Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG. Subject to decision of the Legislative Confe DISTRICT ATTORNEY, J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford

COUNTY SURVEYOR, DANIEL SAMS, West Providence JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair. COMMISSIONER, HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry, LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR, JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton

THEN AND NOW.

In order that our readers may form an idea of the different conditions of the country under medern Democratic, and Republi can rule we call their attention to the following striking contrast. At the close of Buchanan's administration the democratic party had been in power eight years in succes sion, and the condition of the country then is thus graphically described by that eminent political economist Henry C. Carey Esq., of Philadelphia. "Had it been possible, on the 4th of March, 1861, to take a bird's-eye view of the whole Union, the phenomena presenting themselves for examination would have been as follows :-

Millions of men and women would have been seen who were wholly or partially unemployed, because of inability to find persons able and willing to pay for service.

Hundreds of thousands of workmen, farmers and shopkeepers would have been seen holding articles of various kinds for which no purchasers could be found.

Tens of thousands of country traders would have been seen poring over their books seeking, but vainly seeking, to discover in what direction they might look for obtaining the means with which to discharge their city debts. their city debts.

Thousands of city traders would have been seen endeavoring to discover how they might obtain the means with which to pay their notes.

Thousands of mills, factories, furnaces, and workshops large and small, would have been seen standing idle while surrounded by persons who desired to be employed:

Tens of thousands of bank, factory, and railroad, proprietors would have been seen despairing of obtaining dividends by means of which they might be enabled to go to

High above all these would have been seen a National Treasury wholly empty, and to all appearance little likely ever again to be filled.

In contrast with the above we give the same author's description of the condition of the country at the close of Abraham Lincoln's Administration, after speaking of the policy of the late administration, he says: "The effect of this now exhibits itself in the facts

That diversification in the pursuits of our people now exhibits itself in the naturalization of many of the minor branches of industry in regard to which we had before been wholly dependent upon Europe:

That the demand for labor has been so great as to cause large increase of wages: That the high price of labor has caused great increase of immigration:

That demand for the farmer's products has so largely grown as to have almost alto gether freed him from dependence upon the uncertain markets of Europe:

That the internal commerce has so largely the many hundreds of millions of railraid stock :

extent of roads:

and pay for it:

That as a necessary consequence of this,

tion of the rate of interest:

That farmers laborers, miners, and traders have therefore become more independlarge has become more independent of the

wealthy capitalists of Europe. been enabled to contribute, in the form of

What a contrast, the result of four short the country; in that short space of time it brought about by the leaders of the opposihas been raised from bankruptcy and gener-tion to the Government. al prostration to a condition of unequalled prosperity, by the wise policy of the Repub-

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORD.

We copy the following extracts from the Gazette and expect to add many more as we travel down the campaign:

We have insisted that we were drifting into anarchy ever since the present crazy Administration bugun their unparalleled usurpations of power.—Gazette Jan 2, 1863, Ed. Leader. Let the Administration at Washington desist from its efforts to enslave the people of the North. We say this in frank and honest warning. A few more arbitrary arrests will kindle a flame in Pennsylvania that rivers of blood will not quench.—Garaght E.L. 6, 1863

tte Feb. 6. 1863. Is the Administration determined to make the North a Gehenna as it has made the South a Golgotha? If not, let it stay the usurping hand.—Gazette Feb. 6, 1863. No man who values his reputation for po litical integrity, will desire to be considered a friend of the present National Administion.—Gazette Feb. 13, 1863.

By whatever name our Government may e called, it will in fact, be as absolute as no on 'God's Green Earth."—Gazette Feb. 20, 1863.

Feb. 20, 1863.

The people decimated by the bloody butchery that has been perpetrated in the name of Union and Secession, and oppressed by nameless hardships imposed upon them by the dual tyranny of these sectional despots, are not in sympathy with either of the monsters that are preying upon the vitals of the nation.—Gazette Apl. 17, 1863.

We wore, when in Philadelphia, a Demo-ratic badge, —a head of liberty, cut out of a opper cent. And, now, we give notice, that will wear whatever ornaments we please. —Gazette May 8, 1863.

B. F. Meyers then addressed the meeting B. F. Meyers then addressed the meeting in defence of the course pursued by the Democrats in opposing the policy of coereing the disaffected States, quoting from the writings and speeches of Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and other founders of the Republic as well as from those of Wm. H. Seward and Lyman Trumball to show that the appearance. State was considered by them as an impossi bility and without warrant of the Constitu-tion.—Gazette May 8, 1863.

The administration or abolition party have made it their fixed and unchangeable purpose to destroy the political fabric erected by the adoption of the Federal Constitution.—Gazette Aug. 21, 1863.

