#### OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY. THE NEGRO BUG-REAR.

The history of the measures of the Copperhead party for the last ten years is summed up in that euphonious little word of five letters-NEGRO. It will not require an elaborate essay on our part to sustain this position. We might, it is true, ante-date at least twenty years, but the last ten are sufficient for our purpose.

The generation that preceded us was almost entirely in the interest of human bondage, and apparently only lived to rivet the chains of that bondage. No efforts were spared to make the free white man believe that the Negro was his greatest social antagonist. All the vices and deficiencies of the Negro were portraved and arraved to his disadvantage, until the vast majority of the illiterate and ignorant of the land accorded him only the rights and privileges of the brute. It was to the interest of the slave-breeder and slave-driver that this should be the prevailing public sentiment, and ten thousand different interests in opposition to freedom seconded this spirit of evil. All this had a tendency to create an overwhelming prejudice against the poor, weak, ignorant and helpless black man. And let it be said to the everlasting shame and eternal infamy of a party that strives to rule this God-given land of Freedom, that for the lest ten years it has from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month appealed to no other prejudice than this hell-born spirit of opposition to him. who, by the foulest inhumanity that ever cursed this green Earth, was condemned to to serve as a bondman, and for no othe reason than in confermity to God's law, th inhabitants of the torrid regions of the globe, do not have the same peculiar features, color and intelligence that our fair skinned Caucasians have.

The people, from the oldest down to the youngest, have infused this prejudice against the bondmen until the great majority of them are Negro-haters, we cannot denom inate them anything else. Not that the kind, generous, and hospitable Negro has ever molested them in the least; oh no, but simply because he has a dark skin; for which he is no more responsible than those who hate him. He manifests every characteristic of humanity prominent with the white race, he worships the same God, expects to go to the same Heaven, and it is generally conceded that he will, yet in this world he is shunned and cursed by those who in the next might find it advantageous to take a Negro's quarters.

This prejudice, the great Copperhead car ty, has cultivated with most assiduous care. It has been their constant concern, their entire stock-in-trade. Pick up a Copper head newspaper, of any date since 1856 run your eye over its columns, and our word for it, the most striking headings will stand out in bold relief, emblazoning to the masses the fact that the Negro is at the bottom of something. "The Negro and Abolitionism !" were standing heads for many years, now it is "The Negro and Universal Suffrage!" The opposition have so long worked upon the prejudices of the ignorant that they cannot refrain from appealing in this manner. It has become a second nature to them. At the outset of a campaign the first matter to be determined is what use they can make of the Negro, or in other words the prejudice against him. They know that the Negro is harmless and that no one desires to give him more than the rights of a citizen, yet the moment they wish to carry a point, storm a redoubt, if you please, they set up a furious shout against the black man asif he were the hosts of Sennacherib. If they desire to carry a township election, a clerk, or an auditor, and that, too, in a district which has not a Negro within ten miles of it, they set up this Negro straw man and pummel away at him until they fill the eyes of the ignorant with a sufficient amount of dust to enable them to affect their purpose. From Governor down to auditor the tactics are the same, Negro! Negro this, and Negro that!

When, we ask, will those Copperhead demagogues learn that the people cannnot longer be deceived by their hypocrisy For the last four years defeat has stared them in the face and overwhelmed them at every point, nevertheless they hold on to the same old tactics with a fondness that would be commendable were it for the advancement of a sacred cause. But we are happy to say intelligence is rapidly dispelling the dark mists and the advocates of infamy will learn to their discomfiture, that the prejudice will soon have disappeared and that the last hobby upon which they have for so long based their all will have departed.

CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.—Gen. Orris S. Ferry, radical Republican, was on Wednesday last elected U. S. Senator for six years by the popular branch of the Connec ticut Legislature. The vote stood: O. S. Ferry, Rep., 132; R. D. Hubbard, Dem. 93; L. S. Foster, present incumbent, 7 Thos. H. Seymour, Dem., 1. The election in the Senate has been postponed for one week, and the Democrats are seeking to induce three or four Republicans to unite with them in voting for Mr. Foster, with what result we shall see.

