Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS. OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County, JOHN WELLER, Somerset County. W. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough. JOHN B. JORDAN, Bedford Borough

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair. WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell. ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry, JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring

100 5 5 JUDGE SHARSWOOD ON LEGAL Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 25th 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender,

that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender, is suconstrictional.

"This renders it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—Copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d of February, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the Legal Intelligence. It may also be found in the Legal Intelligence

of March 18, 1864, page 92. In the same copy of the Age is a carefully pro pared eulogy of the judge and this opinion, i-

which is the following:
"Judge SHARSWOOD reasons upon and decides
the case as if he were some lefty spirit sitting far
above and out of the contentions and strifes of

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Govern ment bonds consider the judge as quite too eleva-ted and etherial for such earthly honors as a scat

100 0

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH? All parties agree that the one thing most needful for the speedy restoration of the Southern States to prosperity is the permanent restoration of law and order, and transient; their time is short. A loyal Conassurance of security to persons and proper-gress and a loyal people will not long brook This will not only at once induce the Southern people themselves to enter once the last November sun shall set Stanton more actively into business, knowing that will be restored and Sheridan avenged. Our they, both black and white, will be secure in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labors, but also once more turn the tide of foreign immigration and Northern enterprise into the depopulated South, wherever the natural advantages of soil and elimate, or the artificial combinations of trade and work of reconstruction from being done in travel present eligible openings for business accordance with the views of the loyal peoenterprise and canital. Twice previously when the work of reconstruction was fairly begun, with promise of full and speedy suc cess, Andy Johnson has seen fit to cast an apple of discord into the arena and frustrate the hopes of all good and true men, by deranging the machinery of reconstruction just as it was getting into successful operation. While he thus proved himself a constant mar-plot, in the work of reconstruction, each time making additional leg islation necessary, his followers, the unrepentant rebels of the South and their sym pathisers of the North, were unceasingly abusing and reviling Congress for not promptly adopting some definite policy of reconstruction. Each time measures were adopted for overcoming the difficulties, by them purposely thrown in the way, they assiduously set themselves to work to place new obstructions in the way to prevent the forward, at the same time heaping obloquy on the Republican party in Congress, be cause it had not succeeded in doing, what his duties and prostituted his official position they were exerting all their power to pre-vent. Now when, after long and careful strike a death blow to his country in the deliberation, Congress had completed and hour of her greatest peril. put in operation all the necessary machinery for a successful and speedy restoration of the South, we find Johnson and his followers as assiduous and unscrupulous as ever in their efforts to prevent the execution of the laws. The removal of Stanton and Sheridan has once more brought the work reconstruction to a stand still, delaying indefinitely the restoration of that peace, order and security, which the Southern people so much need. Yet these same vile hypocrites are continually vaunting themselves as the true friends of the South No

the professed friendship of these hypocriti-

col demagogues. In war or peace they know no higher ambition than party ascen-

dency. To this, every tie of friendship,

every instinct of patriotism, every consider ation of honor, every dictate of conscience