The draft an electioneering scheme. Therefore let Democrats unite together and assist each other in paying the comutation for every drafted Democrat who cannot willingly serve his time, and who is unable himself to pay for his exemption.—Gazette Aug. 28, 1863.

If the "Copperheads" of this county ected of them?—Fulton Democrat quoted Gazette Sept. 11, 1863.

by Gazette Sept. 11, 1863.

A number of howling negro-worshippers in this place have received invitations from their Magnus Apollo, Abraham Lincoln, to attend his balls on the Rappahannock and at Charleston. They will certainly not be so disloyal as to refuse to go. "Copperheads" might do that, for nothing else can be expected of them, but loyal men the V. Vs. of Bedford can never be guilty of such baseness and treason as to decline Abraham's ticket.

—Gazette.

Shylock, despicable as he was, demanded only what his creditor had stipulated to give him; but Lincoln not satisfied with "the pound of flesh nearest the heart" demands more than is "nominated in the bond"—he must have the heart, the very soul, itself, of Southern institutions and prosperity.—Ga-

ette Dec. 25, 1863. He (Lincoln)has issued a proclamation to the people of the revolted States imposing upon them an oath which he knows they cannot and will not take; an oath which, if taken by them, binds them to yield up their property, their institutions, nay, their very liberty itself; and the taking of this oath he makes the condition of their return to their allegiance to the federal government.—Ga-

"That the development of our mineral resources has been great beyond all former example:

That diversification in the pursuits of our That diversification in the doctrines of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrines of our earliest statesmen: that a standing army is dangerous to a republic. AND FURTHER BELIEVE THAT GIVING SOLDIERS THE POWER TO VOTE ONLY DOUBLES THE DANGER.—Gazette an. 22, 1864.

The army is no longer fighting to "restore the Union" nor even to set the negro free. The whole army of the North, including the army of Gen. Grant, is moved and manœuvered for the purpose of electing an Abolition President in 1864. This is the secret of the recent moves.—Gazette Feb. 26, 1864.

JUSTIFYING MURDER.—The Gazette of two weeks ago, cooly pointed out Jacob grown as to have doubled in its money value | Crouse as the victim for assassination, and when the assassination has been consummated it just as readily comes to its justifica-That the prosperity of existing railroads tion. Every line written by its editor on the has caused large increase in the number and subject is an attempt to justify the atrocious crime. This is truly consistent, and we are That here, for the first time in the history tor once compelled to compliment him upon of the world, has been exhibited a commu- standing up to his work. It is so seldom nity in which every man who had labor to that he does that we consider it altogether sell could sell it if he would, while every man an anomaly. But, is it possible that there who had coal, iron, food or cloth to sell could lives in our midst a man, woman or child find at once a person able and willing to buy that justifies murder? We make due allowance for relationship, but we shudder That for the first time too, in the history when we think that it is so! There are onof the world, there has been presented a ly two cases in which murder is excusable, community in which nearly all business was when it is the result of accident, or when done for cash, and in which debt had scarce- life is taken to preserve your own. A thousand street fights have occurred in Bedford county and yet the murder on last Tuesday there has been a large and general diminu- a week was the first of the kind. Does any one suppose that this one would have been more deadly than usual if Reed's pistol had been left out of the question? He that is ent of the capitalist, while the country at armed with deadly weapons can generally produce death at his pleasure. We do not desire to prejudice the minds of the peo-That so great have been the economies of ple against these unfortunate young men, labor and its products, that while building but when we find men, women and children more houses and mills, constructing more justifying murder, no man is safe. All must roads, erecting more machinery, and living be prepared for it. To-day you may revel in better than ever before, our people have pleasure, to-morrow the assassin comes, and you are carried to the tomb the victim of taxes and loans; no less a sum than three outraged law. But what more can we exthousand million dollars to the support of pect from the teachings of such Marats? We call upon all law abiding citizens to renounce their connection with such men, and years and those, years of gigantic warfare for the sake of religion and law to enter into and unexampled expenditure, yet what a a common compact for the overthrow of such revolution has been made in the condition of a horrible state of society as has been

It has been intimated that the fal-When the people tire of their lacious report of the Crouse murder which prosperity and not till then, let them replace appeared in the columns of the Age on last in power the modern and degenerate Democ-Saturday morning was written by the Disracy, whose watchword is "To the victors triet Attorney of this county; if this be the belong the spoils," and whose rule has always case, we hope that he will have at least the heretofore resulted in the destruction of all manliness to resign. The man who can jusour manufactures, the prostration of our natify a homicide and at the same time act as tional industry, and in placing the best inter | Prosecuting Attorney for the Commonwealth ests of our country at the mercy of foreign lacks the ingredients of which honorable men are composed.