# City Election in Williamsport-Grand Union Victory.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 17.
The charter election held here yesterday resulted in the election of Major James Woods, the Union candidate for Mayor, by a majority of about one hundred and fifty—a Union gain of nearly three hundred. The Republicans also elected eighteen selected in the second of the Republicans also elected eighteen out of the twenty-four members of the City Council. Heretofore the Copperheads had a majority of the officers and entire control of the affairs of the town.

Read the biographies of our great and good men and women. Not one of them had a fashionable mother. They nearly all sprung from strong minded women, who had about as little to do with fashion as the charming clouds.

THE COLORADO VETO MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States. I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act for tie admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time. ming a law at this time,

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State Government at present necessary for the welfare of the peo-ple in Colorado. Under the existing territo-rial government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congress—an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thou-

sand to forty thousand souls.

The people are principally resent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts, beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstant shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from exces ve taxation. If the Territorial system. which devolves the expenses of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments upon the United States, is for the present continued, they cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the National Executive power for the maintenance of law and order for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbances necessarily inciden to all newly organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire, or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State Government. In Sepember, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and eld for the purpose of ascertaing the views f the people upon this particular question; 3,192 votes were cast, and of this number : najority of 3,152 was given against the pro posed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with a view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliof the result of the election field in compi-ance with the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864. At this second election, 5,905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in favor of a State organizaon. It does not seem to be entirely safe egularly obtained, as sufficient to overweigh he one which had been legally obtained in he first election. Regularity and conformit o law are essential to the preservation of rder and a stable government, and should, s far as practicable, always be observed in

he formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado at this ime as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country; and while it is desirable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the approximation towards equality among the everal States comprising the Union. No State can have less nor more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of four millions, several of he States have a population exceeding two nillions, and many others have a population xceeding one million

exceeding one million.

If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of the property of the p lation of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Electoral College three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no

Inequalities of this character have already ccurred, but it is believed that none hav happened where the inequality was so great.
When such inequality has been allowed.
Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity. and under circumstances which promised hat it would rapidly disappear through the rowth and development of the newly adlitted State. Thus, in regard to the several states in what was formerly called the 'Northwest Territory,' lying west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representa-tives in Congress would in a very short pe-riod be entitled to a great increase of repre-sentation. So, when California was admitsentation. So, when California was admit-ted on the ground of commercial and polit-ical exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous and important mining commer-cial community. In the case of Colorado I cial community. In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, equires a departure from the law of equali which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable. Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature, held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast, was 6,192, while at the irregular election, held in 1865, which is assumed as the basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes cast was 5 905

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and pros-perity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline in population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going on from that Territory into other regoing on from that Territory into other re-gions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabit-ants of Colorado to be, richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, how-ever, Colorado has not really declined in nopulation, another census or another elec-tion under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State if desired by the

The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure derived from the Enabling act, which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864, although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to arrant its admission as a State. The res of the two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the instituevery reason which existed for the institu-tion of a Territorial instead of a State gov-ernment in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calcula-ted to inspire caution in regard to the ad-mission of New States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time and still re-

nain unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal Govted to bear the burdens of the Federal Government, shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States, that in the meantime no State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole

ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1866.

THE VIRGINIA UNION CONVENTION

Substitution of Votes for Bayonets. ALEXANDRIA, May 18. The Union Convention re-assembled to-day, Hon. John M. Botts in the chair, when Mr. Hill offered the following:

Ir. Hill offered the following:
Resolved, That accepting as the settled policy of this Convention, the resolutions and reports agreed upon, we organize ourselves into a permanent political organiza-tion, to be known as the Union Republican

party of Virginia.

Resolved, That a State Committee, con sisting of nine members, be appointed by the Convention, to act until the meeting of the next annual convention of this party.

colved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to proceed, as soon as in their judgment it be deemed advisable, in forming County Central Committees in each county of the State, the members of each County Committee to be appointed for the first year by the State Central Committee and forwards by the County County ee, and afterwards by the County Conven-

Resolved, That the State Central Committee be invested exclusively with the power to call State Conventions of the party, and the County Central Committee be inand the County Central Committee rested exclusively with power to call County Conventions of the party.

After some little debate the resolutions

vere adopted.

The following were reported by the Com-

mittee on Resolutions, and adopted.

