rebels, he wound up with a glowing description of how the negroes, provided the right of suffrage should be given them, would rush to the field of battle, should there be another war, and ask that the "Stars and Stripes" should be their winding sheets.

The applause having subsided and the band having played "Rally Round the Flag," the Hon. John Hickman appeared upon the platform, surrounded by negroes, and was introduced as the next speaker. The following is the substance of his speech:

MR. CHURMAN: I have been asked why I am here to-day, and I propose to answer that question by saying that I am here because I want to be. I am here to lend you my countenance on this occasion, and to say a word in behalf of your right to suffrage. I would like to call you "fellow-citizens," but the Supreme Court has said that they are not citizens. I should like to call you *fellow-voters*, but, as yet, the law will not permit me to. If, however, I were a young man of twenty, I believe I should live to see you enjoy the right of suffrage. In times gone by it was customary to question your humanity, but that, I believe, is no longer questioned; it is now conceded by every one that you belong to the human family. And, had it not been that Andrew Johnson is controlled by bad and wicked counselors, you would to-day enjoy the right of suffrage to which you are entitled. I am in favor of giving equal and impartial suffrage to the negro, because he is entitled to it, and because I believe that God Almighty has decreed that justice must be done to all men. Many of the colored people here before me have a better right to vote than I have; for I have but given of my money to sustain the government, whilst they periled their lives to protect it.

If the Irishman is entitled to vote after a five years' residence in the country, why should not the negro, who has lived here all his life? It is said he is not intelligent enough. I say that if the Irishman is intelligent enough, so is my friend Mr. Garnett. If I am intelligent enough to vote, then so is Mr. Garnett, for he is my equal. It has been customary to say that the negro who has intelligence derives it from the white blood in his veins. I deny it. Stand up brother Garnett. [Brother G. stood up amid great applause.] Show me where there is any trace of white blood in him, (patting brother G. on the shoulder.) There is none; he is a genuine negro. It has taken four years of bloody war to destroy the body of slavery, and it will take four years more of war to destroy the spirit of slavery. When that war comes, you will be called upon to fight, and mark me! If then you do not obtain your right to vote, I will never again exercise mine.

But I did not come here to make a speech; I came here to show you that I am in favor of equality before the law, and I now boldly declare that I am in favor of political and social equality with the negro.

The speaker here retired amidst great applause and three cheers for the Hon. John Hickman. In the morning, the name of Wayne McVeigh was mentioned in connection with Hickman's as one of the speakers of the day, but for some reason he failed to make his appearance. There can no longer be any doubt but that the Republican party is committed to negro suffrage and equality, at least in this country; for you will recollect that in the *Press* of Friday, Sept. 14, 1866, Mr. Hickman, in a letter in answer to one from many of the leading Republicans of West Chester, "announces himself a Radical," and gives his "views upon the great questions of the times." The letter to Mr. Hickman concludes in these words: "We have heard them expressed (i. e. your views) too frequently and strongly to leave us in any doubt as to their character, but we wish to give them publicity, as your many friends value them highly."—This letter is signed by Dr. Wilmer Worthington, Republican candidate for the State Senate in this district; J. Smith Fathier, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Addison May, Wm. Darlington, a prominent lawyer and great Anti-Mason; Washington Townsend, a member of the Bar; E. B. Moore, editor of the *American Republican*, and David Meenkey, a wealthy banker. They all fully and unreservedly endorse Mr. Hickman's views, according to their own statement, so that further comment by me is rendered unnecessary. Our readers may see to what a depth of degradation and shame persons of supposed respectability and character will descend to further ambitious projects and low party ends.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.  
**LET EVERY CATHOLIC IN PENNSYLVANIA READ.**  
Brutal Treatment of Sisters of Charity by John W. Geary.

John W. Geary, with his narrow intellect and bigoted nature, we have no doubt, made a most acceptable member of that infamous political organization which proscribed men on account of their birth or religious belief. His hatred of Catholics did not end with the short-lived triumph of the Know-Nothing party. It adhered to him, and was afterwards displayed in the most offensive manner possible.

One of the most intelligent, wealthy and respectable citizens of Frederick, Maryland, sends us the following statement of an occurrence, which shows in its true light the bigoted and tyrannical character of the vain upstart who is the Radical candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. We give the facts in his own language:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE INTELLIGENCER:  
DEAR SIR:—It occurs to me that justice demands that the rude and brutal manner in which some Sisters of Charity were treated by John W. Geary, should be known, in order that the Catholic citizens of Pennsylvania may understand the character and the spirit of the man who appeals to them for support at the coming gubernatorial election. The facts will be sufficient without any comment, though you are of course at liberty to use them as you see fit.

In the fall of 1861, under protection of a pass from General Scott, some four or five Sisters of Charity left the St. Joseph's House at Emmitsburg on their mission to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies. They had permission to visit any point along the line of contest from Winchester to Richmond, as their services might be needed. While traveling on the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, under permission from the commander in chief at Washington to go where they pleased in discharge of the duties of their sacred mission, they were arrested at Point of Rocks by Col. John W. Geary. In a rude manner they with their baggage were removed from the cars and left among crowds of soldiers and rough camp followers, sitting without shelter on their trunks by the roadside. It was not until after repeated solicitations that Col. Geary consented to grant an interview to the principal sister, a lady of education and refinement, as were her associates. Finally this military dignitary gave orders to have her led into his august presence by a guard.