As the inecting Mr. Livingston remarked:

Gentlemen, you will want a great deal of

The savan who does the itemizing for the Pittsburgh Commercial has made the grand discovery that the Coroner's juzy in the case of Crouse brought in its verdict in the "form of a regular indictment." If that learned gentleman examines Binn's Justice, page 240, seventh edition, he will find that the form was not taken from Dunlaps's Digest, as he supposes, but from a standard work gotten up for the instruction of all justices throughout the State. We would recommend the same, or at least so much of it,

SUPPORTERS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The rebellion finds good friends in New York--Who are they?—C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor; Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate; Theodore Martine, Peter Y. Culler, Carlos Butterfield, Robert M. Livingston and a few small fry—They are a little nervous about Davis' trial—Sworn testimony of one who was present at their meeting.

following is the sworn statement of Mr Brown, who was present at the meeting recently held in Broad-street for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses

pose of raising inner to incee the expenses of Jeff. Davis trial:

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Robert Brown, of said City and County of New York, being duly sworn,

and County of New York, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

On Monday the 31st of July, 1865, he attended a meeting in this city, having received an invitation in the following terms:

You are invited to meet, with several gentlemen, at the offices Nos. 10 and 20 in the house No. 9 Broad-street, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 4 P. M., to devise means for the fair and full defence of Jefferson Davis and his associates, so that whatever happens instice may be done.

and his associates, so that whatever happens justice may be done.

New York, July 26, 1865.

The meeting was held at the rooms designated, being those occupied by Carlos Butterfield. There were present at the meeting Messrs, Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate of this county, Theodore Martine, Peter Y. Cutler, Glancy and Douglas, among others. One of them said that Mayor Gunther would attend if business did not detain him, and that he was entirely in union and sym-

would attend if business did not detain him, and that he was entirely in union and sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

After some delay, it was remarked that it would be as well to invite their Southern friends outside to come in. This was done; several persons entered, after which the doors were closed. There were now ten

nen present.

The object of the meeting was to raise The object of the meeting was to raise funds to meet the expenditures to be incured in the defence of Jeff. Davis. The following committee was appointed for that purpose: C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of New York; Calos Butterfield, Theodore Martine,

York; Calos Butterfield, Theodore Martine, Messrs. Douglas and Glaney.

A general conversation followed upon the signification of the trial of Davis. It was, they all agreed, the most important trial in the world's history. Every lover of liberty in Europe and America had an interest in it. They were on trial. The celebrated trial of Warren Hastings would sink into insignificance compared with that of Jefferson Davis.

Davis.

Mr, Cutler declared the Declaration of Independence to be the Magna Charta of human liberty, and quoted it to prove that the Southern States had the right to secede.

Another person, one of the New Yorkers remarked that the State of New York refused to enter the Federal Union except the right was assured to her to withdraw if she thought proper. The proceedings and debates of the convention were referred to in

confirmation of the statement.

Another of the New Yorkers declar chat even in Massachusetts every officer takens the oath of office swore that he owed al iance to the State paramount to every

her obligation of fealty.

Mr. Robert M. Livingston, of Mobile a., remarked how few people had ever ad the constitution of the different States. He had read them, and found in several of the constitutions of free States the express-ed right to secede.

A running conversation followed this statement; in which it was said that the effect of the trial of Davis would be a revotect of the trial of Pavis would be a revo-lution of sentiment everywhere in favor of the South. It would be proved on the trial that the secession cause was right, and enti-tled to the sympathies of the world. One of the company, Mr. Cutler, if I remember rightly, quoted a passage from Burke, to show that a State cannot be guilty of treashow that a State cannot be guilty of trea

on.
Mr. Livingston, now wrought up to a Mr. Livingston, now wrought up to a high pitch of enthusiasm, made the declaration: "In twenty-five years the man that now accuses the South of having committed treason, will be looked upon as a madman and a fool." He repeated this declaration, saying that in fifty years the revolution in popular sentiment would be so great that such a man would be looked upon as a madman or a fool.

nan or a fool.

One of the New Yorkers denounced the execution of Mrs. Surratt as a cold, deliberate murder. Another declared that she was convicted upon forged testimony. A third (Martine) asserted that the court by which she was tried had no legal jurisdiction and that the execution was a deliberate mur-

Mr. Livingston said that he had convers ed with a number of Englishmen in regard to this brutal murder. They told him that would send a thrill of horror throughout urope, and the howl of indignation that ill be sent back would so cower and terrify the American Government that it will h the American Government that it will be afraid to bring Mr. Davis to trial He believed that the intention was to keep him lingering in prison till he died, without bringing him to trial. The friends of Mr. Davis must keep such an agitation of the matter stirring that the government would be forced to put him on trial without further delay.