Resolved, That while we rejoice that both the executive and legislative branches of the National Government desire the establishment of the control o ment of the great principle of equality of evil and political rights, we regret that they differ in opinion as to the legitimate means of gaining the same end, and we, whose interests are so much affected by this question, deem it our duty not to remain silent; thereore, as we are unable by any representation on Congress to take part in the national uncils, we will do all we can to bring about the mutual wish of the President and Congress by initiating State action in favor of mpartial qualified suffrage, which, in our nion, is one of the requisites of a Repub-

can form of Government.

Resolved, That the accountability of both the legislative and executive branches of the Government of a State to the whole people the only safeguard against the ena of partial and unjust laws, and the only sure protection against tyranny and oppression in the execution of all laws, so that if any considerable portion of the community is denied a voice in the election, that portion of the seeple will be denied such perfect protections ought to exist in the right of person and

operty.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the right of secession was the principal issue of the late civil war, and that no policy of reconstruction is safe which does not provide against the possibility of that issue arising

Resolved, That while the late rebels affect o accept the situation, they not only hold he same opinions still, in regard to that isue, but openly advocate their views in that espect as the basis of party action in the uture, we believe, for the purpose of ac-

vention be authorized to appoint a commit-tee of five or eight persons, whose duty it shall be to visit the President to his feelings with reference to the objects and action of this Convention, and that this committee be requested to get from the President and Congress their indorsement

our action.

Resolved, That the Union Republican party, of Virginia, believing that knowledge s power, and that an enlightened and virtuus people can never be enslaved, and that he maintenance and perpetuation of repubthe maintenance and perpetuation of republican institutions depends materially upon the education of the masses of the people, therefore we are in favor of a system of free therefore we are in favor of a system of free Jas. F. Milligan, George P. Scarbury, John Good, Jr., J. Hardy Hendren and Patrick Good, Jr., J. Hardy Hendren and Sent for be disseminated.

## The True Reason for the Veto of the

Colorado Bill. The apologists of the President are endeavoring to convince the people that he vetoed the bill providing for the admission of Colorado as a State, because the territory lacked the necessary population, and because the people thereof have given no clear or constitutional expression in favor of a State organization. If it were true that Colorado is deficient in population, and that the peole of the territory did not apply for a State Government, the veto would be right. the facts are against the President, and the developments since the communication of the veto to Congress, show that Johnson, in this act, as in almost all his other official acts, has been controlled by selfish and captious motives. It appears that the Senators elect from Coloaado were summoned, the night before the veto was sent to Congress to the White House, where they were mani-pulated by one of the President's private secretaries, who slyly informed them that if they pledged themselves to support "my policy," the act admitting their territory as policy," the act admitting their territory as a State would be signed. To this offer an indignant refusal was given. The Senators were next ushered into the august presence f the President, when the same made them. The President of the United States did not hesitate to make the open pargain of crushing or elevating the people of a territory, giving or withholding Trom them a State Government, as they concluded them a State dovernment, as they considered to support or oppose the policy of the Administration. The Colorado Senators again rejected the humilitating offer, and, as consequence the Colorado bill was vetoed!.

—We doubt if there is a fact in the history of the corruptions which have attended the career of all Democratic Administrations, equal in despotism and effrontery to the one above stated.—Harrisburgh Telegraph.

The Quacks at Work on Cholera Preven-

atives and Cures. The appearance of the cholera at New York has aroused the inventive genius of the quacks, and we have now advertised in every newspaper of the country, all sorts of potions, pills, liquids, powders and astrin-gents which are recommended as either potent preventives or positive cures. 1gno-rant people and timid housewives will be certain to be impressed by these deleterious decoctions and compositions. They will first quack, pill powder and drench themselves, and after they have thus shattered their systems and invoked the attack of a prevailing pidemic, patients will call in a regular physician, and their friends will grumble it There is something senseless in all this, which must either be provided for in time, or death will desolate many a household, carry panie to many a community, and deci-mate the country in spite of the efforts of

the best quarantine regulations.

As we advance into the summer season to be tempted with its crops of indigestible egetables and diarrhoea producing fruits, let the people learn to reject all deleterious food and rely on their regular physicians for relief in case of sickness. Abhor all quack-ery. Swallow no medicine unless it is pre-scribed by your regular family physician. Exercise judgment in the selection of your food, abstaining from gluttony, practising temperance, observing regularity and main temperance, observing regularity and main-taining cleanliness. These are the simple preventives of disease. It is not what is not eaten and drank, but what a man eats and drinks which engenders disease. Ex-posure to night dews and damps—the almost contemptible frivolities of fashion in dictaing the style of dress, irregular hours, nabits of indolence and their consequence, filth of person, are sure to bring persons within the reach of a prevailing epidemic. Regular habits, regular physicians, temperance and cleanliness are the best preventives of all disease.—Harrisburg Telegraph. THE STATE PRISONER.

