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Office on the corner of King & Jordan,
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money on evidence of debt, and specially
practice in the several Courts of Bedford county.
Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and
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Offers to give satisfaction to all who will entrust
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procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their
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Office on Juliana street, in
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entrusted to his care will receive faithful and
prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c,
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SHARPE & KEER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and ad-
joining counties. All business entrusted to their
care will receive careful and prompt attention.
Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c, specially col-
lected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking
house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar-
tinez

JOHN PALMER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to
his care.
Particular attention paid to the collection
of Military Claims. Office on Juliana street, nearly
opposite the Mengel House. June 23, '65-ly

J. R. DURBORROW, JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to
their care. Collections made on the shortest no-
tice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents
and will give special attention to the collection
of Military Claims, Office on Juliana street, nearly
opposite the Mengel House. Dec. 9, 1864-ly

ESPY M. ALBIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all busi-
ness entrusted to his care in Bedford and ad-
joining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back
pay, Bounty, &c, specially collected. Office with
Menn & Stange, on Juliana street, 2 doors south
of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864-ly

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services
to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter,
Esq., on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the
Mengel House. Dec. 9, 1864-ly

KIMMEL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South
of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864-ly

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864-ly

DENTISTS.
J. G. HENNING, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Me-
chanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully per-
formed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent arti-
cles, always on hand.
June 6, '65-ly

DENTISTRY.
J. S. DOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-
BERRY, PA., visits Bedford on the second of each
month, commencing with the third Tuesday of
the month. Prepared to perform all dental oper-
ations which may be favored. Terms
within the reach of all and strictly cash except by
special contract. Work to be sent by mail or other-
wise, must be paid for when impressions are tak-
en. Aug. 1, '64-ly

PHYSICIANS.
W. M. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services
to the people of that place and vicinity. [decsly:]

D. R. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional ser-
vices to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Pitt Street, in the building
formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus.
April 1, 1864-ly

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully
tenders his professional services to the citizens
of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street,
opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-
mer's office. April 1, 1864-ly

BANKERS.
G. W. RUPP, C. E. SHANNON, F. B. BENDER,
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North
and South, and the general business of Exchange
transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and
Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE
bought and sold. April 15, '64-ly

JEWELER, &c.
A. BASALOM GARLICK,
A Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweler,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c, promptly re-
paired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted
to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale WATCH-
ES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. MY 11

JOHN REIMUND,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
in the United States Telegraph Office,
BEDFORD, PA.
Clocks, watches, and all kinds of jewelry
promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care
warranted to give entire satisfaction. [Nov3-175]

DANIEL BORDER,
PITTSBURGH, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BED-
FORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCH-MAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-
RY, SPECTACLES, &c.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil-
ver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refrac-
tion, also Scotch, English, and French Gold
Watch Chains, Best Pins, Finger Rings, and
all kinds of Gold Pens. He will supply to order
any thing in his line not on hand.
Apr. 28, 1865-ss

D. W. CROUSE, WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court
House, North side, Bedford, Pa. is now prepared
to wholesale all kinds of CIGARETTES. All
orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything
in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 29, '65.



A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866. VOLUME 29, NO 40.

BEDFORD & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

Poetry.

THE BRAVE BOYS IN BLUE.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.
Respectfully dedicated to the Pennsylvania
"Boys in Blue."

AIR—Red, White and Blue.

We come from the hill and the mountain,
To stand by the flag of the free,
From the summit of the mountain,
As rivers that roll from the sea;
From the valleys that flow to the sea;
From the mountains that rise to the sky;
From the valleys that flow to the sea;
From the mountains that rise to the sky;

Three cheers for the Brave Boys in Blue!
Three cheers for the Brave Boys in Blue!
Three cheers for the Brave Boys in Blue!

Chorus—The choice of the Brave, &c.
On treason we've all put a stopper,
And back to the last ditch it rolls,
The Iron Boys don't carry copper,
When forward they march to the pole;
They stand the ground and prompt attention,
And GRABY, the bold and the true;
No man can the Union can sever,
When kept by the Brave Boys in Blue!

DO THEY CALL THESE REGI-
MENTS?

A POETICAL INCIDENT IN THE CAREER OF MAJ.
GEN. JOHN W. GEARY.