or morality, has been and still is idolatrous

ly and remorselessly sacrificed. Fomenters

of trouble and discord, before the rebellion

and since, have ever been and are still

the worst enemies to the peace and prosper-

ity of both North and South. The true

friends of the South to-day are the support-

ers of the Congressional plan of reconstruc

tion. Under it, if Johnson and his satel-

lites will only cease to obstruct, law and

order, peace and security will be speedily

the assurance of permanent security, capi-

ever increasing stream into every Southern

of crime—the natural offspring of intelli-

now deserted rivers, all bearing to other

REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN

The political guillotine of Andy Johnson continues to be wielded with an untiring and reckless malignancy. The cool, grim, sternness of Stanton, for a while staggered the resolution of the would-be tyrant of the white house. With his suspension accomplished, the chief obstacle in the way of Sheridan's removal was overcome, and on the 17th inst. Andy Johnson issued his order removing the Management of Misouric Removing th order removing the gallant Sheridan from the command of the 5th military district The brave and dashing Sheridan, the hero of Winchester, the idol of the army and of the people, after being endorsed by a Congress of the people as a brave soldier conscien tiously discharging his duty, and faithfully promptly, and energetically carrying into execution the laws of the land, is removed and disgraced by the miserable inebriate and demagogue, who by accident happens to occupy the white-house. And for what For any crime or misconduct? No. For any failure in the discharge of duty? No. Not a fault is alleged nor a cause assigned. Sheridan's fault is in believing that the men whom he conquerred at Winchester were enemies of his country, and that not to them, but to loyal men the governmen of the States lately in rebellion should be entrusted; in believing that traitors and rebels should not be pardoned and received into favor until they have repented of their crimes. For such reasons, and because it was asked by the men who led rebel armies and planned the massacres of New Orlean and Memphis, the brave and loyal Sheridan is disgraced by that miserable conniver at treason and tool of traitors, Andrew John son. His removal adds another to the list

of humiliating acts of the existing adminis tration, whose very mention brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every true soldier and loyal American citizen. They alone rejoice, who exulted over the defeat of the national arms at Bull Run Chickamauga, and every other defeat that brought disgrace to our arms and sorrow to the hearts of our people. The men whose whole sympathy was with the rebellion, whose faces brightened with smiles and whose eyes sparkled with delight at the report of reverses to the Union arms, now throw up their hands in eestacy and shout aloud for joy, for this is once again a mo mentary rebel triumph. But their joy is the gross insult. If we divine aright, er recreant President will yet be made to realize that his, is only delegated power cannot be abused with impunity -that ours is a government of the people and not a despotism-that his resistance may ob struct and delay, but cannot prevent the

THE Gazette of last week is sorely exer ised that we should publish the fact that Judge Sharswood delivered a dissenting opinion in the case of Borie v. Trott in which he pronounced the Legal Tender Act anconstitutional. It labors unnecessarily to show that the question to be decided was whether a debt contracted to be paid in gold or silver could be paid in paper money. True enough that was the question and the only question, but Sharswood was not content to give an opinion on it, but went out side of the case to stab his country in the hour of her peril, by delivering an uncalled for opinion, from the bench, that the Legal Tender Act was unconstitutional. hope the Gazette will fulfill its promise to print the opinion in full so that as many of its readers as have the patience to wade work of reconstruction from being carried through it, and they will be few, may see the lameness of its defence, as well as how a learned Judge deliberately stepped beyond

THE Gazette in endeavoring to answer our question as to its preference of rebel and deserters over loyal negro soldiers, makes it the occasion for lugging in the names of about a dozen men (we suppose all it could find) of the Republican party and parading them as deserters. Of these we know, personally, and the Gazette ought to know that at least four were not deserters. We fur ther know that one, at least, laid down his life in the service of his country, yet the Gazette has the effrontery to insult the gallant soldier's friends and relatives by holding greater calamity. short of war itself, could him up as a deserter. For real deserters have befallen the Southern people, than we have no sympathy, but there is no excuse for publishing to the world such slanderous libel upon the memory of a brave solder. Would not the Gazette better confine itself to the two or three hundred real Cop perhead deserters, with whom it is much better acquainted than attempt to point out the few, very few, republicans, and get them confounded with and slander good and true

> THE Gazette, with all its zealous labor to shield its Candidate, Sharswood, from the inevitable consequences of his opinion declaring Legal Tenders unconstitutional, by squarely denying it, has fully undorsed the opinion itself as witness the following.

