

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Gen. JOHN F. HARTMAN, Montgomery.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG, of Bedford co.
Gen. ROBERT A. ROSS, of Somerset co.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. ADAM WEAVELING, of Bedford.
TREASURER,
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DANIEL SAWS, West Providence.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.
POOR DIRECTORS,
JOHN S. MITCHELL, 3 yrs., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD REISNER, 3 yrs., J. J. J. J.

SOLDIERS READ.

We must say that laying aside all political prejudices we are opposed to the principle of allowing men to vote, out of the State on any pretext whatever. We believe in the doctrine 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 Jan. 22, 1864.

\$16,000.

Tax-payers of Bedford county recollect that the Democratic party has run the political machinery of Bedford county for the last ten years, and they have run it into debt to the tune of SIXTYEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Though annual settlements are made, and the result published, we, a few weeks ago, were the first to give you light upon the subject. Pause before you cast your votes to continue such a party in power.

ASSESS THE SOLDIERS! ASSESS THE CIVILIANS!!

See that the soldiers in the field and those at home are assessed at once. The election takes place on the 10th day of October and you cannot be ready for it at too early a moment. See to it that every Union voter is properly assessed before it is too late!

THE TWO TICKETS.

Of course it will not be expected of us, in a single review of the candidates placed in nomination before the people, by both parties, to enter into a minute analysis of the peculiarities of each individual, but only to make a general resume and touch upon the salient characteristics of a few. In this broad and liberal sense, we naturally turn first to the action of the two great conventions which recently met at our State Capitol, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates to be supported by the people at the coming October Election. The men thus submitted to the choice and judgment of the people have become common property, and as we are at liberty to discuss the principles embodied in the respective platforms, so are we permitted to examine the character and scrutinize the merits of the different standard bearers selected for the contest. It would seem that the pseudo-Democratic Convention instinctively followed the example set by the Union men, and adopted as their choice, two persons who had served in the present war, and to exhibit their purified, servile imitation of their opponents, in a degree almost bordering on the ridiculous, selected men from the same counties, and one of them from the same Regiment. So far our enemies had succeeded in making out a *prima facie* case. But when the candid observer of the last four years' events, began to reflect upon the conduct of the men composing this organization during the entire period of the war, of the contumacious given by them to secession, their declaration that coercion was unconstitutional, their resistance to the draft, their denunciation of the war, and their wholesale abuse of the soldiers, the defenders of their country, denouncing them as "hired Hessians," "cut throats," and other opprobrious epithets, we say when all this was seen, the hypocritical action of these demagogical charlatans vanished like gossamer, and this ill-fated ideal creation fell still-born upon the country. Not only was the expedient of choosing soldiers of doubtful property, but the particular selection was in itself fatal. Let us see. Col. Davis, fashioned after his prototype Jeff. Davis, and whom many of the most ardent Democracy of Berks and Schuylkill counties believe to be the arch-conspirator of the Rebellion, left the service because his insatiable ambition was not gratified by the War Department, and ever since that time has been engaged in the dissemination of Copperhead literature in the eastern part of our State, being the editor of a rank, foul-mouthed organ which opposed the extension of the right of suffrage to the soldier and has never ceased to vilify the government. On the other hand the Union party present the name of a true and tried veteran, Maj. Gen. John F. Hartman, whose praises fill the mouth of the nation, and the splendor of whose deeds will shine brightly on the page of history. But it is not our intention to dwell upon the persons named above, but to draw a hasty sketch of a few of those named in connection with the county officers.

A PAIR OF DAVISES.

The Democracy claim that Davis, their candidate for Auditor General, was in the Mexican war. So was the other Davis who is now awaiting trial for treason. True the Democratic candidate went forth and fought against rebellion for a while, but at the same time had a paper published at home opposing the war, and returned home himself to take charge of it before the close of the war and to oppose with all his power the cause for which he had been fighting. What are the principles of the man who denounces the cause in which he himself is fighting. Has he any principles? He is just the man to stand upon the platform of a party, whose name is indissolubly associated with treason, rebellion and civil war, under whose assendency rebellion was conceived, matured, and ripened, by whose chiefs it was directed, by whose politicians it was excused, defended and declared triumphant, whose organs, orators and conventions to-day uphold, defend and justify the false and pernicious theories from which rebellion sprung.

