

TERMS:
\$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months \$2.50.
If not paid within the year \$3.00.

ATTORNEYS & Business Cards.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

M. MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office same as formerly occupied by H. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the Mengel office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase of B. & O. Bonds attended to.
May 11, '66-lyr.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and specially procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Mengel House.
April 16, '66-ly.

J. B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Miller & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will be favored and attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., specially collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M. SHARPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
E. F. KEAR,
SHARPE & KEAR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., specially collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar21

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 st., nearly opposite the Mengel House. June 25, '66-ly.

J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bonus, Land, &c., and also to the residence of the Government.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Mengel House, and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.
April 28, 1866-ly.

E. M. ALSEIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military Claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c., specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House.
April 18, 1864-ly.

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

K. IMMEL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of law, and will attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 18, 1864-ly.

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864-ly.

DENTISTS.
C. N. RICKER, DENTIST,
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. Teeth cleaned, and all kinds of Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
Jan 6, '65-ly.

DENTISTS.
L. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist, Woodbury, Pa., has moved to Bedford, Pa., on the 1st of this month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with the highest skill, and to receive special contracts. Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
Aug 7, '64-ly.

PHYSICIANS.
W. M. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec 17]

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His office is in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoops.
April 1, 1864-ly.

J. L. MARBOUGH, 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 & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864-ly.

BANKERS.
G. W. RUFF, J. O. SHANNON, C. A. BENDER,
RUFF, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, Remittance, Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
Apr 15, '64-ly.

JEWELER, &c.
ASABLOM GARLICK,
Clock & Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction. He also keeps on hand and for sale WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Office with Dr. J. A. Mason. my4

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. [Nov 17]

DANIEL BORDER,
FIFT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refracting Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses, Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Apr 28, 1865-ly.

D. W. CROUSE, WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to supply wholesale all kinds of CIGARS, 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 14, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 41.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

Poetry.
HASTE NOT! REST NOT!
FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.
Without haste! without rest!
Bend the motto to thy breast!
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm and sunshine guide it well;
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom,
Bear it onward to the tomb.
Haste not! let no thoughtless deed,
Mar for aye the spirit's speed,
Ponder well with all thy might,
Haste not! years can ne'er atone,
For one reckless action done.
Rest not! life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time!
When these forms have pass'd away,
When their names are hush'd away,
Haste not! rest not! calmly wait!
Meekly bear the storm of fate!
Duty be thy polar guide—
Do right whate'er befalls!
Haste not! rest not! contented past,
God shall crown thy work at last.

Miscellaneous.
UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Address to the People of Pennsylvania.
The Union State Central Committee had a large meeting Monday afternoon, at their rooms, No. 1105 Chestnut street. Reports from the different counties were received, and were of the most gratifying character. The following address was ordered to be published:
COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 1105 Chestnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1866.
Fellow Citizens—Our political career might suppose, after the fearful struggles, sacrifices and sufferings of the last five years that we could safely rely on our efforts and watchfulness, and returning to our individual affairs, permit the machinery of government to run itself. An intelligent and patriotic survey of the situation, however, will not warrant any such conclusion, but will impress us more than ever with the truth and wisdom of the adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Six years ago the people lawfully elected Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The military campaign, our government and country, refused to submit to their defeat at the polls, and, for the first time in our history, appealed from the ballot-box to the sword. They defiantly threw off all the obligations of constitutions and laws, rushed madly into a civil war, and, in the end, only to find themselves, after four long bloody years in the wicked attempt to overthrow and utterly destroy the government handed down by our fathers. This they did under the pretext that a State had a constitutional right to secede from the Union. The same right had been claimed in South Carolina in 1832; but under the vigorous administration of President Jackson, the effort signally failed, and the doctrine on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1856, when the Democratic party at Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for President, they revived the doctrine of secession, and, by re-adopting the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as a part of their platform. And at the Charleston Convention, in 1860, although the party there split into two parts, the one nominating Douglas and the other Breckinridge, and the latter, in fact, adopted the same resolutions, which do not hold the relations of the States to the United States as constituting a government in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declared to be merely a compact among parties having no common judge, each party has the equal right to secede from the Union, as well as the right to secede from the compact as of the mode and measure of redress.