"We have an inflated currency, depreciated in value and yet money is as scarce now as when gold and silver were in fushion. So much for the unconstitutional act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender."—Gazette. Aug. 23, 1867. restored to every foot of the lately rebellious States, and with such restoration, and tal and labor will pour in a continuous and

Where did you get the unconstitutional State-the newspaper and the Bible will soon be found in every household, and the Yet you would persuade your readers that school house and church adorn every hilltop-morality and intelligence will take both in the same issue!!! Slightly mixed, he never delivered such an opinion? And the place of ignorance and its concomitants | eh?

gence and liberty, her broad savannas will No VERY pleasant position is that occuteem with the products of a varied industry pied by General Grant in the Cabinet. He the district commander from proceeding by every rippling stream will be heard is there by an order of the President and to eject them from office. Theirs is one of the the busy hum of spindles and the clatter of is expected to be obedient to every order, hardships to which the innocent and downlooms—forges and furnaces will fill her valleys, transferring her now valueless mines out the will of the Chief Executive. He been subjected by Sheridan, and it remains into sources of untold wealth—then will the may remonstrate against measures, but that to be seen whether they will receive proper

THE illness of Gen. Thomas, so as to disalands the products of her varied industry, while in the bounds of our wide domain likely to postpone, for a time, the removal al Sheridan, and Texas was next to be rewill be found no more contented, happy and prosperous people.

of Sheridan unless a new appointment is made, which is not improbable as the Presire removed. He believes that by the first of dent will doubtless be willing to avail him self of any reasonable excuse, for appointing some one more likely than Thomas to do gress.

the bidding of himself and kindred rebels. Since the above was put in type General Hancock has been assigned to the Department of the Gulf, with permission to modi fy any orders issued by Sheridan, while the

WE call the attention of all our readers to the frank and outspoken letter of Gen. Grant to the President, which we print in nother column. It will do much to reliev his acceptance of the Secretaryship ad inter im of its equivocal character and place him in such a position before the country, as the Commander-in-chief of our armies should ccupy. Notwithstanding the plain and ointed expression of his opinion by Gen. Grant, the President has not seen proper to heed it, but persists in Sheridan's removal. If the President had only common sense nough to listen to the advice of such men as Grant instead of resorting to such demogogues as Jerry Black for counsel it would e much better for himself and the country.

Rumons of further cabinet changes ar till rife, but all apparently want reliable undation. The latest rumor represents the inevitable "Jerry" as likely to be apointed to, or at least willing to accept, the ecretaryship of the Interior Department.

SHARSWOOD VS. JACKSON.

In his famous proclamation against the outh Carolina Nullifiers in December, 1832,

General Jackson said: "I consider, then, the power to annul a aw of the United States, assumed by one State, INCOMPATHELE WITH THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNION, CONTRADICTED EXPRESSLY OF THE UNION, CONTRADITED EXPRESSLY
BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION, INAUTHORIZED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT
WITH EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS
FOUNDED, AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE GREAT
OBJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED."

This was in 1832. Many yet living renember how the country rocked with excitement and trembled with alarm at the audacious pretensions and the treasonable neasures of John C. Calhoun and his followers; and they remember how all parties exulted when Jackson crushed that incipient treason under his heel. Democrats and Whigs clasped hands and united their voies in support of the brave old man and his

proclamation.

But there was, even in Pennsylvania, a small band of politicians who drew their inspiration, not from Jefferson or Jackson, but from John C. Calhoun, and of this small band was Judge Sharswood, now a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship. After nullification was crushed he remained the same, and in an oration delivered in April, duties faithfully and intelligently. His reame, and in an oration delivered in April, 1834, he re-affirmed the cardinal doctrine of nullification, secession and rebellion in the following emphatic terms:

"We come back to our starting place and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general, law, in cases of compact between parties having me enumer reserved. arties having no common superior. Each

Is it sane at a time like this to entrust supreme judicial powers to a man who en-tertains such opinions as these? We grant that he may hold them honestly and sincerely; but the more honestly and sincerely they are entertained the more dangerous they are. Jackson was honest and sincere in his opposition to such views, and his onesty, more than anything else, gave him power to put those down who attempted in Jackson been where Buchanan was in 1860 we should have had no rebellion .-- Pittsburgh

WHO ARE DESERTERS!

important bill, which has become a law, having been approved on the 19th of July

last:

Be it enacted, &c., That no soldier or sailor shall be taken or held to be a deserter from the army or navy who faithfully served according to his enlistment until the 19th day of April, 1865, and who without proper authority or leave first obtained, did quit his command, or refuse to serve after said date, but nothing herein contained shall operate as a remission of any forfeiture incurred by any such soldier or sailor of his pay, bounty or pension, or other allowances, but this act shall be construed solely as a removal of any disability such soldier or sailor may have incurred by the loss of his citizenship in consequence of his desertion.