The soldiers are very anxious to get a peep at those Copperhead badges worn by the candidate for District Attorney and the editor of the *Gazette*. Give us a chance to put them on exhibition, and oblige those whom you love so much. Don't keep the soldiers in suspense. Put 'em out!

Jeff. DAVIS is suffering with erysipelas and carbuncles on his leg. He is now permitted to write to his wife.

of their support at the ensuing election. And who are these men? First we have Hon. D. B. Armstrong for the Legislature, who entered the service as a private and by his gallantry was promoted to a Lieutenant. So badly were his antagonists beaten in the last campaign, that their friends dared not name them again, in that connection, but in their extremity undertook the hopeless experiment of sending two ex-Know-Nothings to the Legislature. But they will fail again, notwithstanding all their "work of labor and of love."

For District Attorney we have flung to the breeze the name of John T. Keagy, a gallant soldier, who was severely wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks. He deserves the support of every comrade in arms throughout the County. His competitor has filled the office for three years, with what success we leave for those acquainted with the facts to judge. If one speaks in three years, the writing of half dozen columns of doggerel for a fifth class newspaper, and unblinking hesitation in the trial of a great cause, are recommendations to popular favor, we commend him to the generous sympathy of his blind adherents. Of Capt. Adam Weaveling, we have already expressed our views in another article. If his opponent, lured by the prospect of advancement, is willing to sacrifice his manhood and his better feelings, we are content.

Against Captain Simon Dickerhoof, no word of detraction can be said. He served his country long and well, and never quailed beneath the murderous fire of treason's cohorts. The gallant men of the noble 138th, who for three long years followed, with him the lurid gleam of the flaming war path, and beheld many a brother mingle his patriot blood with the ensanguined field, will not forget their old commander. But what shall we say of him who dreaded the conscription worse than a devouring angel, and in deep tribulation concluded rather to suffer the relentless pangs of the hemorrhoids induced by a free use of a stomachic purgative known as aloes, than to encounter the leaden hail of the enemy. Poor man! he can never obtain a pension, for he was not wounded in the line of his duty. Space forbids us to canvass further this subject, but we may at no distant day advert to it again.

"WHY PERSECUTED THOU ME?"

We had intended to leave the case of the Reads to the judicial tribunals where it belongs without another word of comment, but the course of the *Gazette* renders that impossible. The arrest of Mengel Reed for treason, and his probable trial before the U. S. District Court leaves the subject free from embarrassment on his account, at least. The *Gazette* vainly seeks to excite sympathy for the accused by raising the cry of persecution. Mr. Cessna is persecuting him, forsooth! Did Mr. Cessna advise the wretched young man to abandon his home, and desert his neighbors at the time their very hearthstones were threatened with invasion? Is Mr. Cessna to be blamed because he, perverted and deluded by the teachings of Copperheads, committed the highest crime known to the laws of his country? On the contrary, had he heeded the warnings and listened to the patriotic counsels of Mr. Cessna, his situation to-day would be far different.

But the *Gazette* says he went into the rebel army unwillingly. That is just what a jury of his countrymen will investigate and determine. The truth is the Copperheads of this community were wild in their sympathy for the rebel cause. They mourned at our victories, and exulted at rebel triumphs; they prophesied and prayed for the final success of the enemies of the Union. This young man went into the Confederate army because his friends taught him to believe the cause was just, and he is less guilty than they. But he and they now seek by a miserable falsehood to evade the consequences of his act.

Mr. Cessna needs no defense for his part in this matter. He is abundantly able to take care of himself. He simply represents the insulted majesty of the law. It is a mockery to say that either the general government or the commonwealth can be represented by the present District Attorney. He possesses neither the ability nor the disposition to discharge his duty towards his country in the premises. It is notorious that he is now and has always been a rebel sympathizer, and his passions and prejudices alike influence him. Instead of joining in this ridiculous clamor about persecution, the friends of good order, of peace, of law, of Union, will thank Mr. Cessna for his conduct. Instead of abusing him, they will do justice to the manly spirit which prompts him to the discharge of his duty to his country in this case, without fear, favor, or hope of reward. The Copperheads are rancorous against him because he possesses courage, ability and patriotism, qualities which they most essentially lack.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Such as the Democracy may profess love for the soldiers, loyalty and devotion to the country, and a desire to accept the condition of things left by the rebellion, they are continually, by their action, giving the lie to their profession. They plead for Jeff. Davis, they call the trial and execution of assassins, murder, they demand that the states lately in rebellion shall be permitted to return to Congress and take part in the Government of the country in such way and manner as they shall choose. That rebels, traitors, murderers, and assassins shall be permitted to go free, or to be tried by a court and jury of their companions in crime. Nay they even cling to their old leaders, who blushed not, to the last hours of the rebellion, to plead its cause or justify its crime. Thus the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Vallandigham is engineering the Democratic party in Ohio. The leaders of the Ohio Democracy seem determined to kill the party, and they could not do so successfully if they could not put the power into the hands of any man who can so successfully accomplish that purpose as Vallandigham. The rebuke he got at the last gubernatorial election ought to have been a lesson to the party and to him. The people who have just put down rebellion are not prepared to accept its known advocates as their future leaders."

