

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 6, 1867.

## UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
**HENRY W. WILLIAMS,**  
OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

## UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,  
**JOHN T. RICHARDS,** Fulton County.  
**JOHN WELLER,** Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
**M. A. POINTS,** Bedford Borough.

TREASURER,  
**JOHN R. JORDAN,** Bedford Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER,  
**WILLIAM REEB,** St. Clair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
**WILLIAM EAKINS,** Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,  
**ADAM ULERY,** Middle Woodberry.

AUDITOR,  
**JOHN S. SWARTZ,** Snake Spring.

## JUDGE SHARPSWOOD ON LEGAL TENDERS.

Extract from his Opinion in the Case of *Boric vs. Trott*.

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 23rd, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be legal money, and a legal tender, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL."

"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 Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared opinion of the judge and this opinion, I wish is the following:

"Judge SHARPSWOOD reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

## IMPEACHMENT.

The feeling in favor of the impeachment of the President, since the adjournment of the extra session of Congress in July, has grown apace. The impeachment movement in the winter had utterly failed. When Andrew Johnson left the impression go abroad that he would faithfully execute the reconstruction laws if passed over his veto, the people, though they had been deceived and betrayed time and again, once more accepted the implied promise, and the impeachment movement at once fell to the ground. Congress had scarcely adjourned, when, forgetful or regardless of all promises, either express or implied, he set his pliant tool, Stanbery, to work to devise some method of evading or misconstruing the law.

That no excuse might be left for even designed and willful misconstruction, Congress met in extra session on the 4th of July, and so amended the law that ignorance could find no excuse and design no refuge for further misconstruction. This brought the President to an issue with the country on the reconstruction question. No longer able to plead obscurity in the law as an excuse for obstructing and delaying the work of reconstruction, he now boldly accepts the issue, and instead of pretending a desire to execute the law in good faith, and pleading that he is hindered by its obscurity, he deliberately sets himself to work to prevent its execution. For the first time in our country's history we have the melancholy and humiliating spectacle of our Chief Executive, whose solemn and sworn duty it is to execute the laws, deliberately violating his solemn oath of office, and in the spirit of rebellion and revolution using all his power to prevent their execution. The disgraceful impudency of Buchanan's administration is made respectable beside the wanton anarchy of Andrew Johnson's. It were strange indeed if such circumstances did not once more bring the question of his impeachment prominently before the country. The popular voice to-day is plainly, loudly, unequivocally for impeachment. Every newspaper that was with the country during the rebellion, and every loyal man, from the highest to the lowest, declares in favor of impeachment. The recent President has already heard the warning voice, and in dread alarm turns to his companions in crime for advice. Verily, "whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." Roder, with strong probabilities to support it, has it, that the practicability of using the regular army to forcibly prevent the meeting of the next Congress, or in case of its meeting to prevent impeachment, has been seriously discussed already. It is with horror we contemplate the possibility that the man, whom the nation delighted to honor with the second office in its gift, and whom the assassin's bloody hand raised to the first, should himself attempt to subvert the government. Yet the fact seems to be that he has deliberately discussed the propriety of such an attempt in council with his wicked advisers. And the worst fact remains that the worst construction that could possibly, with any show of reason or probability, be put upon Andrew Johnson's acts, since his apostasy, has always heretofore fallen far short of the reality. These are solemn, stubborn facts, and they demand a calm, cool and timely consideration. Impeachment on the meeting of Congress is a foregone conclusion; indeed an absolute necessity, if we are ever to have the work of reconstruction completed and the country restored to peace and harmony. Andrew Johnson is a bold bad man, with the worst kind of political adventurers and demagogues as confidential advisers. He will be ready to attempt anything that offers the least prospect of success, to save himself from being impeached and disposed from office. The fall elections will be taken, the country over, as the exponent of public opinion, not only on local but national issues. If they are overwhelmingly in union even Andrew Johnson with all his foibles will be deterred from attempting

any revolutionary movements. If they should be close, or worse still, go Copperhead, Andrew Johnson, encouraged and backed by a clique of reckless adventurers, will be likely not only to attempt to resist impeachment with force, but to strike a blow at our liberties and attempt to establish himself as a dictator. Much of our safety from any danger of this kind depends upon the firmness and loyalty of General Grant, but much more upon our securing an overwhelming victory at the ballot box. Let loyal men everywhere remember this and vote accordingly.