The Indictment of the Grand Jury at Norfolk Against Jefferson Davis for the Crime of High Treason.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT

OF VIRGINIA, TO WIT: In the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the District of Vir-ginia, at Norfolle—May Term, 1866. The grand jurors of the United States of America, in and for the district of Virgin-

ia, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectively do present that Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the said United States of America, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighthe fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America to disturb, and the Government of the said United States of America to subvert and the states of America to subvert and the states. States of America to subvert, and to stir move and incite insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America on the fifteenth day of June, in th year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the city of Richmond in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdic-tion of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, with force, and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and arms, unlawfully, falsely, maliciously and traitorously, did compass, imagine and intend to raise, levy, and carry on war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America; and in order to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations and intentions of him, the said Jefferson Davis, afterward, to wit: on the said fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth circuit, in and for the said district of Virginia, with a great multitude of persons, whose names to th jurors aforesaid are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and apward, armed and arrayed in warlike man-ner, that is to say, with cannon, muskets, pistols, swords, dirks and other warlike veapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traiterously assembled and gathered did falsely assemble and join themselves together against the said United States of America, and then and there, with force and arms did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike and hostile manner, array and dis-pose themselves against the said United States of America, and then and there, that s to say, on the said fifteenth day of June a the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in the said city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, and district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of The Court of Court

omplishing with votes what they have ailed to accomplish with the bayonet.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Consumer of Such, their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, the said Jeffer-son Davis, with the said persons so and aforesaid, traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in the manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare, levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, ontrary to the duty of the allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis, against the Constitution, Government, peace and dignity of the United States of America, and against the form of the statute of the said United States of Amorica in such cases made and provided.

O'Brien, sworn in open court, and sent for

by the Grand Jury. S. H. CHANDLER, United States Attorney for the Distric

of Virginia. A MONITOR TO GO TO EUROPE. The continued carpings of the toreign cress, especially that of England, against the American or monitor system of iron clads, and their assertions that such vessels could never cross the ocean, and were entirely useless in a heavy sea, are about to be disapproved by a practical test. An opportunity has been afforded by the passage f the joint resolution congratulating the Emperor and the people of Russia on the escape of that sovereign from assassination, and Cart. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been deputed to convey the resolution to Russia and present it to the Czar. He will proceed thither in the monitor Miantonomah, sister ship to the Monadnock, which has recently made such a successful trip round Cape Horn to Val-paraiso, on her way to San Francisco. The Miantonomah is now at Halifax, awaiting the arrival of Captain Fox, and will soon start on her voyage. After performing his errand to the Czar Captain Fox will take the Miantonomah to most of the principa European seaports for the purpose of examining the present condition of the navies of the Powers. It is easy to imagine the utter amazement that will be created by the advent of this iron monster in Europe, not only at her armament and complete impreg nability, but at the refutation of the prophesies so fondly indulged in by the friends of broadside iron clads. The sight of such a vessel will do much to create a wholesome appreciation of the power of the American navy and the genius of the American people in conceiving and consumating such a work. It would be well were her commaner allowed to demonstrate the power of his guns by a shot or two at one of the unwield ly broadside iron-clads of England or France Were he allowed to do so, the fate of the ship would be forever sealed, for it would quickly be sent to the bottom. There is little doubt, however, that the opinion held abroad concerning these vessels will be radically changed by the trans-atlantic trip of the Miantonomah.—Philadelphia Press.