There is a considerable amount of gold, silver and demand notes paid into the county treasury during the first two years of the rebellion, and it was there when there was a considerable premium on them. What was done with the premium? We know it was sold. We find no account in the treasurers report. Why is it? Let us have an account of its appropriation. When people are crying about taxes let us know where the money goes.

TREASON.

The *Gazette* trembles at the arrest of Mengel Reed for treason. The very thought of it seems to afford the editor infinite merriment. Perhaps there is some other word in his vocabulary that will more fittingly define the deed. Perhaps the editor can invent some euphemism, some soft and candid phrase that will be more pleasing to the ears of his Copperhead readers. For our part, for want of a term that will more nearly describe this last act, this duplicate crime against state and nation, we shall call it treason, most foul, black and damnable. Taking all these circumstances together the annals of this war will be searched in vain for a deed of equal turpitude. There may be palliation for a Southern man; for this individual there is no excuse. At the very time when his own state was invaded; in the hour of public gloom and dismay, when his neighbors awaited in dread the coming of the foe; when the rough riders of Jenkins were within a days march of his town, he stole away and joined the enemy, and was caught with arms in his hands, stained perhaps with the blood of his fellow countrymen, on the field of Gettysburg.

This is the charge, and there is a cloud of witnesses to make it good, for within the lines of the enemy at McClellansburg the young man made no concealment of his purposes. Even the rebel General was shocked at this manifestation of turpitude, and advised him and his comrade to go home. The latter never denied that he volunteered. This deed may be called merely a youthful escapade, the "sprees" of an inconsiderate, hot-headed youth. It exhibited a malice altogether too deliberate and cool to admit of that excuse. Besides, the times are too stern and real to allow such fooling. While thousands of our bravest youth gave up their lives for their country on the field of battle, it will not do to say that this young man joined the enemy merely for a frolic. To do so, would be to belittle them and the sacred cause for which they died. It would even belittle him; but we are not concerned about that.

The truth is, this young man simply reduced to practice the traitorous teachings of his Copperhead friends. The poison they daily voided on the streets of Bedford quita while Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Colerain, and Broad Top each paid almost that amount. Yes, if we believe the editor's statement he paid the one twenty-fourth part of that sum to avoid the draft himself. Soldiers, what do you think of the party that raises an ado over the paltry fifty dollars bounty paid your families while you were risking your lives? Shame! shame!

THE FOOT-PRINTS OF THE BARN BURNER.

For the purpose of reminding our Copperhead friends of the fact that men burned the barns of Union men in this county because they sustained the Government, we print the following notice, *verbatim*, which was prepared by the Copperheads of St. Clair and Napier, and stuck up on a tree near Jerry Gordon's barn to warn officers of the Government against doing their duty.

Notice
to all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth that the people will not submit to this Conspiracy and those that take it on themselves enroll may look out as the People will enroll them with Cold Lead this war must be kept and some other plan taken this Administration must extend the Right of Suffrage to Every State and Man and then Every Body will fight and not until then now the man that has the Least Nigger and Wool in him will say the least about this Notice and will obey it the most Yours Truly and Sincerely

It will be remembered that Jerry Gordon's barn was burned, and whilst thus burning this notice was pulled from a tree and read by the astonished inhabitants. Mr. Gordon had been appointed enrolling officer a few days previous and the Copperheads under the darkness of night sought to intimidate him by burning his barn.