## THE CLERK TO THE POOR DIRECTORS.

If time and practice make a man efficient in discharging the duties of his position, then the present incumbent of the Poor House clerkship ought to be a most excellent clerk.

Perhaps he is. The Democratic Party seem to think him so. They have kept him in office so long, that it is hard to tell when he did go in, but it must be ten years ago anyhow. And they not only pay him for keeping the account and books right, but pay him again as clerk to the Auditors to overlook his own work. And yet during his time errors and oversights occurred to such an extent that the public were eight or ten thousand dollars out of pocket. It is time there should be a change. Either the Auditors and Directors do trust every thing to the clerk, or they don't. If they do they ought to be sure the clerk is competent. If they don't they themselves are responsible. Anyhow the Democratic Party (so called) is responsible. And the people no doubt will so regard it and vote accordingly.

## THE GAZETTE REPRODUCES OUR NOTICE OF THE NOMINATIONS OF ITS PARTY FOR THE VARIOUS COUNTY OFFICES, AND ARGUES THEREOF THAT THEY OUGHT THEREFORE TO BE ELECTED. WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT OUR RECOMMENDATION IS WORTH ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT, AND THAT IT WILL WORK WONDERS WITH THE GREAT UNTERIFIED, BUT WE NOW THINK THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER TO GIVE THE REPUBLICANS A VOICE IN THE BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS AND POOR DIRECTORS. WE HOPE THIS IDEA WILL BE AS FULLY ENLARGED AND REPRODUCED BY THE GAZETTE. DO SAY TO YOUR CREDULOUS READER, THAT WE DO THINK A REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONER AND POOR DIRECTOR SHOULD BE ELECTED.

## OUR FAIR NOTICE OF THE GENTLEMEN COMPOSING THE COPPERHEAD COUNTY TICKET SO TICKLED THE GAZETTE THAT IT HAS REPRODUCED IT. THE NOTICE WAS SO UNLIKE THE GAZETTE'S STYLE OF ABUSING EVERY BODY HONORED WITH A NOMINATION, THAT WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT IT FOUND ITS SENSE OF PROPRIETY MUCH SHOCKED. HOPE IT WILL RECOVER AND KEEP THIS ARTICLE AS STANDING MATERIAL UNTIL IT HAS FULLY MASTERED ITS STYLE.

The Copperheads are again full of Negro Suffrage; they assert positively that it is the intention of the Radical leaders, to "FORCE Negro Suffrage and the POLITICAL EQUALITY of Whites and Blacks, upon the people of Pennsylvania, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT." This has been their constant cry since the organization of the Republican Party. They are determined to educate the public up to it. Go in, Cops.

A credulous old Cop was overheard to say, not long since, that the Negro business was about played out with him. He had been told, year after year, that the Negroes were going to do this and so and yet he never noticed any change; he had come to the conclusion the whole matter was an "infernal lie got up for electioneering purposes." The mass of the party have come to the same conclusion.

The fact, that Andrew Johnson, in deliberately obstructing, and using all his power to prevent, the execution of the reconstruction laws, is supported by the whole copperhead party, throughout the country, ought to satisfy every right minded and patriotic citizen that such a party ought not to be entrusted with power in any part of the country.

The Gazette says the present Democratic board of Poor Directors discovered the "leaks" which lately came to light. We deny this. Mr. Debaugh discovered them, and for this and other evidences of honesty, the leaders desire to discharge him. Put him out if you dare.

The reckless disregard of the Gazette for truth is again exhibited in its flagrantly charging Messrs. Weller and Richards with voting "for almost every one of the corrupt measures" which disgraced the last Legislature. We challenge the production of the proof.