Mr. Cutler said that he had been of opin-Mr. Cutler said that he had been of opinion that the government would bring Davis to trial before the District Court of the District of Columbia. But it had been ascertained that a democrat (Judge Wylie) had been appointed one of the judges; and hence the government would not dare let him be tried there. It was probable that Mr. Chase would hold the court.

The conversation took another two conditions to the court.

The conversation took another turn; and "Black Republicanism" was taken up. The question of negro suffrage, it was predicted, would divide the "Black Republicans."

Mr. Livingston said that he had conversed with a great number of Western soldiers. He found that their hatred for the "nigger" was even more intense than that of S He would mention a fact that had ome under his own cognizance—within a hort time more than a hundred "niggers" n Mobile had been murdered in cold blood

in Mobile had been murdered in cold blood by Western soldiers.

A New Yorker asked Mr. Livingston how Alabama would be likely to vote at the next election for Members of Congress.

"They will return a solid delegation of staunch and true Southern men," he replied. Working himself up into another fury of enthusiasm, he declared that thirty-five hundred noble, lion-hearted Southerners had bent at hay, for many months, an army of kept at bay, for many months, an army of seventy-five thousand Union troops. Mobile

nly capitulated when she was worn out and exhausted.

He then paid a glowing tribute to the noble-hearted women of Mobile. "They look down," he said, "with scornful contempt upon a Yankee officer, and suffer no advances from them; taking care, of course, not to give cause or pretext for arrest. The feeling is universal that no d—d Yankee must be allowed a foothold in the South." These are not my words; I am not a swearing man.

money. I am on my way to England for the purpose of raising funds. This great work must go on. The government must not be allowed to shirk the trial. I can promise allowed to shirk the trial. I can promise you with confidence that I will furnish you

with the requisite amount.

One of the New Yorkers replied to this that there would be no difficulty in raising the money in this city. A further opportunity for private consul-tation was held, of which no account can be

given.

The Southern men present were all of them open and avowed Secessionists. The meeting were in the Northern men at the meeting were in the most perfect accord of sentiment and sympathy with them. There was not the slightest perceptible shade of difference between any of them. They were all ultra and unequivocal Secressionists.

nivocal Secessionists.
ROBERT BROWN.

ROBERT BROWN.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 4th day of August 1865.

John Butcher,
Notory Public, City and County of N. Y.
[STAMP.]

Letting Alone. A familiar cry is heard from the unorganized States. It comes from oratore and papers which have been heard before, "Just let us alone. That is all we want. As for the negroes, we know them better than anybody else, and we must be permitted to

manage them.

Except for the seriousness of the situation there would be something exquisitely humorous in this grave assistion. It is exactly what we have heard for the last twenty years. When it was perfectly evident that the spirit and policy of slavery were endan-gering the welfare of the country, a firm and vigorous protest was raised by sagaciovs citi zens who did not mean to connive, under any pretense whatever, at the national ruin. Then came the answering shout from the party of slavery: "Let us alone. It is our party of slavery: "Let us alone. It is our affair. We know the negroes and understand how to manage them. Let us alone." And many honest minds were deceived by the appeal

the appeal. Then came secession. The men who had Then came secession. The men who had cried so lustily, "Let us alone," while they were plotting, cried still mere solamnly, "Let us alone,,, when they were ready to consummate the crime. Their armed effort has been abortive but bloody. It is necessary for them to recur again to arts and intrigues and says hear the same old are sary for them to recur again to arts and in-trigues, and so we hear the same old cry, "Let us alone. Let us alone." And who echo this cry? Those who, in 1860, said that the Government had no right to main-tain itself by arms. Those who, in 1861, said that the war was really occasioned by the loyal States, and that the Government the loyal States, and that the Government ought to compromise with treason and conciliate rebellion. Those who, in 1862, said that our erring sisters should be allowed to depart in peace. Those who, in 1863, stimulated a counterrevolution, Those who, in 1864, went to Chicago and declared the war a failure. Those who, at the end of 1864, were politically annihilated by the American people at the polls.