These fellows have changed since then. They demanded that "This (Lincoln's) Administration must extend the right of suffrage to every State and man, and then EVERY BODY WILL FIGHT." Now they appear to think that the right of suffrage should not be extended to every man. Recollect that the men who burned these barns are to a man Copperheads to-day! How can any soldier affiliate with such men?

REPUDIATION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The first speaker who addressed the Copperhead meeting on last Monday night a week ago, declared that he was in favor of the repudiation of the national debt. This is the true position of the Copperhead party. This fellow was slightly in advance of the rest of the speakers, but beyond question he expressed the sentiments of the party. The Southern States will unquestionably, oppose the payment of the public debt, and for the purpose of securing an alliance with the dominant Southern party, the Copperheads will do nothing. Yes, after they succeed they will not repudiate the national debt BUT WILL REPEAL THE PENSION LAWS AND ASSUME THE PAYMENT OF THE SOUTHERN DEBT. Pensioners and bond-holders can you vote the Copperhead ticket?

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

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NO SUBJUGATION BUT SEPARATION.

The Copperhead candidate for District Attorney, John Palmer, in a speech at St. Clairsville, on the occasion of a presentation of a flag by the Copperheads of Bedford Borough to the Barnburners of St. Clair township, on the 23d of April, 1864, gave utterance to the following sentiments which we clip from a report, by a reverend gentleman, in the Bedford *Inquirer* under date of April 29, of the same year, and as the report was never contradicted, we give it as it then appeared:

Among the many things said, he adverted to Long's secession speech in Congress, a few weeks ago. He said he endorsed the speech, and Mr. Long's position; and would also say, rather than to have the South subjugated, he would go in for separation.

Soldiers and War Democrats, can you vote for the man who was opposed to subjugation and in favor of separation? We think not.

WHAT BECAME OF THE PREMIUMS?

There was a considerable amount of gold, silver and demand notes paid into the county treasury during the first two years of the rebellion, and it was there when there was a considerable premium on them. What was done with the premium? We know it was sold. We find no account in the treasurers report. Why is it? Let us have an account of its appropriation. When people are crying about taxes let us know where the money goes.

BOUNTY CHECKS!

The Commissioners pay six per cent. on these checks from the 16th of November, 1863, when does the interest stop? We have seen these checks paid without endorsing the amount of interest paid the payee upon the back of the draft, or noting the date of payment. How does the Treasurer know to what date to compute the interest? The Copperheads have so long filled their pockets from the Treasury that it is time that we were looking after these things. Come let us know whether there ain't a nice swindle in this matter or interest?

The *Gazette* appears to think it an awful thing that \$24,000 bounty was given by Bedford county to raise soldiers to fill a quota while Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Colerain, and Broad Top each paid almost that amount. Yes, if we believe the editor's statement he paid the one twenty-fourth part of that sum to avoid the draft himself. Soldiers, what do you think of the party that raises an ado over the paltry fifty dollars bounty paid your families while you were risking your lives? Shame! shame!

We notice by the last *Gazette* that the Skeddaders, Skulkers, Bouny Jumpers, Barnburners and Copperheads generally are going to hold a Mass Meeting at Schellsburg on to-morrow. What a beautiful mess there will be in attendance. We wish some of our friends would send us a list of Skeddadders on hand for publication. We will wager a new hat that they cannot organize their meeting without drawing heavily upon the above classes.

Mengel Reed, who was arrested immediately after his discharge, for treason, on the oath of a brother of Crouse, and carried to Pittsburgh, has returned to Bedford, having been released.—*Hollidaysburg Standard*.

Not exactly released, friend Traugh. He was returned here in custody of the Deputy Marshal to give testimony in case of his brother. He was lodged in jail and the sheriff's receipt taken for him until the 21st inst., when he will have a preliminary hearing at Pittsburgh.

Soldiers remember that every man on the Copperhead ticket voted to disfranchise you. One, the candidate for District Attorney, sported a Copperhead badge. Can you vote for them? Answer at the ballot box.

REMEMBER, Soldiers, that every ballot cast against your right to vote was deposited by Democrats. And remember, also, that every ticket against the Amendment was printed in a Democratic printing-office.

QUEER CONSISTENCY.

The New York *Evening Post* of Sept. 1st thus sums up the inconsistencies of the Democratic Convention in New Jersey. The application can be made in the same words to the Democratic Platform adopted at Harrisburg.