Shortly after the arrival of the troops sent
West under Gen. Hooker, Gen. Geary, of Pa.,
was leading some regimental fragments to the
post of duty assigned them. The Western
regiments they passed on the road had, most
of them, their full complement of men, and
specially equipped, and prompt attention,
Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c, specially col-
lected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking
house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar-
tinez

Why, boys, that regiment when first
I answered bugle call,
Had full a thousand throbbing hearts,
And valiant were they;
I've seen them march with wild hurrah,
They charged the rebel foe
Upon our eastern battle-fields,
And that's what thinned them so.

Remember, though our ranks are thin,
From conflicts shared before,
Those left are veterans, and count
Their battles by the score;
Their comrades sleep at Gettysburg,
And Frederickburg I ween,
And on the many bloody fields,
That line the way between.

Miscellaneous.

GOVERNOR BROWLOW.

His Address to the Loyal People of
Tennessee—Andrew Johnson's Policy
again Reviewed and Denounced—in
his own State as Everywhere his
Traitorous Scheme of the Reconstructed
and Copperheads.

In the Knoxville Whig of August 22d
Governor Browlow publishes an address to
the loyal people of Tennessee. He states
at the outset that, unable to address his
people in person in the present condi-
tion of his health, he takes this method of
responding to the calls made upon him to
speak at different points. After speaking of
the ratification of the amendment to the
Constitution by the Tennessee Legislature,
the Governor continues:

With loyal men in Tennessee, Johnson
has no more influence than Jeff. Davis. Af-
ter all the letters written by the inmates and
hangers-on at the White House to members
of the Tennessee Legislature, urging them
not to accept the constitutional amendments,
they were triumphantly adopted by a vote
of fifteen to six, and in the
House by forty three to thirteen. Whilst in
neither branch of the Tennessee Legislature
can a resolution be adopted endorsing An-
drew Johnson or his policy, unless it be to
declare him a traitor and his policy TREAS-
ON, both rank and name are all this? Because he
is turning loyal men out of office by thou-
sands, to make room for rebels and traitors.
Because he is appointing Tennessee legisla-
tive bolters to office as a reward for their
revolutionary and villainous conduct. Be-
cause he betrayed the loyal North after the
promise he made with and for them, up-
on a day on which Lincoln was first elect-
ed. Because he betrayed the loyal North
after they had elected him to the office of
Vice President. Because he has betrayed
the down-trodden and unoffending negro,
trying again to sell him into bondage, after
promising to be his Moses. Because he has
betrayed the Fenians to the British Govern-
ment, after selling them guns and ammu-
nition, and impressing their minds with the
belief that he was their friend. And last,
but not least, because he has never been
true to any but Andrew Johnson.

As an offset to all this it will be said the
Baltimore Convention, and put Mr. Johnson
in nomination for the Vice Presidency. This
is true, and the writer takes this occasion
publicly to acknowledge that it was the worst
act of his protracted and somewhat eventful
life. But he will say in vindication of
himself that the Tennessee delegation had
agreed to present the name of Mr. Johnson
for the second office, and the writer was
made the organ through which to make
known to the convention their wishes. Bet-
ter would it have been for the cause of Re-
publican liberty if the Tennessee dele-
gation, including the rebels, had taken a vote
including rebel, rather than in the Baltimore
Convention, helping to place Johnson in a
position where he, when his friends should
murder the patriot Lincoln, should become
President of these United States.

It is the settled policy of the traitors at
the North, and the rebels of the South,
to involve this country in another bloody war,
and they aim to do during the next
two years, under the lead of Andrew John-
son. An attempt to force Southern traitors
into their seats in Congress with bayonets
will be made the occasion for the outbreak.
Let the despot now at the head of the Gov-

ernment attempt a thing of this kind if he
dare. A million of gallant Union men will
at once appear in the District of Columbia,
surrounding both the Capitol and White
House, disposing of the heads of leading
traitors after the most approved style of the
age in which the King of England lost his
head. If another war shall be forced upon
the country, the loyal masses, who consti-
tute an overwhelming majority of the people
of this great nation, intend it shall be no
child's play. They will, as they ought to do,
make the entire Southern Confederacy as
God found the earth when he first commenced
the work of creation, "without form and
void." They will not, and ought not to leave
a rebel fence-rail, out-house or dwelling in
the eleven seceded States. And as for the
rebel population, let them be exterminated,
and when the war is wound up, which
shall be done speedily, and with swift des-
truction let the lands be surveyed and
sold out to pay the expenses of the war, and
settled only by a people who will respect the
stars and stripes.