Where parties marked "deserters," can

Where parties marked "deserters," can

Where parties marked "deserters," can prove that they left the army under circumstances described in this act, they will be hereafter entitled to the elective franchise.

—Gettysbrugh Star.

To Be Noted.—Parties who have invested in Government bonds, as well as all persons who are holding either national bank notes or greenbacks, would do well to keep an eye on the doctrines advanced by the Democratic party. In Ohio Vallandigham and Pendleton are openly advocating what amounts to simple repudiation. In this State the Democrats are endeavoring to put a man on the Supreme bench who has already decided that greenbacks are not lawful money. Business men, and all who value their swn interests above the triumph of desperate and abandoned demagogues, should make a note of these facts. Harriss, should make a note of these facts. Harriss, and Sailors Union.

In this command of the North Carolina Military between their swn interests above the triumph of desperate and abandoned demagogues, should make a note of these facts. Harriss, should make a note of these facts. Harriss. desperate and abandoned demagogues, should make a note of these facts. Harris- dire burgh Telegraph.

THE patriotic members of an ex-school board of New Orleans, who were removed the following, concerning the prospect of trade: "Trade in most departments is be trade: "Trade in most departments is be trade: "Trade in most departments is be trade: "Trade in most departments in the prospect of the property of the particular frequency of the particular frequency of the particular frequency of the particular frequency of the prospect of by General Sheridan for their trifling ofby General Sheridan for their trifling offense of discharging teachers who were so indiscreet as to allow their schools to sing patriotic songs, or display miniature flags of the Union, have resolved to apply to a District Court for a writ of injunction to restrain trict Court for a writ of injunction to restrain the property of the leading houses will have as much as-they can do. trict Court for a writ of injunction to restrain sails of commerce once more crowd her ports, and the plash of steamboats enliven her but must obey.

REGISTRATION has been completed in ouisiana under the management of Generremoved. He believes that by the first of next January the State of Louisiana will be

WHEN GOV. CURTIN had served the first ix raonths of his first term, the Copper heads professed to be very indignant at re orts manufactured by themselves, that he was drunk half his time. Before Governor Geary has been a year in office, the same men complain that he is too temperate, and rives too much countenance to the temperance cause. How are the Copperheads to be suited in men?—Harrisburg Telegraph.

REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN. Correspondence Between the President and General Grant.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. GRANT. PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.
C., August 17, 1867.—Dear Sir:—Before
you issue instructions to carry into effect the
enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear
any suggestions you may deem necessary
respecting the assignment to which the order refers.

Truly yours. Andrew Johnson.
Gen. U. S. Grant, Scoretary of War ad
interim.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.—Major Gen. George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the fifth Military District, created y the act of Crigress passed on the second ay of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby

ed to the command of the Department assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

Andrew Johnson.

GEN. GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON. GEN. GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.—His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, Gen. Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date (enclosing those instructions), saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invi-

I am pleased to avail myself of this invi-tation to urge, carnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacri-ficed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives, and thousands of millions.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government. by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embodden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

ses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five Military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with. There are military reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in

power to put those down who attempted in 1832 to carry them into practice; and had Jackson been where Buchanan was in 1860 subject of this removal, and I had hoped

would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General United States Army and Secretary

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Order removing Gen. Sheridan suspen-ded—General Thomas sick—Charges Against the Freedman's Bureau Officials —Gen. Sickles to be removed &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Aug 28, 1867,-The Presion Saturday, on the recommendation eneral Grant, suspended the execution Order No. 77, assigning Gen. Thomas to command of the Fifth District, in lieu of en. Sheridan. The reason for this action the part of the Executive, is on account the ill health of Gen. Thomas, who is now andergoing medical treatment at one of the springs in West Virginia. In view of this fact it was deemed highly improper to order him to New Orleans, where the yellow ever is raging in an epidemic form. An

Preparations are in progress under the direction of the Soldiers, and Sailors, Union of Washington, to give General Sheridan an ovation on his arrival in Washington.