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the election of Abraham Lincoln was claimed by the rebel States as an "infraction" of the compact, and they chose secession and civil war as the mode of redress. Hence, when the war broke upon us in all its fury, we found the Democratic party paralyzed. It was suddenly brought face to face with the practical application of its own political creed by its own political friends, while the judges and demoralization and want of loyalty and patriotism shown by that party during the whole war. Those of them who preferred their country to their party and platform abandoned both platform and party, and under the flag of their country manfully rallied to put down the rebellion, while the leaders and the mass of the party did otherwise.

They had so repeatedly proclaimed the right of secession they believed it, and were everywhere found justifying or executing the rebellion, denounced every means used to suppress it, and predicted the war a failure, endeavoring to make good their predictions, and boldly denying there was any power in the government to "coerce a State." The Democratic party thus acquired a reputation for connivance at treason and disloyalty to the country which justly consigned it to contemptuous and overwhelming defeat, with the close of the war it had not a Governor or a Legislature in a single loyal State, except little Delaware and the Legislature of Kentucky. And since the Philadelphia Convention it seems to have fallen upon the expeditious of other noted criminals, and resolved to rally forth under a new name.

Not until April, 1865, were the rebels finally overcome, and then only by the power of our armies, which they could no longer withstand. There was no voluntary surrender, but their arms were stricken from their bloody hands. The great conspiracy against freedom had failed, and the armies and people of eleven rebel States were at the mercy of the conquerors, professing a willingness to accept any terms the victors might impose. Congress had then recently adjourned, and, under the law, would not assemble until the following December, unless convened by the President in extra session. The occasion seemed to be one of sufficient novelty and importance to require a meeting of Congress, but the President judged differently. He proclaimed that these States had been deprived of "all civil government," and the Supreme Court of the United States declared the whole population thereof to be "alien enemies."

The President proceeded, by proclamations, by appointment of provisional governors and other means, to create governments for these rebellious States, and upon the annual meeting of Congress made re-

port of what had been done, and recommended the admission of Representatives. Congress claimed to have jurisdiction over the whole subject and proceeded to inquire whether the government had been established, and whether, under all the circumstances, it would be proper to restore those rebellious people and States to their former relations and rights in the Union, without first imposing some terms upon them as a security for the future.

The great question was whether the States themselves shall be restored, but whether they shall have representation in Congress with or without terms. Our political adversaries—Democrats, rebels and their sympathizers, North and South—say without terms and conditions, and for this Congress by the almost unanimous vote of all the members who sustained the war, has proposed sundry amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification, and it will be the duty of the Legislature we are about to elect, to approve or disapprove of these fundamental changes in the national constitution. These amendments are the terms fixed by Congress when the States lately in rebellion and their people can resume their practical relations to the United States. These terms may be briefly stated as follows:

1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens thereof; and that all citizens shall have equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

2. The representation shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers, but that classes disfranchised without cause shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Federal representation.

3. That all who are guilty of treason and felony shall be ineligible to office, unless the disability be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

4. That the validity of the national obligations incurred in the war shall not be questioned, and all rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be void.

5. That the States of Tennessee, Connecticut and New Hampshire, by the action of their several legislatures, have already ratified these amendments by very large majorities. Our friends in Congress and out of Congress are united in the conviction that these terms are a wisely chosen and a just one, and that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and security for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the landmarks made by our fathers were taken away, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them were moved. Let us wisely adjust and repair the temple of liberty, that stands upon the broader and firmer foundation of universal liberty and impartial justice.

In March, 1865, the Union party assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It reaffirmed its patriotic principles as the basis of its platform, and it made it its duty to Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction. On this platform Major General John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a unanimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically endorsed by a large and intelligent Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State. He is no obscure personage, but of the representative men of these eventful times. As a citizen he has filled with ability and distinction many important public positions, requiring integrity, discretion and the highest order of integrity and administrative ability. He has been a farmer, a teacher, a civil engineer, a lawyer and a manufacturer. He has served the people as postmaster and Mayor of a city, as Judge of a court, and as Governor of a territory. As a volunteer soldier, he is the pride of his comrades, and an honor to his State.