What is the object of the cry? The overthrow of the Administration and the policy which directed the war, and the return to power of that alliance of Southern leaders and Northern followers which brought on the war. That alliance, we are told, secur-

and Northern followers which brought on the war. That alliance, we are told, secured peace at the price of national henor, and by delaying a struggle which delay embittered a thousand-fold. It secured peace as a man secures solvency by paying fifty per cent, a day for the money he borrows. It secured peace as he does who puts his nose into the fingers of a bully and obsequiously succumbs to his kicks. And when the peace was broken, who broke it? When war began, who began it? Who justified those who began it? Who hoped and worked for their success Those who now tell us that while they had the power they kept the peace. Those who, we know, when they lost the power broke the peace. They gave the country peace as a highwayman gives his victim life, on condition of obedience. "Just give us power again, fellow-citizens," they cry, "and you will see how we will keep the peace." Their fellow-citizens have already seen. Enough is as good as a feast.

is as good as a feast.

The late rebels say that they know the negroes a great deal better than anybody else. How have they proved it? By enslaving them with unparalled barbarity. By outraging every human right and feeling. By so treating them that, when the war came, every one of the people they "knew so well" instinctively turned against them, and hailed the cuemies of their masters as, for that reason, their own best ters as, for that reason, their own best friends. A society which is so ignorant of human nature, of history, of divine justice, and of the laws of political economy, as to suppose it can treat half of its members as brutes, without danger to the general welfare when its foolish assumption has ended in its when its foonsh assumption has ended in its own blood and ruin, might at least affect modesty of opinion, if it does not feel it. There was never a class in the world which knew so little of another as the slaveholding lass at the South knows of the slaves. so fortunately apprised us that such igno

ance is a mortal peril.

And what are the late slaveholding class And what are the late slavehelding class now doing to show us how perfectly they understand the negroes? The Southern States are paralyzed. They can be reinvigorated only by labor. The negroes are the laboring population. They are native to the soil and the climate, and they are free. Common sense indicates the only policy. The inevitable facts of the case should be cordially accepted. Liberal wages should be paid; honest contracts made; just measures adopted to provide education and equal rights for the most substantial part of the population. In a word, the public prosperity should be seenred and public peril avoided by the simplest and most obvious equity. But, instead of this, farmers are offering five dollars a month to freemen who, as slaves, could hire themselves and make fifteen dollars a month. White people are gravely enacting that colored people shall not testify; shall not control their own children; shall not bear arms; shall not vote; and are surrounding them with disabilities for which there would seem to be no legal redress. And all the while, the class at the South which has made educating slaves a crime, protests against the fearful gnorance of the colored people; and those who have crime, protests against the fearful ignorance of the colored people; and those who have disgraced labor and degraded the laborer. and have themselves never lifted a finger to work, now complain that the negro is a dreadfully lazy fellow, and will work only

oon compulsion. In truth, the class which wished to be "let alone" in its assult upon the Union and Government, unchanged and unsubdued, now wishes to be "let alone" to reorganize itself upon its obsolete, inhuman and dangerous prejudices and passions. It hates the Union; it hates free labor and free society it believes in its interest of the control he Union; it nates tree labor and the si-lety; it believes in its interpretation of the Constitution and in State sovereignty as nuch as ever. The spirit of this class is the ancer of the country. If the country wishes nuch as ever. The spirit of this class is the ancer of the country. If the country wishes seace, it will not let it alone.—Harpers

THE Chicago papers relate a case of fiend-ish cruelty in which an old woman over sev-enty years has been the victim of brutal abuse at the hands of her son and laughter in law. The facts of the case accidentally became known to a catholic priest, who gave information to the police. The daughter-in-law was arrested and fined fifteen dollars.

ONE of the reasons for postponing the election in North Carolina is that many of the most wealthy men in the State, and who would probably be elected to the convention, are too poor to pay their fare and other ex-penses. The chances of an immediate profi-table trade with such a community would seem to be slim. But men who have not money may have valuable staples.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Important investigations by a Revenue Commission--Frauds in the sale of alcohol discovered.

The Commission, consisting of Messas. David A. Wells, Stephen Colwell, and S. S. Hayes, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of Congress, to examine and report upon the subject of raising internal revenue, have held many sessions in this city, and have taken a mass of testimony. The attention of the Commission has so far, been directed particularly to the manufacture and sales of alcoholic liquors, and to the frauds committed on the revenue by to the frauds committed on the revenue eans of these liquors.
The frauds are found to have been mor

extensive than either the Government or th extensive than either the Government or the public have any reason to suspect; but, as the Commission sits with closed doors, the details of the frauds cannot be published. It appears, however, that in reference to spirits the Internal Revenue law is practically a dead letter. Whisky is regularly selling in market at about two dollars and ten cents a gallon, while the Government tax is two dollars; and whisky on which the tax has been paid can scarcely be sold at a profit for a less sum, it is understood, than four dollars a gallon. It is evident that on little, if any, of the ordinary spirits on sale has any tax what the ordinary spirits on sale has any tax what ever been paid.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Col-ectors this year for duties on alcohol will not probably be more than \$5,000,000. The collections in England are reported at about \$90,000,000. It is estimated that the receipts here, if there were no frauds, would

reach nearly that figure.