## Outrages in the Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW YORK, May 14. The official report of Generals Fullerton and Steadman upon the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, is published. It is quite lengthly, and reviews with vigor, the action of some of the agents

who are accused of robbery, cruelty, and fraud. The report concludes:

Complaints have been made to us by planters, that these agents of the Bureau use the power of their position to obtain the control of the best labor in the State. There is no doubt that some of the ill feeling man. is no doubt that some of the ill-feeling man is no doubt that some of the ill-feeling manifested toward the Bureau on the part of the planters, is attributable to this fact. The arbitrary power exercised by the officers and agents of the Bureau in making arrests, imposing fines and inflicting punishments, disregarding local laws, and especially the statute of limitations, creates prejudices against the United States Government. If against the United States Government. It the officers were all honest and intelligent, with even limited legal information, it might be safe to trust them with this extraordinary power, but in many instances the officers do not possess the slightest knowledge of law. We are satisfied that the recommendation which we made in reference to the will drawal of the officers of the Dr. to the withdrawal of the officers of the Bu reau in Virginia and the transference to the officers commandings the troops of such duty as it may still be necessary to perform in connection with the freedmen, is equally applicable to North Carolina.

It has been asked, when rain falls does it ever get up again? Of course it does in dew time.

The Union State Central Committee.

This committee met yesterday afternoon at the National Union Club House, a large majority of the members being present. Col. Frank Jordan, chairman presided, and F. H. Rauch. Esq., of Berks county, was appointed secretary pro tem. The usual subcommittees were appointed and arrangements made for future meetings of the principal committee. On motion Wm. H. Kemble, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed treasurer, and the chairman was authorized to appoint three permanent secretaries. to appoint three permanent secretaries.

Messrs. George W. Hamerseley, of Germantown, A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, and J. Robley Dunglison, of Philadelphia, were selected as secretaries, and the appointments

were subsequently unanimously confirmed. The proceedings of the meeting were en tirely harmonious, and the reports from al parts of the Commonwealth were of the most flattering character. The members of the committee are determined to prosecute the campaign with energy and zeal, and are sanguine of electing our gallant standard-bearer, General Geary, by an immense majority. - Press.

#### The Contrast

The Democratic journals throughout the country are very extravagant in their abuse of the Senate for refusing to confirm the re-cent appointments of the President. We would invite their attention to the following extract which we take from a speech made by Anlrew Johnson in the Scnate of the

United States in 1860:

"How has Lincoln been elected, and upon what basis does he stand? A minority President by nearly half a million votes; but had the election taken place upon the plan proposed in my amendment to the Constitu-tion by districts, he would have been this tion by districts, he would have been this day defeated. But it has been done accorday defeated. But it has been done according to the Constitution and according to law. I am for abiding by the the Constitution; and in abiding by it, I want to maintain and retain my place here and put down Mr. Lincoln, and drive back his advances upon Southern institutions, if he designs to make any. Have we not the brake in our hands? Have we not got the power? We have. Let South Carolina and her Senators come; and on the 4th of March next, we shall have a majority of six in this body against him. This successful sectional candidate, who is in a minority of a million or nearly so, on the popular vote, cannot make his Calinate on the 4th of March next unless the Senate will permit him."

"Am I to be so great a coward as to re-

"Am I to be so great a coward as to re-treat from duty? I will stand here and meet the encroachments upon the institu-tions of my country at the threshold; and as a man, as one that loves my country and my constituents, I will stand here and all encroachments, and advances. Here is the place to stand. Shall I desert the cita del and let the enemy come in and take possession? No. Can Mr. Lincoln send of less he receives the sanction of the Senate?

Can he appoint a post master whose salary is over a thousand dollars a year without the consent of the Senate? Shall we desert our posts shript from our receivilities and consent of the Senates Shall we desert our posts, shrink from our responsibilities and permit Mr. Lincoln to come with his cohorts as we consider them, from the North to carry off everything? Yes we are defeated according to the forms of law and the Constitu-tion; but the real victory is ours—the moral

force is with us."

Andrew Johnson was then as now a mem ber of the Democratic party, and the advice he then gave Democratic Senators is as good now as then. He prides himself upon his record, and here is his declared purpose, when a Senator, to refuse 'his sa any of the appointments of Mr. Lincoln.-

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

QUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE. rritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease IS OFTEN THE RESULT

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES having a direct influence to the parts, give im

mediate relief. FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES, Troches are used with alway

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved
their efficacy by a test of many years, each year
find them in new localities in various parts of the
world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches,"
and do not take any of the Worthless Invitations

and do not take any of the Worthless Imitat that may be offered. Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, under the name of D. F. Buck-& Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with said firm are requested to settle immediately. D. F. BUCK.