In vain did she explain fully the charitable character of her holy mission; in vain did she exhibit the general and unrestricted pass given her by the Commander-in-Chief at Washington, authorizing her to go, with her associates, wherever their holy mission might call them, or wherever they might be needed to nurse the wounded and console the dying; in vain did she beg to be allowed to proceed as several parties of Sisters had been allowed to do unmolested before, over the same route; in vain did she speak of the crying wants of the wounded, the sick, the dying soldiers of the Union army, to relieve and succor whom was a great part of her mission; in vain did she assure this petty tyrant (Geary) that she had nursed the sick and wounded soldiers of all parties in the Crimean war, without molestation or hindrance, receiving from Turk and Russian no less courtesy and kindness than she did from Frenchman or Englishman; in vain did she protest with tearful entreaties against such usage in her native land, after having traveled on a similar mission all over Europe unmolested. John W. Geary, a bigot by nature and a petty tyrant in his position, thrust her and her companions into the cars and sent them back to Frederick City, on their way to the

## House of St. Joseph, from which they came.

The Surgeon General at Frederick, a high-toned gentleman, and a native of Philadelphia, hearing of the manner in which the Sisters of Charity had been treated by Geary, and fearing the damaging effect which such brutal conduct would have upon the many thousands of Catholic soldiers who were fighting in the front ranks of the army, at once despatched an orderly to Gen. Banks, at headquarters near Poolesville, with a letter containing statement of the conduct of General Geary, which letter will be found officially recorded on the books of the Medical Director. The Adjutant after riding all night, returned to Frederick with an imperative order, commanding General Geary to escort in person and place safely on the Southern side of the Potomac the said Sisters of Charity, and to give to them every assistance to aid them in the discharge of their sacred mission of mercy. With what grace he could after his brutal conduct, Geary did escort them beyond the Potomac after having endeavored to set himself up as superior to the Commander-in-Chief.

Any soldier who was under Geary at Point of Rocks at the time alluded to will remember his treatment of these Sisters of Charity. He will not dare to deny one word of the above statement. If he should the Medical Director and the Sisters will testify to the entire truthfulness of what is here written.

The above facts have been furnished in the shape in which they appear, as we have stated, by one of the wealthiest, most intelligent and honorable men in the City of Frederick. They show what a mean and miserable bigot John W. Geary is. We hope our cotemporaries will give the statement a wide circulation.

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DEAR SIR:—It occurs to me that justice demands that the rude and brutal manner in which some Sisters of Charity were treated by John W. Geary, should be known, in order that the Catholic citizens of Pennsylvania may understand the character and the spirit of the man who appeals to them for support at the coming gubernatorial election. The facts will be sufficient without any comment, though you are of course at liberty to use them as you see fit.

In the fall of 1861, under protection of a pass from General Scott, some four or five Sisters of Charity left the St. Joseph's House at Emmitsburg on their mission to nurse the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies. They had permission to visit any point along the line of contest from Winchester to Richmond, as their services might be needed. While traveling on the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, under permission from the commander in chief at Washington to go where they pleased in discharge of the duties of their sacred mission, they were arrested at Point of Rocks by Col. John W. Geary. In a rude manner they with their baggage were removed from the cars and left among crowds of soldiers and rough camp followers, sitting without shelter on their trunks by the roadside. It was not until after repeated solicitations that Col. Geary consented to grant an interview to the principal sister, a lady of education and refinement, as were her associates. Finally this military dignitary gave orders to have her led into his august presence by a guard.

In vain did she explain fully the charitable character of her holy mission; in vain did she exhibit the general and unrestricted pass given her by the Commander-in-Chief at Washington, authorizing her to go, with her associates, wherever their holy mission might call them, or wherever they might be needed to nurse the wounded and console the dying; in vain did she beg to be allowed to proceed as several parties of Sisters had been allowed to do unmolested before, over the same route; in vain did she speak of the crying wants of the wounded, the sick, the dying soldiers of the Union army, to relieve and succor whom was a great part of her mission; in vain did she assure this petty tyrant (Geary) that she had nursed the sick and wounded soldiers of all parties in the Crimean war, without molestation or hindrance, receiving from Turk and Russian no less courtesy and kindness than she did from Frenchman or Englishman; in vain did she protest with tearful entreaties against such usage in her native land, after having traveled on a similar mission all over Europe unmolested. John W. Geary, a bigot by nature and a petty tyrant in his position, thrust her and her companions into the cars and sent them back to Frederick City, on their way to the

House of St. Joseph, from which they came.

The Surgeon General at Frederick, a high-toned gentleman, and a native of Philadelphia, hearing of the manner in which the Sisters of Charity had been treated by Geary, and fearing the damaging effect which such brutal conduct would have upon the many thousands of Catholic soldiers who were fighting in the front ranks of the army, at once despatched an orderly to Gen. Banks, at headquarters near Poolesville, with a letter containing statement of the conduct of General Geary, which letter will be found officially recorded on the books of the Medical Director. The Adjutant after riding all night, returned to Frederick with an imperative order, commanding General Geary to escort in person and place safely on the Southern side of the Potomac the said Sisters of Charity, and to give to them every assistance to aid them in the discharge of their sacred mission of mercy. With what grace he could after his brutal conduct, Geary did escort them beyond the Potomac after having endeavored to set himself up as superior to the Commander-in-Chief.

Any soldier who was under Geary