The Commission has met with a remarkable degree of success in its inquities, and much important information it has hitherto been considered impracticable to obtain has been secured. Representatives from all branches of the liquor interest have been larger than Commission, comprising persons

The uncalled for pay, requisitions and cellaneous items of the War and Navy Departments amount to \$15,736,000.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is \$35,338,000, and of currency \$81,402,000.

Total amount in treasury \$116,739,632 59.

THE PREVIOUS EXHIBIT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY, MAY 31st, 1865.

before the Commission, comprising persons from nearly all parts of the United States.

The very heavy burden incidentally imposed upon the arts and manufactures, through the tax put upon the spirits that are necessarily used for mechanical and other purposes, will probably induce the commis-sion to recommend for adoption by Congress a law to permit the sale of prepared spirits a law to permit the sale of prepared spirits to artists and manufacturers duty free. A law of this kind is in force in England, and with a beneficial effect. Wood naptha, or methylic alcohol, is mixed under inspection or permission of officers, with the spirits to be exempt from duty; and thus prepared the alcohol is so nauseous that it cannot be drank or used in any quantity whatever in mixtures intended for drinking, or in drugs and medicines; yet for mechanical purposes it is not injured.

injured.

Other subjects relating to the best sources of revenue and the most efficient means of collecting it, will be considered by the Commission; and its labors will doubtless prove of great advantages to the Government in simplifying and rendering effective our internal revenue system.—New York Post. The secret of delay in Reconstruction.

There are a great many things not visible to mortal eyes, of whose existence, however, mortals are sensibly convinced. In the same sense, there are impediments in the way of reconstruction of the Southern States, which we cannot see, which we cannot fully esti-mate, so as to arrive at a just estimate of the force necessary to their removal. One of the impediments is the hope and purpose of many of the Southern leaders of the late rebellion to restore the institution of slavery—to go even farther than all this, and regain possession of the slaves which the results of the war have made free. This spirit pervades the minds of a majority of the men who fought beneath the flag of treason—and what is worse than even the entertainment of such a hope, the encouragement to look forward to the re-possession of slave property comes from the very men in the North who first urged the slave-holders to resist the national authority, and by a dissolution of the American Union, seeking the strengthening of the institution of slavery. North-ern Democratic politicians are ready to enter into any bargain with the rebels, in order to effect the organization of a great political party; and the beaten traitors are willing to party; and the beaten traitors are willing to make any allowances to restore them, in the sight of the people of the world, to their old prestige. Once in possession of their slave property, the Southern aristocrats imagine that all else they ever dreamed of possessing would be suddenly restored and possessed. They could return to the Congress of the nation, and crack their whips once more over the heads of servile dough-faces. They could plot and succeed in the control of naonal administrations, and once more mo-opolize the patrons of the Government. nch a prospect is now fascinating the vision f those who were recently in rebellion, and they hope to secure the organization of a great political party whose aim and object shall be the re-establishment of negro slave-ry in the States where it once existed. In Virginia, politics are shaped to this end. The men who lately starved Union prisoners, who shot down Union soldiers, who warred or four years on the Government, are band g to organize local governments on the inciple that slavery must be restored, eparing to elect men to Congress, pl devote themselves to the same object, and are openly proclaiming the purpose of re-es-tablishing slavery on the soil of the Old Do-minion. In all this, of course, the South will be the sufferer, as it has been in all its alliances with Northern Democrats. In fact alliances with Northern Democrats.
the Democratic leaders of the North have been the worst enemies the Southern people been the slave States ver had—enemies because the slave States intered into a compact to revolt to leave the Union, on the bare encouragement that the Northern Democratic leaders would aid them to success. How did those demagogues ful-fill their compact? Let James Buchanan, Bill Bigler, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Voorhees, and others of like ilk answer.
And now the game is the same and the people to be duped are the same. The Demo corresponding to cajole the people of the South with the hope of re-establishing slavery. As long as the hope exists, there will be mischief and trouble in the Southern State. Dispel it—let the Southern people be convinced that slavery can never be retread and every Southern State.