Should another conflict of arms be forced
upon the country, as I honestly believe it
will, by the combined efforts of Northern
traitors and Southern rebels—the work of
reconstruction, after the conflict is over, will
be easy. A surveyor general, with a deputy
and land office for each county in the rebel
States, and a few bayonets to guard them,
are all that will be required.

The loyal men of Tennessee will allow me
to contrast Andrew Johnson of 1865 with
Andrew Johnson of 1866. His official des-
patches shall speak for him:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 16, 1865—3.50 P. M.

To Gov. G. W. Browlow,
I hope, as I have doubt you will see,
that the laws passed by the last Legislature
are faithfully executed, and that all illegal
voters at the approaching election be kept
from the polls, and that the election of
members of Congress be conducted fairly.
Whenever it becomes necessary for the exe-
cution of the laws, you will see that I am
Gen. Thomas for sufficient military force to
sustain the civil authority of the State. I
have just read your address, which I most
heartily endorse.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President, U. S. A.

My address, the people of Tennessee
will recollect, avowed the very principles
upon which he have since acted, and upon
which the President is now making war.
Exactly one year from the day when he tel-
ographed the foregoing, he sent the follow-
ing to General Thomas, refusing military
aid to compel the attendance of refractory
members, and of two armed mobs resisting
the House and its legally constituted offi-
cers:

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1866.

Gen. Grant will instruct General Thomas
that the facts stated in his telegram do not
warrant the interference of the military
authority. The administration of the laws
and the preservation of the peace in Nash-
ville belong properly to the State, and the
duty of the United States forces is not to
interfere in any way in the controversy
between the political authorities of the
State, and General Thomas will strictly ab-
stain from any interference between them.

At the same time I was refused the nec-
essary military aid to suppress the rebel
Legislature, and its legal officers from
violence; the President, soon thereafter
ordered the Government authorities at New
Orleans to use the military to aid an injur-
ious Rebel mob to break up a Union conven-
tion of peaceable and loyal men, which as-
sembled in Philadelphia, to protect the
rights of hundreds of loyal white and colored men.
This feat was intended for Nashville, and
was only prevented by the prompt action of
a talented, fearless and patriotic Congress,
admitting Tennessee to her original position
in the Federal Union. But loyal men of
Nashville, and of all parts of the State, are
still environed with danger. The rebel pa-
pers of the State all encourage violence and
resistance of law. Ex Gov. Neil S. Brown,
in a recent rebel meeting in Nashville, is
reported by the rebel papers to have can-
tioned the Radicals of Tennessee—meaning
the Union men—by a threat to hang them
in case of rebellion. Because there is no
place in any Southern State where such a
convention would be tolerated.

This is the old familiar story. Really,
the world has not moved much. In 1856
Freemont speakers were not "tolerated" in
certain States. In 1858 these States would
not tolerate the Free-Locusts. In 1860 they
would not tolerate the election of Abraham
Lincoln. The consequence was that in 1863
these people had to "tolerate" a mass conven-
tion, called by Grant at Vicksburg; in 1864
similar meetings of Sherman's men in At-
lanta, and of Alexander H. Stephens' men
at Appomattox. Are these same States
anxious to renew the experiment? If so,
there are a million veteran soldiers who
are ready to "fight it out on that line,"
until lawful assemblages of Union men are
tolerated on every acre of ground belonging
to the United States—New Orleans not
even excepted.

Who are most bitterly opposed to the
present Radical Congress? Jeff. Davis is
dead against it. Robert E. Lee, Beauregard,
Bragg, Kirby Smith and all the whipped
generals, colonels and captains in the late
rebel army are against it. Every rebel
plan, all ex-convicts, Congressmen and rebel
legislators are against it. Andrew Johnson
and all his rebel Democratic supporters are
against it. The men in the South who con-
sidered Union men, who burned down
Union dwellings, robbed the Union families
of all they had, and made war hideous
along our borders, are against it. And
the sneaking hissing Northern Copperhead,
who creep after Southern rebels for the sake
of social position or pecuniary reward, is
against it. The Northern and Southern
Democracy who are still bent upon the over-
throw of the Government, and the restora-
tion of slavery, are against it. Every
guerrilla chief, highway robber and whisky
fiend of the rebel army, is against it. Every
traitor who edited a rebel paper during the
war, and at its breaking out, is against it.