New Enterprise, March 19, 1866.

The undersigned having taken the stand here-tofore occupied by D. F. Buck & Son, wishes to say to his friends, that feeling grateful for past favors, he begs a continuance of the same, and will sell goods cheap for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. C. L. BUCK. New Enterprise, March 30, 1866:3m.

CANVASSERS WANTED, at \$200 per month. CANVASSERS WANTED, at \$200 per month.

We want reliable agents (none other) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the U.S. to sell the Photgraph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album bu haprinted blank page opposite each photographs for a complete record of the husband, wife and, each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$7.00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address

BARTLESON & CO., mar30:2m 611 Chestnut st.

LUMBER! LUMBER! The undersigned has just received, and will keep constantly on hand all kinds of DRY LUM-BER, BUILDING STUFF, SHINGLES, LATH, and material generally kept in a first class Lumber Yard. Orders promptly attended to CHAS. H. ANDERSON' b23:3m Huntingdon,P

Huntingdon, Pa INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS, Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitor NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Management chinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CA-SES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured. N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references. chinery of all kinds made and skilfully jan12:4y

CEARY!

We have Photographs, large and smail, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address

BARTLESON & CO.

may4:2m

611 Chestnut street. BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER. Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864. GROVER & BAKER'S

### Sewing Machines WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Ver nont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mich gan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Vir ginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Ore gon, California, at the fairs of the American In stitute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanies' Associon, and at numerous Institute and

County fairs, including all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons. And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia,
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria,

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch sewi Machines are superior to all others for the follow They sew direct from the spools, and requ

to rewinding of thread.

2. They are more easily understood and used and less liable to derangement than other ma

without change of adjustment, a much greate variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is muc

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in us., and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both

but remains firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotten may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These wachines is addition to their superior. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execut the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICES Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co

EASTERN. Boston, IS Sumner street. New York, 495 Broadway. Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street. Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street. Rochester, 48 State street. Buffalo, 329 Main street. Trov. 343 River str Harrisburg, 17 Market street. Providence, 2 Howard buildin

WESTERN. Chicago, I01 Washington street. Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street. St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street. Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue. Miwaukee, 13 Newhall house. Cleveland, 171 Superior street. Dayton, 346 Third street. Louisuille, 5 Masonic Temple. Lexington, Bradley's block. Memphis, 303 Main street. Nearbille, 65 Church street. Nashville, 66 Church street. San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.
London, I50 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.
For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 27, 6me.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADEPLHIA manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS AND

WINDOW SHADES The largest and finest assortment in the city at the Lowest Cash prices. STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ap6:2m. 7HO? WHO OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

We have a correct and striking photograph of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we mistake the man, the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address

BARTLESON & CO.,

611 Chastant street, Phila.

may4:2m. 611 Chestnut street, Phila.

THIS WAY.

The Books of J. B. Farquhar, Esq., are in m hands for collection and settlement. Suits will be brought on all unsettled claims on his books from and after the first day of June next without respect to persons. H. NICODEMUS. Bedford, May 11, 1866, 3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing by Hunting, Fishing, and in every other manner, upon the premises of the subscribers in Bedford township, as they are determined to enforce the law against all not complying with this notice.

HENRY DIBERT, may4:3t

WM. PHILLIPS.

ESTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd TSTATE OF NATHAN H. WOLF, dec'd Letters testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersign ed Executors, living in St. Clair township. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WOLF.

JOHN WOLF, THOS. McCOY, apl6:6t

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPA-BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPA NY.—Persons who subscribed to this company, by a resolution of the Board of Managers, are required to pay the first instalment, fifty per cent of the amount subscribed, without delay. The parties employed to sink the well are on the ground and ready to operate add the money must be forthcoming.

By order of the Company.

GEORGE W. GUMP,

WANTED—AGENTS—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial." Great inducements offered than by any other published. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978.

Apl. 13, 1mo.

A GENTS WANTED!

To sell the Great American Puzzles, the cheapest and most wonderful puzzles of the age. Agents can readily make from \$10 to \$20 per day. I will give any agent \$100 if he will sell 50,000. Send 30 cents for sett of puzzles. All orders sent by mail free. PHILIP HILL, Importer of Fancy Goods, 259. Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

\*\*Part Ladies' Needle Book, containing 100 of the best Needle. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

April 13:1mo.

DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!
Wanted, one or two men, in Bedford and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell Wadsworth's Water Proof Arnica Healing Plaster, the best and cheapest Court Plaster in the market. From \$5 to \$10 per day can be made. Address with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 46, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—All agents ard peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. Ap.13:3m.

WANTED! Agents. Male and Female at \$75 to \$150 per month to sell the Celebrated Common Sense Family Sewing Machine PRICE \$18.00.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap sewing Machine in the world. Send for discriptive Circulars. Address, SECOMB & CO, Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

Anril 27 Im.

WM. HARTLEY .... HARTLEY & METZGER Having formed a partnership on the first day of April, I866, in the

Hardware & Farm Machinery Trade, now invite the public to examine their MAMMOTH STOCK. which they will sell at low figures for CASH.

I RON AND NAILS at lowest cash prices at HARTLEY &METZGER'S.

PAINTS, fresh, durable and beautiful pure Lib-erty White Lead, Penn Treaty White Lead, Mansion White Lead, China Gloss, Turpentine, Flax seed oil, Copal and Domar Varnish Brushes of all kinds for sale cheap at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

CY RAIN & GRASS SCYTHES SNEADS, and at all prices, for sale by HARTLEY & METZGER.

PRINC TOOTH RAKES, GUM SPRING Grain Drills, Improved Cider Mills, Eureka Fodder and traw Cutters for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

\$5.00 WASHING MACHINE and the great his invention before purchasing elsewhere.

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

that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do. THE CLEAREST, BRIGHEST, Best, Safest And Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had
at Hartley & Metzgar's. You who have never
used any other than the "common truck," try it,
compare it! and you will always go to Hartley &
Metzger's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion,
and great variety, very cheap at Hartley & Metzgar's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, etc. Coal Oil
Lamps repaired.

50 GREEN CASTLE Grain Cradles, Natural bent fingers will be received by Hartley & Metzger, who are exclusive agents for Bedford county. Order soon.

B UCKEYE Reapers and Mowers with all the D new improvements, among which is the won-deerful Dropping invention. Also, a few "FARM-ER MOWERs" for sale by Hartley & Metzger. Order soon as the supply is short for this season.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS of the most improv-B ed pattern, track and all complete, cheper, and better than hinges, for sale at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

DEMI-JOHN'S for Mineral Water, at HART-LEY & METZGER'S. PISHING TACKLE, RODS, HOOKS I' lines etc, etc. Shot Guns, powder, shot, caps, ect. at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

50 BEREA GRIND STONES and fixtures at METZGER'S. PATENT WHEEL GREASE, THE BEST

White Wash, Blacking and Scrub town at HARTLEY & METZGER'S.

G of TO HARTLEY & METZGER'S TO \$10,000 DUE AND WANTED. OLD merchants say: it is necessary to quit business in order to settle up. That many people are so mean, after you have credited them that when you try to get your honest dues from them, they will "shy off" and spend their money or run up accounts at other stores, and you will lose their custom.

I don't want to quit business, I must have money. I have been indulgent, I want every man and

I don't want to quit business, I must have money. I have been indulgent, I want every man and
woman who owes me by book acct. or note to pay
me now. I don't want them to act mean and
"shy off." Stand up to the counter like men, pay
if you can; if you can't pay, settle someway. I
will sue only those who don't seem to want to pay
and quit me because I dun them. Let all concerned call at once to settle. Thankful to a generous public for their patronage, I hope they
will favor the new firm of HARTLEY & METZGER, they will try to do right. will favor the new firm of HAR-will favor the new firm of HAR-GER, they will try to do right. Respectfully W. HARTLEY

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE. ford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE which she has just opened. No efforts and ex-pense have been spared to make this the "Fashionable Bazaar."

All the LATEST STYLES which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here,

sisting of Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Hoop Skirts,

Sack Coats A splendid article of Hand-made Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of

Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc. The services of an Eastern lady, of VAST EXPERIENCE have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their pat-

OUR MOTTO IS Quick Sales and Ready Profits. TERMS exclusively cash. E. V. MOWRY.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUELE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of 100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land, situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp.,

adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and

DURBORROW & LUTZ. easy.

April 27, 3mo. Agents.

convenient to saw mills, Terms will be made

THE SALEM LEG.