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DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Bedford Inquirer.

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

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [ap|26]

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

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street. Collections promptly made. [Dec.9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP, 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. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

D. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A., Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....R. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR, *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., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted 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, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec6:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,64.

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

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MORRISON HOUSE, HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER, PITT 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 Refined 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,'65.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April5:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE NIGHTINGALE IN THE STUDY.

"Come forth!" my cat-bird calls to me,
"And hear me sing a cavatina,
That, in this old familiar tree,
Shall hang a garden of Alcina.

"These buttercups shall brim with wine
Beyond all Lesbian juice or Massic;
May not New England be divine?
My ode to ripening Summer, classic?

"Or, if to me you will not hark,
By Beaver Brook a thrush is ringing,
Till all the alder coverts dark
Seem sunshine dappled with his singing.

"Come out beneath the unmastered sky,
With its emancipating spaces,
And learn to sing as well as I,
Unspoiled by meditated graces.

"What boot you many volumed gains,
Those withered leaves forever turning,
To win, at best, for all your pains,
A nature mummy wraped in learning?

"The leaves wherein true wisdom lies
On living trees the sun are drinking,
Those white clouds drowsing through the skies
Grew not so beautiful by thinking.

"Come out with me the oriole cries,
Escape the demon that pursues you!
And, hark, the cuckoo weather wise,
Still hiding, further onward wooes you."

"Ah, dear old friend, that, all my days
Hast poured from that syringa thicket
The quaintly discontinuous lays
To which I hold a season ticket.

"A season ticket cheaply bought
With a dessert of pilfered berries;
And who so oft my soul hast caught,
With morn and evening voluntaries.

"Deem me not faithless, if all day
Among my dusty books I linger,
Nor am, like thee, June's pipe to play
With fancy led, half conscious finger.

AUTUMN.

No sound but the beach nuts falling
Through the green and the yellow leaves,
And the rainy west wind calling
The swallows from the eaves:
No fading trees are shedding
Their golden splendor yet;
But a sunset gleam is spreading,
That seems like a regret.

And the crimson breasted birdie
Sings his sweetest funeral hymn
On the oak tree grim and sturdy
In the twilight gathering dim.
Death comes to pomp and glory;
They fade—the sunny hours.
And races old in story
Pass like the summer hours.

Political.

THE CRISIS.

We are in the midst of a crisis, on the event of which depend the future peace and prosperity of the nation. Hardened by the fierce vicissitudes of the last six years, we look on apathetically while the republican institutions in which we glory are endangered, and we watch with languid curiosity a condition of affairs which, ten years since, would have convulsed the whole country with the wildest agitation. The co-ordinate branches of our Government are at variance. By a fatal error, the National Legislature has left the field, for the time, in the power of the Executive, and a faithless President is making the most of the opportunity. The laws of the land are left unexecuted, or are boldly set aside at the despotic will of a single man, who, blinded by ambition, and surrounded by such satellites as Binckley, Jeremiah Black, and Montgomery Blair, seeks to convert representative government into a dictatorship, and who scarcely veils his purpose to rule or ruin. Eager to reap the full benefit of his apostasy, the Democratic party is straining every nerve to get once more into power, that it may renew its old alliance with Southern rebels, and reconstruct the Union as nearly after the old pattern as is possible. All the burdens left as by the war are skilfully taken advantage of to persuade the unthinking that Democratic rule alone can restore the blessings of light taxes, low prices, and specie currency. Every local question is turned to account, where passion or prejudice can be worked upon. Every art, which the furious lust of power and of the spoils of office can suggest, is eagerly put in practice to gain votes on specious pretexts. The results we see in Maine and California.

What, then, are we doing in this perilous conjuncture? Exhausted by the labors and the sacrifices of the last six years, serenely confident in the justice of our cause and the triumph of our arms, we supinely wait to see power pass into the hands of the enemies of our great cause, that they may nullify all the results of our triumph. Petty local questions, of infinitesimal importance, are sufficient to divert us from considering the overwhelming issues at stake. We pause to think whether an individual is all that we would have him to be, before we can bring ourselves to vote for him, when that individual is as nothing himself, and we should only look upon him, whether worthy or unworthy, as personifying, for the moment, the great principles for which we have willingly sacrificed half a million of lives and countless millions of money. In these supreme crises of a nation's fate, individuals are nothing but the instruments with which we work; and a bad instrument, used to a good end, may be a thousand times preferable to a good instrument used to a bad end. Let not apathy or passing disgust paralyze us in the hour of our triumph, until the fruits of success turn to ashes on our lips.