ward in the great work of prosperity. - Har An invention is spoken of by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times which promises to work a revolution in the transportation of hay and cotton. Hereto-fore neither hay or cotton could be profits-bly transported on railroads, or in steam vessels, because of the great bulk of the bales and the large space which they occupied. In transporting cotton and hay by railroads, or in steam vessels across the ocean, freight is charged according to the bulk or space occupied. These machines, which are cheap enough to be used on every cotton plantation, and in every neighborhood of five or six farms, will compress four hundred and thirty pounds of cotton into a bale only forty-two inches long and twelve inches wide containing only twelve cubic feet. which are cheap enough to be used on every cotton plantation, and in every neighborhood of five or six farms, will compress four hundred and thirty pounds of cotton into a bale only forty-two inches long and twelve inches wide, containing only twelve cubic feet; while the ordinary bale of cotton, containing twenty-six cubic feet, weighs only three hundred and thirty pounds.

tored, and every Southern State will soo

e in the Union, well organized and far for

MARRYING IN THE SOUTH. -A letter from Marrying in the South.—A letter from Newbern, North Carolina says that a considerable number of young men whose regiments are about being mustered out—such as the 47th and 48th New York, and 76th Pennsylvania Zouaves—have made up their minds to stay in the country. There are too many eligible openings to be resisted. They are fast marrying the disconsolate young ladies and widows, and settling down for life upon the vacant farms which on every hand invite their labour and enterprise.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC DEBT.

increase of \$390,298,167 since the 31st of March—Entire amount of annual of March—Entire amount of annual interest \$139,262,468—Of this, \$64, 521,837 is payable in gold—The present statement compared with that of March.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 2.
The official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books in the Treasury Department, on the 31st of July, shows the amount outstanding to be \$2,757,253,275 85, divided thus, viz:
The debt bearing interest in coin is \$1,-108,662,641 80, on which the interest is \$64,521,837,50.

The debt bearing interest in lawful money \$1,289,156,545, on which the interest is

The debt on which interest has ceased is The debt bearing no interest is \$357,906.

The total interest, both in coin and lawful oney, is \$139,262,469 28.
The legal-tender notes in circulation are a

One and two years' 5 per cent. notes, \$39,

Am't Outstanding. Interest. \$1,108,713,841 80 \$64,480,489 5

interest in lawful mon-1,053,476,371, 04 60,158,384 52 interest has ceased.......
Debt bearing
no interest... 786,270, 09 472,829,270 57

Totals.....\$2,635,205,753 50 \$124,638,874 02 LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION—AMOUNT. One and two year 5 per cent. Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863..... 15,000,000

Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864..... Total.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books, treasurer's returns and requisitions in the department on the 31st May, 1865.

HUGH McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.
The Washington Associated Press dispatch The Washington Associated Press dispatch says:

The statement of the public debt, as appears by the returns and treasury books on the 31st of July, as compared with that made on the 31st of May, two months ago, shows an increase of \$122,000,000 during the intervening period, owing, in part to the extraordinary sums required to pay the arrearages due to the army, the entire public debt being \$2,635,205,753. The amount of legal tender notes now in circulation is \$685,236,269, or an increase from the 31st of May of \$26,075,700.

"Free Trade League." The most active, and, we beileve, one of

The most active, and, we beileve, one of the most dangerous associations in this country, is the Free Trade League, in New York, of which Wm. Culhen Bryant is President. It is sending its circulars throughout the country, and is preparing for an active campaign against American interests. One of the dangerous, ruinous heresies it puts forth is the following:

"Free trade will enable us to raise a larger revenue with less injury than by the present system. We must raise our revenue by direct taxes, which are more equitable and more economically collected than indirect taxes, like custom house duties and excise and license taxes. These latter interfere with produc-A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail. taxes. These latter interfere with produ tion and with exchanges of commodities, while direct taxes impede neither. Is it not self-evident that the country cannot be benefited by artificial obstacles to the produc-

tion and exchange of commodities?"

To assert that a man will thrive best on poison would be just as reasonable as the above. We propose not discussion, now, but to raise the cry of warning. Foreign manufacturers and cipatalists, eager to supplant home products in our market, are in the

If they would agree to supply our Treasu ry with revenue to pay Government expen ses and the National debt, there would not perhaps, be so much to complain of. But the iron, steel, cloths, and other staples we can produce as well here, if protected a-gainst the cheap labor of Europe, will form the basis of easy taxation, when free trade would pay not a cent into our treasury; and though we lose the trade and business, we will have to stand the taxation just the same. From three to five hundred millions annually have to be collected from somebody, and of one thing we may be certain: if the man-ufacturing interest does not thrive, give employment to labor and profit to capital, there will be little left but the soil whereon to levy the taxes, and the soil will have to carry the burden alone. This fact is instructive in view of the fact that agriculture manifests a disposition to favor free trade.—Pittsburgh