He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain, and came back with honors as the colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the regular position as a colonel, and fought with gallantry, having been promoted to the exalted rank of major general "for fitness to command and promptness to execute." This valiant and faithful soldier was present at and participated in sixty battles, and was four times wounded in action, but never once defeated. He made the entire circuit of the rebel confederacy, and fought its authors and defenders from every State that acknowledged their usurped authority. He has given to his country his firstborn son, killed in battle; he has perilled his life and shed his blood for the flag and cause of our country, and he has done so with the honor of the soldier, from many a well fought field. Such is the candidate presented for the suffrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Pennsylvania.

As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the Hon. Heister Clymer. He, too, is a representative man; but it is of the party, rather than of his country. His platform and his campaign thus far may be summarily comprehended in the phrase: "Up with the rebel, and down with the negro." He is a lawyer by profession, and his belief, he never held any office except that of State Senator. His public record, therefore, is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his Senatorial career. But what term covers the entire period when the country was torn by distracting and bloody civil war and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure, for her own defense and that of the national government? In this tremendous struggle where did Heister Clymer stand? And what did he do? He has made his record, and let it answer.

In 1861, he voted against the bill for the arming of the State, and after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, he first fired the hearts of our people, and thousands were rallying to the defence of our insulted flag. Mr. Clymer caused to be entered upon the journals of the Senate his solemn protest against the bill for arming the State.

In 1862, when reverses had overtaken our armies, and our States had been assisted to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the joint resolution providing for the collection of the taxes levied by the United States.

In 1863, Mr. Clymer voted against the bill to enable our soldiers and sailors to vote when absent in the service.

In 1864, he dodged the vote on the proposed constitutional amendment allowing soldiers in the field the right to vote, and after said amendment had passed he voted against the bill to carry it into effect.

He voted against the bill to define and punish offenses against the character, and against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers.

In February, 1864, in a speech in the Senate referring to the recent defeat of Vallandigham in Ohio, and of Woodford in Pennsylvania, Mr. Clymer said: "I say now and believe that this is the greatest calamity that has yet befallen this country, that those two men were not elected."

Such is an outline of the infamous record of Heister Clymer, and by it, he declared on a recent occasion, he is determined to stand. His whole public career and all his official acts and public declarations of opinion have been uniformly consistent. His record may

be searched in vain for a vote or sentiment evincing true loyalty to the flag or cause of the country, or which was not at the time in harmony with the prevailing political sentiment of Richmond or Charleston. Upon the records and candidates we most confidently appeal to the patriotic voters of the Keystone State for a most emphatic verdict in favor of the right.

Sundry dispatches captured from the enemy disclose his mode of preparation and plan of campaign. The chairman of their State Central committee, as a sort of head center, appoints a reliable subordinate in every election district in the State, and these, from the debris of the late "Knights of the Golden Circle," and such other materials as can be had, are required to organize "mystic circles," or Democratic clubs, which are to register the voters, collect money for the party, distribute documents and do various other things to insure the full party vote. These are semi-military organizations, and the members are admitted by initiation, at which the candidate "places his right hand on his left breast," and enters into most solemn pledges to "vote against all men whose will is to give the negro either political or social equality in this State, or in any territory. District or territory of this country." Their watchwords are "Silence," "Obedience," "Vigilance."

It is a pity the great light of these magnanimous patriots should be longer concealed under a bushel, and that they can find nothing more important to do in this great crisis of our country's fate than to be warned should be fore armed. Guard well against these insidious appeals to the prejudices of our people, and attempts to mislead them by such means. Be not deceived by the state clamor about negro equality and negro suffrage. These things are Radical, and have been ridden to death at our last election, when, as now, they were declared by these same men to be the great issue of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, and by the same means, and destined to the same ignominious end. The Democratic friends in the Red Sea, though not our Lord, for he it is known to us that we wish to establish a new party, and will also set up a new Lord, rather than submit to the dictum of any one who set the Egyptian "niggers" free, and killed their masters, just because they were Democrats or rebels as the Radicals call them.