For let us calmly consider what it is that lies before us in the immediate future. We have a Congress which has been gallantly struggling for a double purpose—to secure the results of the war in a durable peace and permanent unification of the country, and, at the same time, to preserve the legislative power of the people through their chosen representatives. On the other hand we have a President whose native subserviency to the old oligarchic and rebel element of the South has led him to quarrel with the party which placed him in power; whose violent passions and narrow mind have made him the tool of adroit and reckless schemers; who gathers around him, by a natural affinity, the worst elements from every section; and whose temper, inflamed by the opposition of Congress to his will, is evidently prepared to commit any action which would give him a temporary advantage over his antagonists, at the cost of plunging the whole country into confusion.

These differences between the Executive and the Legislature, involving not only the policy of the country, but the fundamental structure of its government, are rapidly approaching a crisis. Twelve months since, Mr. Johnson contented himself with stigmatizing Congress as a body "hanging upon the verge of the government." Six months ago, when vetoed bills were passed by the constitutional two-thirds, he pledged himself to carry them into execution. Now, he is no longer content with nullifying the laws by indirection and by sophistically arguing away their plain intent and purpose, but he boldly sets them at naught, and exercises powers which have been specifically withheld from him. Congress has earnestly sought to avoid the issue which he is forcing upon us, but no ingenuity can longer delay it. Mr. Johnson and his Democratic and rebel allies see this and are prepared for it. Already his friends are circulating mysterious whispers of a *coup d'etat;* his leading organ of the press presumes to doubt whether the Fortieth Congress will ever re-assemble; the air is thick with threatening rumors; the gold-market, that sensitive barometer, presages the coming storm; stagnation in trade shows how deeply men's minds are moved by the fearful eventualities of the next three months. What is needed to realize the worst of these forebodings? Only Democratic success in the fall elections!

If the ever-loyal city of Philadelphia, the rock against which the tempests of rebellious Democracy have spent their force in vain, should prove recreant to her well-earned glory—if the great State of Pennsylvania should belie her splendid record—what fearful encouragement would it not give to the miserable band who are plotting scheming for the overthrow of our institutions? Pennsylvania is again the battle ground of the Union, and not at Getsysburg were the lines more closely drawn or the issues more distinctly balanced. As Meade and Lee then led the opposing armies, so now are Williams and Sharswood, Thayer and Ludlow, Cowell and Lyle the leaders of their respective parties. In such a contest, for ends so momentous, personal preferences are as naught. The man disappears in the cause, and the country claims the devotion of every citizen at the ballot-box, as she once claimed his services in the field.

Should we, through fatal apathy and shortsightedness, permit the enemy to carry Pennsylvania, what hopes can we have of New York and New Jersey? Our example would be contagious, and we may well look forward with unaffected dread at the results if the great Middle States should appear to rally to the support of Johnsonism. Who can predict the mad career of a President thus encouraged by the apparent applause of the people—of a President who has so obstinately misused and transcended his powers even when the adverse verdicts of election after election have warned him to desist? Intoxicated with success, there is scarcely a crime against the State which may not in advance be imputed to him on the testimony of his own adherents.

Even should Heaven avert from us these unimaginable evils which we should have invited, hardly less disastrous would be the result upon the settlement of all the great questions arising from the war. Congress is the representative of the people; politicians there are in it, quick to discern and apt to magnify the evidences of apprehended popular reaction. Supported by the people, Congress has bravely withstood the assaults of the Executive, and has laid the foundations of reconstruction based upon broad and enduring principles. Abandoned by the people, the moral force of Congress would be gone. Doubt and indecision would take the place of firmness and well considered action. Every rebel would spurn anew the idea of submission. Every hostile element would unite for co-operation. Anticipated triumph would draw around them the venal, the unprincipled, and the thoughtless, and with aggregated strength they would control the position. Forcing their way into Congress, all possibilities of evil would be open to them. Assumption of the Confederate debt, repudiation of the national obligations, free trade, desperate tinkering with the finances, slavery revived under guise of peonage—such would be the programme before us, and it is worse than useless to shut our eyes to its probability when a change in a little over one per cent. of the voters in Pennsylvania and New York would give the prestige of success to those whose principles and whose policy would bring about such a catastrophe.

It matters little to us as citizens which of two eminent jurists shall sit upon the bench. It is absolutely unimportant to us which of two men, both equally indifferent to us individually, shall collect the fees of the Sheriff's office or shall draw the salary of the City Treasurer. But by the sport of circumstances, questions of the highest significance that can effect the existence of a great people underlie these local and trivial issues. When Pennsylvania speaks, her voice is heard throughout the nation; and when she speaks in October, it will not be merely to decide as to the incumbents of local offices. It is Andrew Johnson who is upon trial, and it is her voice which will then pronounce the verdict.