The New Jersey convention, to which we referred yesterday, passed some sixteen resolutions, in which they condemned the war; praised the soldiers who carried it on; condemned the administration, but approved the policy of the President, who is the head of the administration; denounced the increase of the national debt, and proposed to add several hundred millions to the amount of that debt; maintained the national honor and faith and advised the taxing of the national bonds; asserted the rights of the states alone to decide the question of suffrage, and yet tried to make that question an issue of general or federal politics.

Truly the blindness, and infatuation of the men, who can swallow as gospel such a bundle of contradictions as Democratic platforms are made up of now a days, is past all hope of redemption, until a new, more intelligent and less credulous generation shall be reared up to take their places.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—There never was a time in the history of this country when so many crimes were daily chronicled as at the present time. No one can read the daily papers without being shocked with the details there presented. Crime no longer conceals itself under the darkness of night, but stalks forth with bold front under the blazing light of day.—*Delaware County Republican*.

We are not in the least surprised, nor "shocked," and who should be? when such eminent moralists as Mr. WALKER will publish justificatory articles of the highest crime in the decalogue. We allude to a correspondence from this place on the Crouse murder. If moralists will publish justificatory articles, they certainly ought not to be "shocked" when crime strides on.

A negro mass meeting was recently held in Alabama. About 2,000 former slaves were present. Gen. Fisk told them they should have justice and fairplay, but otherwise they must "work out their own salvation."

In the Alabama Legislature, a project to pension the surviving maimed soldiers of the State who served in the Confederate army will be submitted.

OUR LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

The Union men of Fulton county held their County Nominating Convention on Monday of last week, the 4th instant, and among other resolutions unanimously adopted was the following:

Resolved, That the course of our State Senator, Hon. George W. Householder, and our late Representatives, Messrs. Ross and Armstrong, meets our entire approval; and we hereby nominate for Members of Assembly Messrs. A. Ross, Esq., of Somerset and Lieut. David B. Armstrong, of Bedford, and waive, so far as Fulton county is concerned, a Legislative Conference.

The Union Convention of Bedford and Somerset counties having unanimously declared in favor of the nomination of Messrs. Ross and Armstrong this action of the Convention in Fulton county, renders the nomination of these gentlemen complete without the formality of holding a district conference. All that now remains to be done, is to procure a good turn-out of the Union men of the district at the polls, and we will return these faithful representatives to Harrisburg, with such an emphatic majority as will mark our approbation of their former services.—*Somerset Herald and Whig*.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation announcing the extinguishment of \$745,811 25 of the debt of Pennsylvania. This is a heavier reduction than has ever before been made in a single year. It is most creditable to the administration, especially as it was made during a period when the expenses of the State were enormous. On the 1st of December, 1864, the debt of Pennsylvania \$39,379,603; but the State held bonds of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Companies to the amount of \$10,300,000, so that the actual debt was \$29,079,603. Deduct from this the amount just extinguished and we have the present actual debt of the State over \$28,350,000. It is probable that next year the reduction will be a full million, and the following years still more.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal*.

PARTY NAMES IN THE SOUTH.

A Richmond correspondent says that the old party names, "Union" and "Democrat" are being revived in the South with very significant meaning. When a man says there that he is a Democrat he is at once understood to have been a traitor and still a secessionist at heart; when the name Whig is applied the person to whom it is applied is understood to be a man who has resisted secession. The Whig party of the South always was a Union party, while the Democratic leaders there plotted for thirty years to destroy the Union, and finally succeeded in plunging the country into a terrible war. The name should be buried with the great crimes it inaugurated.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal*.

Democratic Platforms.

The so-called Democratic platforms abound with earnest professions of regard for "State rights" and denunciations of military conscriptions. The practical meaning of the first of these declarations, as applied to the present position of national affairs, is that they wish the Confederate States to be re-established as slaves under some new name, so that the negroes may be as much oppressed hereafter as before the war; and of the second, that they wish swindling contractors, conspirators, and the wretches who condemned our unfortunate prisoners to the fatal tortures of Andersonville and Libby to escape without just punishment. They heap condemnation upon the men who rescued the nation from traitorous attacks, and reserve an abundance of sympathy for secessionists who commenced the war. They delight in bragging of the Confederacy as an instrument that incidentally confers certain special privileges upon all its faithful citizens, and for the enforcement of a class that they think might shield Jefferson Davis or Wirz like a lead outcylinder, but they are full of virtuous indignation against the men who were patriotic enough to deny the Confederacy as a whole for the benefit of a great people, and rescued the Government from a fearful and gigantic assault.