Who are in favor of the Radical Congress
and its bold and patriotic course? Every
radical lover of his country, North and
South, are in favor of it. Every uncon-

ditional Union man, who stands by his coun-
try in opposition to another war, is in favor
of it. Every man who prefers the loss of
the negro to that of the Union, is in favor
of it. Every mother that has lost a son; every
wife that has given her husband; every one
who visits the sacred graves that lie all over
the land, and on every line of march; and
every one who in tears and sorrow think
and speak of their losses, are with our brave
and patriotic Congress, and will not be turned
against that body, as it is now the only
hope of the country. Every clergyman, and
every good man in the churches, who be-
lieves that we have strife enough, and
wishes no more demoralization, stand by
Congress, and pray for its success and pres-
ervation. Every man in and out of the
church, who thinks more of law and order,
and who is for a Government, than he does
of a party, and who is for a Government,
man not in the Johnson-rebel conspiracy to
bring on another rebellion, is for Congress,
and will stand by that body to the last.

The reconstructed rebels of this State,
and the Southern States, are in the hands of
the Government, and the Government is in
the hands of the people of this State. I am
nominated by a convention of 540 loyal
delegates, representing every county but
one in the State, without a dissenting voice;
and running upon the general ticket system,
I ran about 2,000 votes ahead of the Legisla-
tive ticket, and ran off under no obliga-
tions to the President for the position I
hold at present.

His rebel admirers in Tennessee have
boasted that he would set aside the present
State Government of Tennessee, and appoint a
military Government, and that he would do
so without subjecting himself to impeachment
and expulsion from office. Tennessee and
her Governor sustain the same relation to
the Federal Union that the States of Massa-
chusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania do, and
their Governors, and the President dare
not usurp the control of either.

The rebel papers of the country
think that I displayed a great want of
dignity in sending a private despatch to the
Secretary of the United States Senate, giv-
ing the news of the ratification of the con-
stitutional amendment, and giving my
respects to the dead body of the White
House, and to the President of the United
States, and Congress, as I took occasion to
write him about the beginning of this year.
I hope he may publish that short letter. I
have resolved that the President should not
convene a Grayback Convention at Philadel-
phia—a convention to be composed of office-
holding Republicans, of delegates from the
party that opposed the war, and of delegates
from the rebel Congress and the rebel armies,
and that the President should not, under
Democratic Rebel party, and turn me over to
it, to be dictated to and controlled by the
men who fought four years to destroy the
country. This is the pass to which we have
come. There can be but two parties in this
country—a disloyal and a loyal party. Choose
you between these parties, whose only issue is,
whether this State and nation are to be gov-
erned by loyal or disloyal men.

It is my hope for me to state that my term
of service will expire in October, 1867, and
that I shall not be a candidate for re-election
to the office I now hold, or to any other
office in the gift of the people. Whilst I
am in office I shall endeavor to do my whole
duty, as I have done, without regard to con-
sequences. In retirement, I will continue to
vote and act only with the party that is radi-
cal in its loyalty to the Union, and radical in
its opposition to all rebel sympathies and
devices of rebels and rebel sympathizers.

W. G. BROWLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.
Knoxville, August 17, 1866.

THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

The New York Times amused itself a day
or two ago with drawing a fancied parallel
between the Philadelphia platform of last
week and that of the Union party in 1864.
The comparison does credit to the ingenuity
of the writer. It rests upon such coinciden-
ces as the resolutions in both platforms that
grant the right to the army and navy—the
abolition of the Baltimore platform that
slavery must be extirpated and the Phila-
delphia affirmation that slavery has been
abolished—the declaration of both that the
national debt is inviolable, and the profes-
sions of devotion made by both to the ad-
ministration of the law. All things
considered, the points of resemblance are
not of remarkable significance, perhaps, but
we have discovered them at all doing very
well for a journal which undertakes to fight
the battle for the rebellion under the Union
flag. Certainly nobody else would have
thought of hunting for such a parallel, and
that there are no parties interested who
are to be deceived by any such ingenious
ficta as this comparison. Nobody need ex-
pect that by any process the resolutions of
the Philadelphia convention can be made
palatable to the Southern wing of Mr.
Johnson's party. They repudiate and
condemn the declaration of the Baltimore
more energy than elegance. They resent
the demand that they should bind them-
selves to hold sacred the national debt and
to declare that the war has sustained the
authority of the States, and that the
Radicals are sometimes a little too
fast, and sometimes conservatism is a little
too slow; but they have a medium between
the two that will regulate it.