A NEW YORK letter, dated the 21st, has trade: "Trade in most departments is beginning to look up. The arrivals of country merchants at the city hotels are increasing. True, the purchases thus far are not to very large amounts but the indications are that, towards September, most of the leading houses will have as much as they can do. The prices of most descriptions of dry goods are steady. The jobbers during the few days past have been busy laying in their fall supplies. The hardware firms report favorably from the correspondents at the West; but from the South, they say, the advices are quite as discouraging as they were last season. The carpet and boot and shoe houses are moderately active, and prices are limited."

The valley is one of the most fertile regions of the State, the first forty-two miles being an almost unbroken succession of harvest fields.

A New Orleans letter says the first bale of the new cotton crop is coming into the different markets now, and the speculation as the extent of the yield is very animated. The prospects in all the States, except our favorably from the correspondents at the West; but from the South, they say, the advices are quite as discouraging as they were last season. The carpet and boot and shoe houses are moderately active, and prices are leaved. The prospects in all the state, the first forty-two miles being an almost unbroken succession of the State, the first forty-two first forty-two first property defends.

A New Orleans letter says the first bale of the new cotton crop is coming into the different markets now, and the speculation as the extent of the yield is very animated. The prospects in all the States, except our own, are fair for a crop that will exceed that of the season now drawing to a close. Not withstanding the cry of worms and bad weathwill be the result, and many are prelicing the tribute of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and the transfer of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and the transfer of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to prove their deb

THE INDIAN WAR.

levere Fight with the Savages on Republi-can River.—Our Troops Repulsed.— More Fighting Expected.

Sr. Louis, August 25.—A dispatch from Fort Hayes, Kansas, Aug. 23, says a courtier had just arrived from Capt. Ames with dispatches to Captain Corbin, to the effect that Ames had had a severe battle with 800 Indians, under "Satanie," on the Republican river. The Indian village was two miles long, and Ames charged twice through their wigners. The savages fought desired. their wigwams. The savages fought des

their wigwams. The savages fought desperately.

Three of our men were killed and twenty-five were wounded, and thirty horses were lost. The Indians lost severely, but finally repulsed our troops, and our dead were left on the field. There was an immense amount of stolen stock in the Indian village. The savages surrounded our troops, and the fight lasted three days. Two of our men killed belonged to the Kansas Cavalry, and one to the 12th Regulars. Captain Ames had only 125 men. Some Kansas Cavalry, under Major Moore, leave for the Indian village to day, and a severe battle is anticipated.

More Territory for the United States—An Offer Accepted for Samana—\$5,000,-000 for a Portion of Hayti—The Land End of the New Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 22 —President Cabral of Dominica, has sent a messenger to Wash ington with instructions to accept the offer of the United States for the purchase of Samana, in the Island of Hayti, for \$5,000,-

Delay is feared in completing the Cuban ble from Key West to Punta Rosa, Florida, because a portion of the latter cable was used between Cuba and Key West, and Engineer Webb will await a telegraphic authorization from England before proceeding to lay the remainder.