"Was there ever a meaner, slimmer, fouler traitor" &c.—Gazette. Such attacks are periodical—whenever the moon changes.

## A WORTHY CANDIDATE.

The loyal voters of the Commonwealth ask no higher tribute to the worth and character of Judge Williams than the following compliment paid him by the only daily Democratic paper of Western Pennsylvania the day following his nomination. It said:

The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates. An important duty has been faithfully discharged by the respective conventions. The campaign may now be conducted without personal aspersion, and decided upon the principles of the two great parties. This is as it should be. It is an auspicious sign of the times, and if the county conventions are equally fortunate in the selection of legislative candidates, there will be a step put to the deplorable corruption at the seat of government under a new reign of honest men and conscientious legislators.—*Pittsburgh Post*, June 28th, 1867.

The Post, in referring to the above, on the 29th of August, was pleased to say:

"We have nothing to take back or modify. Of Judge Williams' private or legal reputation we have nothing but words of praise, and however it may suit some pugnacious and heady politicians, we cannot bring ourselves to view personal assaults as either wise or politic."

GEN. GRANT, pursuing his policy of re-education, has ordered a reduction of the clerical force now employed in the Paymaster General's office to one-half the present number. Accordingly clerks were discharged from that department during last week.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant Puts His Foot Down—Rebels not to be Appointed to Civil Offices.—Reverdy Johnson tendered the portfolio of State, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The important fact which rises above the usual Washington news and gossip, is the promulgation of Gen. Grant's order to commanders of Military Districts, instructing them to make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command. Inasmuch as this is not strictly a disapproval of any act done by a Military Commander, it was freely declared in administration circles that the order was not in strict accordance with the law. However this may be, the other has added a valuable fact to the difference growing between the President and Grant, and as such is universally commended. This order was telegraphed day before yesterday to the command of General Grant's Generals Pope, Sheridan, Sickles, Ord and Schofield. It is claimed here by certain parties that one reason for issuing it was the belief of Louisiana that it would be a signal for Louisiana to be reinstated as Governor of Louisiana.

Information has been received that the Republicans of Maryland have decided not to vote on the 18th of September to the State for ratification. In lieu of it they have prepared an address to Congress, stating that said Constitution is not Republican in form, as it disfranchises eighty thousand colored people, and does not allow colored people to testify in courts where white people are parties to a controversy.

It is learned from an unimpeachable source that in an interview with Senator Reverdy Johnson on Thursday, he was verbally tendered the position of Secretary of State. Mr. Johnson made no answer, and returned to Baltimore last evening. His friends do not believe he will accept, but this is mere conjecture.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

Enlistment of Volunteers in Montana—Skirmishing on the Plains.

The Montana Post, of the 17th, says: General Terry, commander of the department, after investigating the action of the Executive of the territory in regard to the volunteer force, gave the following approval: "For the part that created the Greenbacks and the Bonds, the party that sustained the war, and compelled submission to the National authority,—and that stands pledged to keep faith with the Bondholders, and to maintain the National credit—vote for the National party, the worthy and honored nominee of this party."

Reliable intelligence from the Plains, received yesterday, gives the following particulars of Indian operations: A party on the road to Fort Reno lost three men killed at Crazy Woman's Fork. Two hundred head of stock were run off from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s train of oxen and mules. Near Reno two men, belonging to a train of citizens, were killed. On the same day the fight at Fort Phil Kearney occurred, the result to a heavy party of Fort Smith were escorted by a large body of Indians, who were gallantly repulsed by our soldiers. Only one body was left on the field. Two men of the escort were killed.

The correspondence of the *Bulletin*, from Arizona, shows that in the single district of Lubac sixteen men have been killed, six wounded, and nearly \$200,000 worth of property taken off and destroyed by the Indians since March. The troops are now trying all in their power for the protection of settlers.

A dispatch from Fort Hays, Kansas, of the 30th ult., says: No news has been received from the country of the Indians, but a severe battle is believed to have taken place. All the savages in this section say they do not want peace, and will kill the Commissioners if possible. They are driving all the cattle towards their villages on the Republican river.