HARD ON DEMOCRACY.—Harper's Weekly, which was one of the strongest defenders of democracy before the Rebellion, speaks thus harshly but truthfully of the corrupt thing. It says, "The national prestige of the Democratic name is gone. The name of Democracy is indissolubly associated with treason, rebellion, and civil war. Under Democratic ascendancy the conspiracy was conceived and matured. Under a Democratic administration it ripened. By Democratic chiefs it was directed. By Democratic agents it was carried out. By Democratic politicians it was defended and gloried in. By Democratic organs and orators, as far as they dare, the theories from which the rebellion sprung are still justified. The Democratic party has forced its best men from its ranks. It has prostituted a noble name to the basest purpose. At some time the name may become again respectable, but for the present, American people have had quite enough of 'the Democracy.'"
—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal*.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, made a speech last week, at Ravenna. As to the Democratic cry for the taxation of U. S. Bonds, the Senator (who is Chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee) said that such a tax cannot be laid upon the bonds by States or municipalities, without reversing the order reaffirmed decisions of the Supreme Court, and affecting the Constitutional power of the Government to borrow money on the credit of the United States. He regards the proviso in the loan laws exempting the bonds from State and municipal taxation, as no more than a notification to the holders of their legal rights, and that no such tax could have been levied by States, even had the proviso not been inserted. In this opinion, follow the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the reasoning of Chief Justice Marshall.
—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal*.

IT SHOULD NOT be forgotten that the Democracy of the North is now, as it has always been, the first friend and faithful ally of Human Slavery. It would re-establish Slavery to-morrow, if it could, and make it a national institution. Is the proof asked for? We cite the fact that not a single man entitled in all capital or criminal cases has approved the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and we cite also the fact that the only three loyal States—Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky—which have positively refused to ratify that Amendment, are governed by Democrats. Put the Northern Democracy and their Southern friends in possession of the Federal Government, and Slavery would be re-established right off.—*Johnston Tribune*.

The Rights of Colored Men in Virginia.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal* says:—"In the County Court of this county, recently, it was decided, in accordance with the 8th section of the Bill of Rights, that colored men are entitled, in all capital or criminal prosecutions, to a trial by jury. The 6th section of the Bill of Rights gives to colored men the right to vote and reads as follows: "That all elections ought to be free, and that all men giving sufficient evidence of common interest with and attachment to the community have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public use without their own consent or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good."

OIL NEWS.

The present amount of daily production of the Venango Oil Region, we should estimate at not less than 8,000 barrels. In May, 1862, the daily production was 7,777 barrels. At the present rate of striking good wells, another month or so will find us with a daily production of probably not less than 10,000 barrels.—*Oil City Register*.

The Pithole and Oil City railroad is progressing finely. Between four and five hundred hands are engaged on it, and a considerable distance is already finished and ready for the iron. The road will be finished from the United States well to the mouth of Pithole, a distance of six miles, in ninety days from its commencement.

A new well was struck on Hart Farm this week. It is about three rods east of Clark & Sumner's office. It is pumping from seventy-five to one hundred barrels and improving. It is called the Palmer well. The well known as the Hickory well, adjoining the Palmer well, which has produced no oil for the last ten months, revived and is now pumping seventy-five barrels and increasing rapidly.—*Tinsville Herald*.

We learn that a good vein of oil was struck in Lyon, Shorb & Co's well on Brush Run. This will prove cheerful news to those who have secured oil sites on that stream and encourage others to commence boring immediately.—*Clarion Banner*.

Rigger's Petroleum Recorder has the following information in regard to new oil strikes:
On Wednesday last another one hundred and fifty barrel well was struck on Benecroft Run. This is the seventh flowing well on the same run, all belonging to the Benecroft Run Petroleum Company of New York. The total product of all these wells exceeds eleven hundred barrels per day.

The new well on the Egbert farm is now yielding from sixty to seventy barrels per day, and improving.

The new well on the Stowell farm, having been retubed, is now flowing about one hundred barrels per day.

A well has been struck on Sugar creek, on the middle branch, two miles above Cooperstown, which yields twenty barrels per day of the best lubricating oil, and is constantly increasing. This well is called the Colonel Castle well, named after its principal owner; it is down five hundred and ninety feet, and because of the density of oil, and favorable locality for shipment of its product, entitles it to be classed among the best wells in the Pennsylvania Valley.