How "Indian Outrrages" are Some Times Manufactured.—An Omaha correspondent of the Chicago Republican writes concerning the recent attack on a train of the Union Pacific Railway, as follows: "The way the thing looks now, it does not appear that the redskins did this business, but the white skins did. The scalping was certainly not done by an Indian—so men who understand the business say. A redskin would not be apt to leave the scalp behind—he would rather lose his own—that of itself is a little evidence; but what makes it almost sure is the fact that the scalp of the man who is still living, and in a fair way to recover, by the way—is not taken in the Indian style. An Indian is never known to take the whole top of the head for the scalp but merely a couple of inches from the crown of the head; and besides they generally take it off neady, while this was done in a very bungling manner. Some persons crown of the head; and besides they generally take it off neatly, while this was done in a very bungling manner. Some persons—and I must say that I am one of the number—think there were no Indians concerned; but Omaha and all these western towns are bound to have an Indian war if possible; and their constant cry is extermination. Now, this late attack serves first rate to bring Eastern people to their side of the question, provided they keep under a few of the facts. Several trains on Eastern and Southern railways have been thrown from the track before now, the cars robbed and sometimes destroyed. This has been done within two years. There being no Indians to blame, it was at once charged rightly to thieves, rowdies and highway robbers; and it is very natural to suppose that the same class of beings will do the same kind of work here, if that class is here to do it. And it is not denied, but readily admitted; that towns such as Julesburg, and others not so far away, are more than half peopled by roughs. Another thing, every time there is a rumor of an Indian attack anywhere, it is telegraphed East as a fact; but when a few hours later, it proves to be entirely untrue, the telegraph does not carry the correction.

THE EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER. - Meteorological records, it is said, show that there has not been so wet a summer within the experience of the present generation: About 130 years ago, we are told, there was something of the kind, but as nobody is living now to give us the particulars, we are obliged to be content with the simple state-ment of the meteorylogical for Perkand connect of the meteorological fact. Perhaps one of the severest of all the many rain storms with which we have been visited almost daily during the season, was that which swept over all this part of the country last night and this morning. We fear the bad effect it must have had in the agricultural districts.

altural districts.

Another remarkable peculiarity is the fact that the same condition of things is reported on the other side of the Atlantic.
While it was raining in New York yesterday, cable dispatches inform us it was also
raining in London, and, for that matter,
throughout all England.

while it was raining in New York yesterday, cable dispatches inform us it was also ratuing in London, and, for that matter, throughout all England.

Other current phenomena are recorded. For instance, during the storm yesterday many persons at Albany observed in the morning masses of gelatinous matter containing minute granules of a reddish and grey color. Microscopic investigations have revealed the cause of these dust storms and rains to be, either portions of various minorial into the atmosphere by the winds. In good. The inclemency of the weather into the atmosphere by the winds. In good. The inclemency of the warded off by the use of sulphur, owing to the leavy continuance of showers of rain and sold into the atmosphere by the ropical regions. One and been deposited in dual and high winds. It is now thought that storms, thus tracing aerial currents. They or or justed in the tropical regions. One and been deposited from the carth, the carried by the wind, and deposited from the carried that the carried by the wind, and deposited from the carried by the wind, and deposited from the carried by the wind, and deposited from the carried that the carried by the wind, and deposited from the car

THE London Standard, referring to the The London Standard, referring to the late trial of an American 15-inch gun agains Fnglish armor plates, says:—"The effects of these shot are alike important to every country in Europe, for there is not an iror clad ship afloat that would be likely to come off scathless from their penetration. The Warrior and La Gloire classes would certainly be cleanly penetrated. The Bellerophon and Lord Warden are the only ones that would stand any chance of resisting. that would stand any chance of resisting but it is questionable whether they, too would not succumb. The Hercules ought to keep these missiles out, but she is not yet

California capitalists are taking much interest in a proposed railroad from Marysville, in their State, to Portland, Oregon. The land grant given by Congress, of twelve thousand eight hundred acres a mile, is extremely liberal, while the route is feasible, not difficult, and through a rich agricultural country. The California corporator have begun a survey of their end of the line, which runs for its entire distance through the Sacramento valley, over an unbroken plain. The valley is one of the most fertile regions of the State, the first forty-two miles being an almost unbroken succession

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

JEREMIAH DAY, ex-President of Yale Colege, died Thurday night, aged ninetyfour. IT is reported that the Czar, who is now in

rimea, is quite ill. Hon. Jas. H. Cambell, late Minister to sweden, has arrived home.

JAMES BUCHANAN returned from Cape May o Lancaster yesterday, in feeble health.

JOHN BIERLY, the oldest ship builder in Philadelphia, died in that city yesterday. GEN. GRANT is rigid in his ideas of econ omy, and allows no man in employment which he controls who does not earn his pay.