A telegram from Gen. Augur's headquarters says the Indians attacked a Government train near Fort C. F. Smith on the 26th ult., and were repulsed with a loss of twenty killed. One officer and four soldiers were killed on our side. All the hostile tribes around Fort Phil Kearney are under the leadership of Red Cloud, and are bent on war. Black Hawk, chief of the Utah Indians, has been seen by our soldiers on the Ogallala and Brule tribes of Sioux Indians occurred on the 26th at Cedar Canyon, thirty miles south of Julesburg, in which several savages were killed.

## THE JOHNSON-GRANT CORRESPONDENCE.

President Johnson, having first decided to displace General Sheridan, is sufficiently compliant to ask the opinion of Gen. Grant as to the expediency of the change. Whether this was done by reason of that singular weakness of human nature which leads men to ask advice after they have irrevocably made up their minds, or whether it arose from a desire to put a plausible statement on record, will probably never be known. It is only certain that Mr. Johnson's letter received the earnest reprobation of the General on Saturday, proceeded on the following Monday to controvert all his opinions, with the air of a man who had expected to find a better offer of his own mind how to answer them. This letter of the President is not of overwhelming interest. The public decided some time ago that Mr. Johnson was not the man to sacrifice his own life and aspirations on the shrine of patriotism, and his assertions and protestations and arguments have no weight, simply because nobody will pay the slightest attention to them. Gen. Grant, by nature reticent and by habit detesting his attention first of all to his own business, was not inclined to read the assertions and protestations and arguments of the people. What he has said, therefore, is of far more importance.

As regards this point, it is annoying to find the record very incomplete. It was already known that the President had removed Sheridan; what he said about the change in the cabinet was of more interest. The letter unfolding his views on this subject, the President for reasons best known to himself, persists in withholding. Gen. Grant by his reference to this letter made it properly a part of the published correspondence; indeed, it is manifestly incomplete without it. It cannot be doubted that the President could have had the injunction of privacy removed from this document, if it had suited his interest to demand it. The inference is that the suppressed letter of Gen. Grant is of a nature far more damaging to the policy of the administration than anything from him which has been published. We cannot think that the President would be actuated by tenderness towards either Gen. Grant or Mr. Stanton.

How much ingenuously was shown by the President in appointing as the successor of Sheridan an officer who had already expressed his decided unwillingness to make the place and who was to be too ill to accept it under any circumstances, we need not undertake to decide. In the existing state of General Thomas's health we cannot see that his views on reconstruction and his past record have any great weight in the selection as commander of the fifth military district. It is clear, however, that the removal of Sheridan will be considered, as Gen. Grant intimates, a triumph by the unreconstructed element of the South, no matter who proves to be his successor. And that he will be ultimately replaced by an officer who has at heart the conscientious completion of the work of reconstruction prescribed by Congress is not yet, we think, demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt.

Of the 22,000 registered voters of San Francisco, 11,000 are naturalized citizens.

## FACTS FOR GOVERNMENT BONDHOLDERS, AND THE HOLDERS OF GREENBACKS.

Read and Reflect.

In 1861 eleven States seceded; and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tennessee in 1866.

All the United States Bonds—5-20's, 7-30's and 10-40's—all, the greenbacks, and all the National Banks, were created by this Congress of thirty-three States.

President Johnson calls this an "assumed Congress"—therefore not legal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "rump Congress," and a "usurping Congress," and hence not a lawful Congress, and the great objection has been that Congress in the North, and admit enough from the rebel States to enforce this "Policy."

If a Congress representing but twenty-three States be not a lawful Congress, then how can the National Bank notes, and the National Bonds, be worth anything; because an unlawful Congress could not make lawful Bonds for lawful money.

The mad effort, so recently made by the rebel and Copperhead States, to destroy the Government by force of arms, failed, through Congress, has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the ballot-box; and the last effort at destruction is now being made by the COURTS.

Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction, nullifying the Reconstruction Laws of Congress, in Mississippi, Georgia, and other States, and also the opinion of Chief Justice ROBERTS, the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to issue legal tender notes.

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## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

There is good reason to believe that there will be a contraction of the currency after the crops are gathered.

CALIFORNIA is expected to yield 35,000,000 gallons of wine this year—about a gallon apiece all round for us.

The Fenian prisoners, Cols. Warren and Nagle, have been released by the British Government.

A sample of pig iron from Oregon, the first manufactured on the Pacific coast, is on exhibition at San Francisco.

GEN. POVE has issued an order for an election in Alabama on the 1st of October, on the question of holding a convention, and for the selection of delegates to the same.

MEXICAN detectives are searching New York for a man named C. M. Medinech, who is said to have robbed the Liberal Government of \$200,000 in gold at the time of the capture of Maximilian.

The failure of S. S. Drew & Co. of Boston, for a quarter of a million, creates quite a sensation about one millionaires. The property is insured for \$100,000, and the policy can be transferred to the purchaser.

A Galveston dispatch says: There were 241 deaths from yellow fever this week, and 100 deaths at Corpus Christi. About half the citizens are sick or dead, and much distress prevails. An urgent appeal is made for help.

All the Republican organs in the country now demand the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Will the Republicans in Congress respond unanimously to the desires of the people?

DEPLORABLE reports reach us from various parts of Middle Tennessee, owing to the destruction of crops, organized against the loyalists the old rebel spirit—which for some reason or other, probably the course of Andrew Johnson—has received new life of late.

The Washington Chronicle remarks that, "from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we hear but one voice from the loyal people, and that is, 'Return to the Union.' The only tax shall be sustained against Presidential usurpations."

JUDGE SHARPSWOOD's decision that the legal tender act was unconstitutional was in strict accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, a body of Democrats having the opinion which the Nabby letters have rendered familiar to the nation.

THE PUBLIC must be prepared for murders and all sorts of outrages in Louisiana and Texas, as the rebels of those States have threatened that as soon as Sheridan left they would send the Union men, of course Hancock will give up "Constitutional power" to prevent such outrages.

A THOROUGHLY loyal gentleman at the South recently had a new carriage, the lining of which was gray. He made a call on a neighbor, and the lady went to the door to look at the vehicle, and noticing the lining, said: "I like that color." "Yes," quietly remarked her kinsman, the owner, "it's a subdued color."

A MEXICAN letter says: Prince Salma Salm, who was expecting to be shot, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Santa Anna is to be tried by court martial. Lozada has given in his adhesion to the Government.

A carefully estimated list of the number of persons executed, since 1865, by Maximilian's orders, amounts to a total of 9,244.

The irrepressible Binckley appears before the public again today with a garbled statement of the reasons which led to the removal of General Sickles. This statement is only of importance because it shows that the President has no little confidence in his action; that it is necessary to defend himself in the public prints by publishing a semi-official argument to sustain his course.

The recent order of General Grant that "district commanders will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command," does not make a new issue between General Grant and the President. There is good authority for asserting that the removal of Sickles, having arisen on this subject are groundless.

The disposition to remove Gen. Howard from the post where he has accomplished so much good as head of the Freedmen's Bureau is one of the most significant and unfortunate indications of the perverse intentions of Andrew Johnson. The rare combination of qualities which prominently qualify him for that station has enabled him in discharging his duties to render invaluable services to the colored race and to the country at large. To remove him would be an act of wanton wickedness and cruelty, of which only an insensate despot could be guilty.

The pretence of Andrew Johnson that the removal of Sheridan and Sickles is necessary to insure a proper execution of the military reconstruction law is one of the baldest impostures of the age. His repeated avowals of hostility to that measure, his attempts to defeat its passage, and subsequent efforts to distort its meaning, have clearly shown that he is opposed to the law; and the entire public clearly understand that he opposes the execution satisfactory to his friends simply because Sheridan and Sickles have faithfully complied with the wishes of Congress.