O, Lord, if thou art a Radical, and in favor of "negro equality," you will please make it known through the *Wheeling Register*, unto us, that we may, at our next meeting at New Creek, appoint a new Lord, and take immediate action in regard to New Creek, for we have resolved not to serve a Radical God, who favored the Union armies during the war, neither will we occupy the same heaven with "Radicals and niggers."

We pray Thee to inform us if Thou art in favor of the Constitutional Amendment or the Registration act of the Bogus West Virginia Legislature. Next time we consider that matter at our next meeting, and then determine whether it would be prudent to cast these aside, and appoint in their place our worthy brother and our Lord, for we have resolved, as we prepare a place for us, that where he is we may be also.

We wish thee to understand distinctly and emphatically that we will not have any god to rule us who is not in favor of thrusting a sharp "sword" into the flesh of every Radical in the Union, and to serve a Radical God, who favored the Union armies during the war, neither will we occupy the same heaven with "Radicals and niggers."

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O, Lord, we desire a pure party who have no regard for "niggers" than for brutes, for we don't believe that "niggers" have any souls, no how, and if they had, a "nigger" soul is not worth saving so long as the "Conservatives" are entitled to the front seats, for distinguished services in favor of the glorious, but unfortunately miserably whipped confederacy.

O, Lord, we pray thee to protect the "Conservative" party and grant that Andy Johnson may furnish us with offices that we may obtain our "bread and butter" at the expense of the "dear people," whom we delight to gull into our support, and grant by all means in thy power that rebels may be permitted to vote, or our cause is lost, and we will be equally ready to fall and be totally deprived of the privilege of putting down the Radicals who thwart us in all our well laid plans to reconstruct the State upon rebel principles.

Finally, O, God, if there is a god, do try and put the Radicals down, and save our souls from everything like niggers and abolitionism.

These favors we demand at thy hands for the success and benefit of the Johnson-Davis-Bell-Douglas-Breckinridge-Vallandigham-Seoesh-Conservative-Reconstructed, Log Cabin-Sovereign State Rights and Unconditional Union with the Rebel Democratic Johnson, Philadelphia Convention Party.

Yours Respectfully
Ames.
Please sing the hymn commencing as follows:
"Great God, and are we yet alive,
And do we rebel yet remain,
Thine amazing mercy shown
That we are out of Hell."
—West Virginia Patriot.

prevent the people of those States from annulling their repudiation of the rebel debt, and their classes abolishing slavery? Where will exist the power to prevent them, with their largely increased representations, from uniting with the Copperheads in Congress to place the rebel debt in the same situation with our loyal debt, and procure the payment or repudiation of both? What would there be to prevent the same union of the protection of the freedmen, and virtually re-enslave them? All these and more could and certainly would be done should the President succeed in his revolutionary ideas.

But in the event of the success of the Congressional policy, which we see no reason to doubt, an effectual barrier will be placed in the way of the rebels and their Northern friends. Although we have seen a great display of vindictive abuse of this policy, we have yet to see the first argument against it. Indeed, it entitles nothing that the late rebels have not promised—nothing but what they have avowed a willingness to do. If there be any sincerity in their promises, why do they not yield a cheerful acquiescence in this policy? But they are not sincere. They do not want their pledges where they will not have the power to break them. But they incorporate that the National Constitution they are fully aware that their power over them is lost, and the war and its fruits secured against them forever.
—Pittsburgh Commercial.

A CONSERVATIVE PRAYER.
Appointed to be used by the faithful upon all important occasions, and recommended as the established form of prayer in the Conservative church during the present campaign.