THE NEW Canal around Des Moines Rapids, in the Mississippi, is to be two hundred and fty feet wide.

THE Minnessota farmers talk of forming sociations to keep wheat up to \$1.50 per ushel.

It is understood the assets of the Unadilla Bank will pay about thirty per cent of its lia-It is understood that all the me

et are willing to resign if the Presider

THE Turkish Minister has been introd

o the President by Secretary Seward. presented his credentials and was for received.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED in the United States district Court of New York that a married roman may be declared hankrupt under the involuntary clause of the bankrupt act.

The Soldiers and Sailors of Philadelphia have spoken out bravely in condemnation of the suspension by the President of Secretary Stanton.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention as decided to submit separately to the peo-le an absolute prohibition of the sale of

SEWARD has been notified by the National Intelligencer that he must leave the Cabinet, and when the poor old man is put out in the sold, he will learn how many warm friends he has lost.

Want of rain is alleged as a cause likely to prevent more than a half a crop of corn and potatoes in Obio. Too much rain in parts o Pennsylvania, it is predicted, will result in similar failure.

ONE man boasts in Indiana that he gets a new wife and a new divorce every quarter. Of the kind ot wives that he gets under such a system of things a man would want a new one at least as often as that.

There are said to be, by the Clarion Democrat, over three thousand men in Clarion county who do not take a newspaper. The fact showing such ignorance explains the persistent Democratic majorities in that re-

PROF. J. C. WATSON, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, announces the discovery of a new planet, hitherto unknown, which was first seen by him on the 25th. It is situated in right ascension 1 degree and 40 minutes south, and is working west and south.

A CALL is published for a Convention in Wilmington on the 4th of September, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Border State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on the 12th, to demand Congress to guarantee the citizens of all States equal rights and a republican form of government.

An amusing incident occurred in Albany recently. While a gang of telegraph men were stringing wire from a reel in a wagon, the horse being driven along slowly, a countryman tushed up to the driver, and in the innocence of his heart informed him that he was losing his load, that his wire was scattered all along the road behind him. A correspondent of a Democratic paper, who says he has just been in prison with two of Quantrell's men, contradicts the report that the famous guerrilla is in Mexico, and asserts that Quantrell was mortally wounded in a fight in Kentucky, in the fall of 1864, captured and imprisoned in Louisville, and died there under an assumed name.

The political contest in California is very bitter and exciting as the election draws near. Efforts are making to concentrate the Unionists of San Francisco on the Legislative ticket. The independent party continue their opposition to Gorham, but support the general ticket, and urge the election of Congress men, Legislators, and the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

Prisons having correspondence with California should mark on their letters or newspapers the words "ria Panama," and continue to do so until the Indiau hostilities over the Plains are suppressed. According to the regulations of the Post Office Department, all letters not parked "iting Panama," was a suppressed. ters not marked "via Panama"

A correspondent of the Boston Watchmann says: "The day that I arrived in Liverpool I was saluted while taking a stroll through the city, by a newsboy who shouted out to me, 'Paper, sir; latest news from America, sir; suicide of Andy Johnson, sir,' America, sir; suicide of Andy Lot conscients.

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD! The place to buy goods and SAVE your GREEN-BACKS, is at the GREAT BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,
Who will sell from this date until the 20th of
September next, prior to closing to extend and
otherwise repair their Store room,) their ENTIRE
STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many goods at and below COST. Bedford, Aug. 23:6 w

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILLS, KEYSTONE CLOVER HULLERS.

FOR SALE.

These Drills are a first class article, warranted equal if not superior to any others. The hoe can be set zigzag if decired for rough ground Sows all kinds of grain and grass seeds. Price \$90, and warranted. The Clover Huller is a very superior article; hulls and cleans from 25 to 40 bushels per day. Price \$95, and warranted.

PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, Aug. 22, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 14th

COURT PROCLAMATION

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peuce, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Orecting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, one sisting of the counties of Franklin, Pulste, one sisting of the counties of Franklin, Pulste, on the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other of the Court of Oyer and Terminer Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and Ws. G. Etc. 1972.