"I am not, to abandon those who agree
with me on this great question of the restora-
tion of this Union because there are radicals
in the party; and when, if I do not agree
with them, I have to go into another party,
where there is more radicalism, and a more
obnoxious radicalism than I find in the great
Union party. Of all radicalism, that which
is most obnoxious to me is the radicalism of
the Democracy." [Applause.] And I will
vote with my party, I do not care who or
what it is, to beat it down and keep it down.
[Great applause.] Much as I suffered, and
much as we all suffered in this war, I would
so help me God, ten times over rather go
through another rebellion than to see that
party restored, and to see the great war
carried on by the United States, the hundreds
of thousands of lives that have been lost,
and the millions of money that have been
expended, all go for nothing, except to re-
store that party, who alone are responsible
for all this immense application. Get my
another party? There can be but two par-
ties in this Union, the one is a loyal party,
and the other is a disloyal party. [Great
applause.] He who does not vote with the
loyal party must go with the disloyal, and
vote to bring the rebels and copperheads
into power again. [Applause.]

"Well, Annie, how do you get along
with that stupid fool of a lover of yours?
Did you succeed in getting rid of him?"
"O, yes, I got rid of him easy enough. I
married him, and have no lover now."

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

One of the main points at issue between
the Copperheadism and the Republicans is
the second section of the Constitutional
amendment which restricts representation
to enfranchised population. The South
denies that negroes are citizens, and refuse
to allow them to vote, hold office, sit on juries,
or testify in the courts where not com-
pelled by Federal power. But the rebels of
the South insist on holding thirty-two extra
seats in Congress and thirty-two votes in the
Electoral College by virtue of the presen-
ence of this disfranchised negro population
among them. The Republicans of the
"North" reject this demand as wholly inad-
missible, extravagant and supercilious. The
Republicans say that the late slave states
may be represented in Congress by the
Copperheads and the rebels.

On the Johnson-Rebel plan of counting
the disfranchised negroes, the two sections
would be represented, as follows:
Old Free States..... 166
Old Slave States..... 75
On the Johnson-Rebel plan of counting
the disfranchised negroes, the two sections
would be represented, as follows:
Old Free States..... 150
Old Slave States..... 91
Loss to the North, 32 votes.

The Republicans offer to let the South
into Congress with seventy-five members;
in the House and thirty-two members in the
Senate; but the Copperheadism declare
that ten States of the South will not come
in unless the South shall have ninety-one
seats in the House as well as thirty-two in
the Senate.

The ten States yet out of Congress con-
tain rather more than three millions of
negroes and less than five millions of whites.
On the voter basis they are entitled to forty
five seats in the House, but they insist on
having fifty seats. They can't get the
extra twelve seats except by taking them
from the North. If the North surrenders
the loss of legislative power is twenty-four
votes, to the loyal section of the Union. The
Republicans say to the late rebels of these
insurgent States: "We will give you thirty
two seats in the House and thirty-two in
the Senate."

Johnson steps fifty-seven
and swears that they shall have fifty-seven
seats, and shall not enter the Capitol until
they get that number.

The Republicans in behalf of the North
ask the question: "As forty-five seats are
entirely present, all the enfranchised popu-
lation of these ten rebel States, who are to
elect the twelve extra members in case the
North surrenders that number?" The
reply is the white rebels. But as the white
rebels will be fully represented, who are to
be the constituents of those twelve extra
members? Answer: Not the white
rebels, but the negroes. The three millions
of negroes in those ten rebel States. Will
the negroes be allowed to elect these
representatives? Answer: No, the white
rebels will select them for the negroes. Will
they select twelve white reconstructed
Republicans to represent the loyal blacks, who,
in Congress, will vote against the wishes,
interests, and principles of the negroes on
every question? Yes, certainly. Very
well, say the Republicans, in behalf of the
North, we can not afford to give up twelve
of our seats in Congress to the rebels of the
ten excluded States to be filled and used in
any such manner. If those States refuse
to come into Congress on the basis of en-
franchised population, they may stay out,
but they shall not elect their members.