When we beseech thee, if thou art not a Radical, to save our country, if thou canst do it constitutionally, and without enfranchising the "negroes," or giving Congress any of the glory! But O, Lord, if Thou art a "Radical" and had any hand in freeing the Egyptian slaves, and drowning the oppressors in the Red Sea, thou art not our Lord, for he it is known to us that we wish to establish a new party, and will also set up a new Lord, rather than submit to the dictum of any one who set the Egyptian "niggers" free, and killed their masters, just because they were Democrats or rebels as the Radicals call them.

O, Lord, if thou art a Radical, and in favor of "negro equality," you will please make it known through the *Wheeling Register*, unto us, that we may, at our next meeting at New Creek, appoint a new Lord, and take immediate action in regard to New Creek, for we have resolved not to serve a Radical God, who favored the Union armies during the war, neither will we occupy the same heaven with "Radicals and niggers."

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We wish thee to understand distinctly and emphatically that we will not have any god to rule us who is not in favor of thrusting a sharp "sword" into the flesh of every Radical in the Union, and to serve a Radical God, who favored the Union armies during the war, neither will we occupy the same heaven with "Radicals and niggers."

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Yours Respectfully
Ames.
Please sing the hymn commencing as follows:
"Great God, and are we yet alive,
And do we rebel yet remain,
Thine amazing mercy shown
That we are out of Hell."
—West Virginia Patriot.

NOTHING FOR THE SOLDIER.
The great Clymer party of Berks county has just completed the nominations of the county, and presented his name as a candidate for office, and urged his name without a friend to urge his claims. This is just what we expected. There is not a Republican county in the State where the claims of our gallant soldiers have been granted, but why should a "Fog in Blue" apply to Heister Clymer for assistance? Did not Clymer himself and the county of Berks poll a large majority against the law allowing the soldier to vote?

Did not Clymer vote against the law supporting the family of the soldier at home, while he was fighting in the field? Did not Clymer vote against the bill allowing the soldier four dollars per month additional pay?

Did not Clymer vote against a resolution tendering thanks to the gallant soldiers who defended his home and property, while he was at home sympathizing with Southern rebels?

Our soldier friend, Col. Hamman, ought to have known and considered these facts before presenting his name for Senator. If you come up this way we cannot do it in five minutes that if he had worn a rebel uniform and fought for "Jeff. Davis," he might have succeeded. Let him take up his residence in a Republican county and his services will be duly rewarded.
—Harrisburgh Telegraph.

GENERAL LOGAN.
The nomination of General Logan for member of Congress at large was a most judicious and praiseworthy act. It was a deserved compliment to General Logan himself, who had not sought the office. It was a tribute of gratitude to the volunteer army which went forth from Illinois to save the republic. It was an acknowledgment of the most graceful sort, to that portion of the State where General Logan resides, for the splendid manner in which it gave its adhesion to Republican principles two years ago. It is no longer possible for the Johnson party to tamper with the soldiers of Illinois. They follow the same banner in peace that they followed in war. The Republican party sustained them in the field and now nominates one of their bravest and most trusted leaders for the first place on the State ticket, and another gallant and true soldier for the second, while the nominee for the third place has publicly declared the pleasure he would feel in resigning his own position to one of the heroes of the late war. Here is a Soldier's Ticket, which we believe will be called upon to improve, if they should call the roll of every regiment that went to the field from Illinois.
—Chicago Tribune.

WHILE Andrew Johnson is decapitating every office-holder who will not betray his principles, his Southern organs are inciting the rebels to march to Memphis, and Memphis *Atlanche*, not satisfied with the annual massacre of the freedmen it provoked last spring, advises that radicals should be the victims of the next uprising. It says: "We repeat, it is called upon to defend ourselves and our rights. Next time the Radicals are striving to bring upon us through the social and political equality of the negro, let us not forget, in the moment of our passion, that the negro is not the chief worker in this scheme of villainy. He is but the tool, the dupe, the cat's paw to the truly vicious, cunning monkey. Next time let us read him a lesson of 'personal liberty,' such as little dreams of when selling his books and pictures to the deluded negro, and teaching him the road to 'equality.' We repeat, it is called upon to defend ourselves and our rights. 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