The Court of County of County, Exp. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be as dappear in your proper persons, with your Record, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the First Monday of Sept. (being the 2d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of Given the 1st of the 1st of the 1st of the 1st of 1st

es pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of august in the year of our Lord, 1867.

ROBERT STECKMAN, She.

CRAND JURORS drawn for September Term Ist Monday, 2nd day, A. D. 1887. Bedford Township: David Wolf, Foremus Samuel Carney, John Knox.

and Top: Jesse Wright.
ody Run: Samuel D. Williams.
erain: Geo. W. Cessna, Isaac Freet, Tobia afer. Cumberland Valley: James McFerrin. Londonderry: Martin L. Miller, Jonathar

manuacry: httner. ouroe: Samuel Snively. apier: Geo. W. Bowser. chellsburg: William C. Snively, Peter Dewalt t. Clair: John Amiek, James L. Norton, Ja.

Over. Southampton: Emanuel Johnson, Hezekiah ortheraft, Levi Clingerman. Union: Adam Briggle. Woodberry Middle: Charles Martin, Cyruz Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 2nd day of pril, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK, ttest: Jury Cemm JNO.-G. FISHER, Clerk. aug9 PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term: Bedford Borough: Samuel Vondersmith,

Shuck, Bedford Township: John D. Heltzell, Scott W. aghes. ghes.

Condidate: Dan'l McNally.

Comberland Valley: John Dicken, William

or, of J., Thomas Elliott, of S.

Hopenell: Joseph Gates, Jr.

n: Jackson Kerr. Valentine V. Wertz, W. H. Knipple orley.

onderry: Levi Carpenter, Samuel Wi

rty: Jacob Kensinger, Geo. Roades. roe: John Layton, Levin Weimer. fer: Levi Otto, John Rock, John W nee East: George McGraw, Thomas

ve, Stephen Wink.

rovidence W.: David Sparks.

Clair: Israel Davis, Jacob H. Wright, Val.

entine Fickes.

Southampton: John Mors, Nicholas Walter,
Denton Stephens, Abel Johnson, William Cheney.

Union: Martin Imler.

Woodberg Middle: Philip S. Croft, John S.
Hetrick, Daniel Price, of D.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 23d day
of April, A. D. 1867.

ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK,

ttest: Jury Commissi Jno G Fisher, Clerk. aug9

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, AUGUST the 31st, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock

South, and situate in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Castner.
Alse, one tract of land containing 190 acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon a two story log house, stable and other out-buildings, and a good apple orchard; adjoining lands of Samuel Staley, William Lisinger, John H. Barton and others; situate in East Providence township, Bedford-county.
Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Peck and Rosanna Peck.
Also, one lot, or part of a lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, being No. 149 in the general plan of the Borough, now occupied by defendant or terre tennant, with a large two story brick house and other buildings thereon creeted; said lot being 25 feet (more or less) in front on Pitt

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.

A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from re fined Vegetable Oils, in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use s exquisite, and its washine properties unrivalled For sale by all druggists. may 21:1y

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE BORDENTOWN, N. J.

An institution for the careful and thorough in-struction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, \$208 per year. Washing, Ancient and Modera Languages, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19th. For Catalogues, address Rev. JOHN II. BRAKELEY, A. M. aug 16:4t.

BUY CHEAP AND SELL CHEAP,

Is the watch-word of G. R. & W. OSTER.
They have just received a large assortment of Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES which they are selling
VERY CHEAP.
Bedford, Aug. 23.:1m.

MONTH SAVED:

MOST SAVED:

October 1, 1867, and desirous of reducing our stock as low as possible before making Fall purchases, we will offer many great bargains for CASH: Aug. 8, 1867.

NOTICE! THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!

The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. On and after OCTOBER I, 1867, he will sell goods FOR CASH and APPROVED PRODUCE ONLY, having been convinced, by experience, that the CASH system is the best for his customers as well as himself.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

aug. 23:3m