But mark well the fact that they are not
excluded from representation by the Republi-
cans, but by their own act, in refusing to
enter Congress on the same basis of repre-
sentation on which the North is represented,
viz: on the basis of enfranchised popu-
lation. Andrew Johnson surrenders them
to the rebels, until he complies with his
insolent demand. He and his Copperhead
allies will have a good time of it in dra-
goning the loyal North into surrendering
sixteen of its seats in Congress to the rebels
of the South. This style of making treas-
onous deals will not go down on this side
of Mason and Dixon's line, as Moses will
discover after the October and November
elections.—Chicago Tribune.

JOHN M. BOOTS ON THE SITUATION.

John M. Boots thus vividly described, in
a Fourth of July speech at Baltimore, the
consequence of supporting "the new party"
contemplated by the Philadelphia Conven-
tion:

"In the present condition of things, there
is to be a great effort made to get up a
new party, and a Convention is called to meet
in Philadelphia, some time next month, I
believe. It is an embarrassing question for
me to know, not as Mr. Webster said, where
I am to go, but how I am to vote. No, it
is not an embarrassing question. That was a
slip of the tongue. I shall have no embar-
rassment about it. I shall vote for the un-
conditional Union party of this nation.
[Immense applause.] There may be a
great deal of radicalism in it; but I never
saw a party in which there was not radical-
ism. Radicalism is sometimes a little too
fast, and sometimes conservatism is a little
too slow; but they have a medium between
the two that will regulate it.

"I am not, to abandon those who agree
with me on this great question of the restora-
tion of this Union because there are radicals
in the party; and when, if I do not agree
with them, I have to go into another party,
where there is more radicalism, and a more
obnoxious radicalism than I find in the great
Union party. Of all radicalism, that which
is most obnoxious to me is the radicalism of
the Democracy." [Applause.] And I will
vote with my party, I do not care who or
what it is, to beat it down and keep it down.
[Great applause.] Much as I suffered, and
much as we all suffered in this war, I would
so help me God, ten times over rather go
through another rebellion than to see that
party restored, and to see the great war
carried on by the United States, the hundreds
of thousands of lives that have been lost,
and the millions of money that have been
expended, all go for nothing, except to re-
store that party, who alone are responsible
for all this immense application. Get my
another party? There can be but two par-
ties in this Union, the one is a loyal party,
and the other is a disloyal party. [Great
applause.] He who does not vote with the
loyal party must go with the disloyal, and
vote to bring the rebels and copperheads
into power again. [Applause.]

"Well, Annie, how do you get along
with that stupid fool of a lover of yours?
Did you succeed in getting rid of him?"
"O, yes, I got rid of him easy enough. I
married him, and have no lover now."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 2 weeks, 10
cents per line for each insertion. Special notices
excepted. All resolutions of Association,
communications of a limited or individual
interest and notices of marriages, deaths, &c,
exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices
of every kind, and all Ophans' Court notices
of every kind, are required by law to be pub-
lished in both papers, and after first insertion
one cent per line. All Advertising done after first insertion
A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

One square.....	\$ 4.50	\$ 6.00	\$10.00
Two squares.....	6.00	8.00	16.00
Three squares.....	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column.....	16.00	20.00	35.00
Half column.....	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	80.00

EX PROMPTU.—Burns, going to church
one Sunday, and finding it difficult to
procure a seat, was kindly invited by a young
lady into her pew. The sermon being upon
the terrors of the law, and the preacher
being particularly severe in his denunciations
against the negroes, she was very
attentive, became much agitated. Burns
perceiving it, wrote with his pencil, on a
blank leaf of her Bible, the following:
"Fair maid you need not take the hint
Nor idle texts pursue;
I was only stung by the serpent,
Not Angels such as you."

After Burke had finished his extraordi-
nary speech against Warren Hastings, the
latter (according to his private secretary,
Mr. Evans) wrote the following sarcastic
note:

"Oh how we wondered that on Irish ground
No poisonous reptile ever yet was found:
The secret stands revealed in Nature's work—
She saved her venom to create a BURKE!"

Dr. Johnson's definition of a note of
admiration (I made on the moment, is very
correct):