THE CROPS.—From a large number of dispatches the Chicago Republican gleans the following facts as to crops in the Northwest: Wheat is not damaged to the extent that was anticipated, and in many localities there will be a full average yield. Of oats there will be a full average yield. Of oats the product will be greater than usual. Corn never gave better promise than it does at present. Rye and barley are generally in good condition. The weather was fair at most points, on Wednesday, though there were indications of rain at several places, and have above as fair at fall. and heavy showers of rain fell at Galena, Illinois, and Dubuquo and Mount Peasant, Iowa. Harvesting is progressing with vigor

THE FRENCH silk manufacturers have snffered severely from the American war. The silk exported to the United States in 1860 from France was 103 millions. In 1863 it fell to 23 millions During this interval of three years the exports from France to the United States fell from 250 millions to 24 and North American produce innor.

It is said that only about one fourth of the old lawyers of New Orleans have sub-mitted to the requirements of the Gover-ment by which alone they would be allowed to resume their practice in the U.S. Courts while of those who do practice, every other one is a stranger whom the chances of war have thrown into the city. Gen. Banks is one of this number.

Western Wealth.—The list of incom-returns, published in Chicago, Illinois shows that there are in that city forty-sever persons whose incomes exceed fifty thousand dollars, and two bundred whose incomes ex-ceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

H UNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD. On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Pas-senger trains will arrive and depart as follows: OUTHWARD TRAINS. NORTHWARD TRAINS

P | STATIONS | E P E

M.	F X	SIDINGS.	III.	PRESS
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrive	8 Arrives
6 10	8 00	Huntingdon	12 01	6 20
6 27	8 17	M'Connells town	11 44	
6 34	8 24	Pleasant Grove.	11 37	5 50
6 48	8 38	Marklesburg	11 23	5 36
7 02	8 52	Coffee Run	11 10	3 22
7 09	8 59	Rough & Ready	11 02	
7 21	9 11	Cove	10 49	
7 25	9 15	Fisher's Summit	10 45	
Arrives	Arrives		Leaves	Leaves
7 40	9 30	Saxton	10 30	
Leaves.	Leaves.		Arrive	s Arrives
7 50	9 40		10 20	
8 10	10 00	Riddlesburg	10 00	
8 18	10 08	Hopewell	9 52	4 07
8 30	10 20	Piper's Run	9 40	
8 45	10 35	Hamilton	9 25	
8 57	10 47	Bloody Run	9 13	
	Arrives		Charles and the	Leaves.
9 00	10 50	Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25
	SHO	UP'S RUN BRA	NCH.	
	Leaves		Arrive	8
	10 40	Saxton	9 20	
		Coalmont		
	11 00	Crawford	8 55	4 05
	Arrives		Leave	
	1! 00	Dudley Broad Top City.	8 50	
		OLIVER A		Sup't.

Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL, BLOODY RUN, PA J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assor-ment of New Goods, such at DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS. LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons

V MADE CLOTHING,
TO VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most a BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wears
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

STATIONARY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS. COFFEE

SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS, SPI PROVISIONS, FISH HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.) SHOULDERS AND SIDES.

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, LAMPS AND FIXTURES, CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE, BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS, TOBACCO, BROOMS, &c.

PAINTS; OILS, DYE-STTFFS A general assortment of the most reliable Patent COUNTRY MERCHANTS

upplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES THE DRUG DEPARTMENT is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices
to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. TERMS-*Cash or Produce, unless by specia greement. No credits longer than Six Months ithout interest. Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

A LLEGHENY

MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.

For further information address
J. W. HUGHES, July 21:4t .

Rainsburg, Pa. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testa mentary on the estate of Mary Berkhimer late of St. Clairsville, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

July 7.-6t JACOB WALTER, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Lestate of Mary Swarts, late of East Providence tp., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Broad Top township, on said estate, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID YOUNG,

Lune 30-6t.* June 30.:6t.*

NOTICE TO DROVERS.
The HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP
RAILEDAD COMPANY is prepared to take
Stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Bun and furnish cars for the same at all times nish cars for the same at all times. A whari has been built and also a yard for the convenience of Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, Stock will come down the same day in season to take the 1st Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the evening.

June 23.:tf O. AYERS, Sup't.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton tp., deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT,
Aug. 4.6t.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN ESHLEMAN, late of East Providence township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned,

tration have been granted to the undersigned residing in East Providence township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM.

June 23..*

WAGONS.
Two new TWO HORSE WAGG ONS for sale on a liberal credit.
July 21.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.