A dispatch from the Shaffer farm states that a well owned by the Benssaler Oil Company of Troy, Situated on Hemlock Run, near Bull Run, commenced pumping with a good show of oil, and with favorable indications of its terminating in a flowing well.

Last Tuesday the Engineer Well No. 1, on the Ricketts farm, Cherry Run, struck a fine vein of oil and gas at a depth of five hundred and fifty feet.

FROM THE KANAWHA OIL REGION.
On last Tuesday morning a strike was made on Burning Spring Run by Ruf & Harled, of Westmoreland county, Pa. This is a flowing well, and it is believed, will prove equal to the celebrated Lewellen well. When it commences to flow, the yield of one hour was estimated at fifty barrels. On Saturday morning oil was also struck in a well on French Creek and Newell's Run Mining Company, and yields twenty barrels per day.

Mansfield & Co., of Steubenville, have struck a vein of oil at their borings on Thirteen mile creek, on the county of West Virginia. This well continues to flow one hundred barrels per day. Harney & Co., have also been successful in striking a fine vein, on Eighteen mile creek, same county.

Measures are now on foot to establish an oil exchange at Parkersburg.

OFFICIAL FRAUDS.

Ohio State Treasurer a Defaulter—He is Arrested, and his Office Declared Vacant.—Movements of the European Capitulations.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—G. Volney Dorsey, Treasurer of the State, was arrested last night at Columbus, on a warrant issued by Governor Anderson, charged with breach of trust and embezzlement. Mr. Dorsey gave bail in the sum of \$600,000, these amount fixed by law. The warrant charges him with loaning \$50,000 to a banking house at Columbus.

The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the office of Treasurer of the State vacant. The delegation of European capitulations arrived here last night. A grand banquet is to be given to-morrow evening.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, September 12.—A Beaufort (N. C.) letter of September 9, states that not a single house can be had in Newbern, and warns Northerners, who intended emigrating there to be prepared accordingly. The lack of mechanics, sawmills, and building materials, combined with the refusal of property holders who have been identified with the Rebellion to sell any of the thousands of acres of timber land within sight of Newbern, prevent any progress in building or carrying on the city. His proposals that meetings be held at Newbern, Beaufort and Washington, to demand the enforcement of the Conscription act, if this proscription policy is not abandoned.

A Chamber of Commerce is about being organized in Newbern.

A Raleigh letter of September 8, says the colored people will hold a State Convention on the 20th of September, and have invited ex-Secretary Chase, Horace Greeley, Benjamin Butler, Henry Wilson, C. Sumner, G. Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, and others to be present. The Convention will consider the propriety of asking for the elective franchise which they enjoyed prior to 1830.

The Great Indian Council.

FORT SMITH, Arkansas, September 10.—The Indian Council was yesterday occupied in reading the stipulations to be imposed by the Government upon all treaties in the Southwest.

These stipulations propose a grand confederation of all the tribes into one, the national territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory, and such other as the Government may decide upon. The tribes now in Kansas to be removed south.

The southwestern tribes will be expected to comply with the terms of the plans to observe their treaties. The Indians now here say they understand they were called to meet the late rebel tribes and renew friendly relations with them, and not to make new treaties, which they say they are unwilling to be constrained to do. The loyal tribes are now here, and the others are expected soon.

FORT SMITH, September 11.—Replies were made to-day by the delegations present to the propositions presented to them on Saturday. All speak favorably of the policy of the Government, and appear anxious to renew friendly relations with it, and many of them promise their aid in bringing the hostile Indians of the plains to terms.

A message arrived to-day from the council in session at Armstrong's Academy, by the Cherokee and Choctaws, stating that their delegates will arrive on Friday.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Pacific Railroad is completed 50 miles from Sacramento, making the entire distance constructed since January, 24 miles. Four thousand laborers are employed, and the number is being constantly increased.

An immense coal field has been discovered at Redwood Falls, 20 miles from Fort Ridley, Minn.

Gen. Grant has written a letter to Assistant Secretary Dana, deprecating the assaults being made on Gen. Hunter, and indorsing his West Virginia Campaign.

A lady in Philadelphia was thrown violently backward out of a buggy, and would doubtless have been killed, had not her water