It is stated that Gordon Granger, a White House military police officer, who was confirmed in the Senate last year, and who has since the close of the war, beyond "swinging around the circle" and advising President Johnson with a republican's opinions, has been assigned to the South, will soon be assigned to regular soldier duty, or be compelled to resign his position. General Grant is understood to have become thoroughly disgusted with his conduct, and he is to be sent to the hospital with a broken back.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.—The removal of Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, seems to be the chief object of the professional politicians who have the ear of the President. There is just one interest that would be promoted by the removal of this faithful officer, and that is the interest of the revenue in connection with distilled spirits. In Commissioner Rollins the perjured plunderers who are flooding the country with untaxed whiskey have found a vigilant and relentless enemy, and it is from them that this effort for his removal comes. We trust that, for the sake of the revenue, they may be unsuccessful.

THE DEAD OF THE MONTH.—The New York World gives a list of the deaths which it has been called upon to record during the month just closed. It tells us that from Europe the cable brought intelligence on two successive days of the death of two men illustrious in science and surgery—Professor Michael Faraday of England, and M. Velpaun, of France. Our columns have also recorded the death of Marie Sophie Amelie, ex-Queen of Naples; Mira Abdy, a well-known English authoress; Ira Aldridge, the celebrated negro actor; and Cardinal Louis Almiri, the distinguished Roman Catholic prelate. On this side of the water we have lost by death Pierre Flavian Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec; Rev. Jeremiah Day, the venerable ex-President of Yale College; ex-governor William B. Campbell of Tennessee; Henry Butler, a Southern lawyer and politician; Judges W. M. Schragham, of New York, and James Armstrong, of Pennsylvania; Doctors John C. Warren and James Jackson, two of the most distinguished physicians of Massachusetts; and William A. Bradley, of Washington.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap. A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils, in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. may12y

## PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

TAN YARD, TOWN LOTS, OUT LOTS, AND WOODLAND.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises on

TUESDAY, THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1867, the following described Real Estate, all situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, Penna., viz:

1st. A lot of 100 perches, net measure, of land lying west of and adjoining the Borough of Bedford, on which are erected a large TAN-NERY, with 101 vats, including 77 layaway, 17 leaches, three pools, and large brick house, all under roof, and a two-story tenant house. This property is known as "Shuck's Tanery," and is an excellent location for a steam Tannery, in a good brick region and having a home market for leather and hides. It is near the Bedford and York Springs roads, and is within a few miles of the Pennsylvania and Northern Rail roads, which is now partly under contract. There are also on the premises three never failing springs, and a large stream of running water. The property is insured for \$10,000, and the policy can be transferred to the purchaser.

2d. Twenty-four Lots, west of the Tan Yard property, being "Shuck's Addition to the Borough of Bedford." These lots are mostly elegantly located and are handsome building lots, and are situated about one mile from Bedford, having several springs upon them, affording an abundant supply of water.

3d. Three Out Lots adjoining the above town lots containing each about five acres, with a fine sight upon one of them for a Brick Yard, there being upon it an inexhaustible quantity of the best clay for the manufacture of brick, and water in abundance.

4th. A tract of the best meadow land containing about 13 acres, situated on the Raystown Branch, about one mile from Bedford, and adjoining lands of Gilson and Nangle.

5th. A tract of Woodland, on the side of Will's Mountain, adjoining the property of John S. Sprout, containing 82 acres 13 perches and allowance. This tract is covered with young timber, and is well adapted for a plantation.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the first day of October, 1867, when the deeds will be delivered and possession given, and the balance will be paid in installments, with interest, secured by judgment bonds. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Drafts and notes of the land and lots can be seen at the undersigned in Bedford.

SAMUEL SHUCK,  
WILLIAM W. SHUCK,  
Bedford, Aug. 19th, 1867.

## A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that

SPLENDID FARM, situated in Pleasant Valley, Bedford Township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nysem, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, about SIXTY ACRES cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, \$50 PER ACRE. DUBROVNIK LUTZ, Real Estate Agent.

July 12th

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &c.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the DRUG STORE of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &c.

They are also agents for the

DR