WHO IS BINCKLEY?

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives a rapid sketch of the "coming man," Binckley, which seems likely enough to be correct. He says:

The following is a brief record of this man whom the President has selected to do his work: Within ten years he has successively failed here as a portrait painter, the projector of a literary magazine, land office clerk, land officer, attorney and defender of blockade-runners, doctor, clerk in law office, "local" on the *Chronicle*, editor of the *Intelligencer*, squatter on abandoned rebel plantations in Virginia, editorial writer for a New York daily, the editor of which, on receiving his first articles, refused them and wrote to ascertain if the man was crazy. Last of all he turned up in Mr. Stanbery's office and took his seat in the Cabinet on the day Mr. Stanton left.

What a change in the history of the Republic, when such a man as this is entrusted with the charge of attacking illustrious Union generals! Oh, the times! oh the manners! when our internal political theories, on which the action of the nation is based, come from the Binckleys and the Brownings, and our foreign affairs are regulated by the McCrackens and McGinnises! Semmes, Mobile, charges such brave and high-minded soldiers as Ord and Schofield with villainy and fraud, and Binckley, at Washington from the vantage ground of the Cabinet, takes up the refrain against Pope, Sickles, and Sheridan.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

MR. JOHNSON'S TREACHERY.

Interesting Statement of Hon. M. D. Kelley.

In a speech in Cincinnati last week, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of this State, spoke as follows:

My fellow-citizens, had Andrew Johnson been a true man, and not a tricky demagogue; had he been a patriot, and not a traitor, the Union would have been reconstructed, and the seats of Congress would have been filled ere this, and we would have been prepared to engage in discussing questions of banking, of tariff, and all the various concerns that relate to our daily life. But these are not the main questions to-day. We are to settle in the coming October elections in your State and in mine, and in New York, whether Grant surrendered to Lee and Sherman to Joe Johnston, or whether the Stars and Stripes were the emblem of the victorious army at the close of the last war. Believing in the patriotism of Mr. Johnson, I hastened to Washington immediately after the death of Abraham Lincoln and while yet Mr. Johnson was residing under the hospitable roof of the Hon Samuel Hooper, of Boston, holding his executive sessions in a room of the Treasury building, ere the widow of our late lamented President had left the White House, and there, with a patriotic gentleman from Arkansas—a man who, though he had fallen into the rebellion soon dropped out, and had devoted his energies to promoting the Union cause, and I had a full and free conversation with Mr. Johnson. He then rejoiced that eight months would elapse, or nearly eight, before Congress would be called together. "In the meantime," said he, "I, as President, have nothing to do but hold that territory under military government, and see by the power of the army that the Union men, whether black or white, and the American citizen, whether of Northern or Southern birth, shall enjoy life in safety in all the conquered country. It is well that so much time must elapse," said he, "before Congress come together, for the establishment of governments over that country belongs to Congress, and in eight months the people of the two sections, intermingling with each other freely, will come to understand each other better than they ever hate done, and we will all get to understand the colored people better than we do, and to know how far it would be safe to invest them with political power." I was rejoiced to hear such assurances as these. The President did me the honor to say that he spoke freely to me, because he wanted the people to understand that these were his views, and he thought I had opportunities for making them known. I had seen Hon. Charles Sumner the night before, and he told me that in a conversation which he had with the President that day, Mr. Johnson had made a similar statement to him. Said Mr. Sumner: "Providence seems to have taken care of us and to have inspired Mr. Johnson with the truth beyond the measure in which I was permitted to hope he possessed it. He takes the view that will make the North safe for the present, and ultimately give us a harmonious country." As I left the executive room having gone thither at Mr. Johnson's request from Mr. Hooper's house, he saying to General Grant, for he was with me: "The time has come when I must be in the executive room. Our conversation is not finished. Go over, and here is my card to the messenger. Be in the room awaiting me, that we may conclude it there." As I left the room, to which I had been thus confidently introduced by him, I met Gen. Carl Schurz, fresh from Gen. Sherman's army in North Carolina, with his stars bright on his shoulders, and the dust from Sherman's grand march to the sea yet upon his war-worn uniform. After the close of this interview—I met him but for a moment—said he: "The President is all right if he don't talk a little too strongly." Said he: "I am afraid he doth protest too much, and the very vehemence of his protestations makes me fear the fidelity of his statements." I met him the next day in Philadelphia, and in the presence of a gentleman in the Union League building, Gen. Schurz and I compared notes and found that Andrew Johnson had talked to him as to me, and to both as to Charles Sumner. A few days afterward I met General Steward L. Woodford and General Littlefield, the one fresh from the command of the City of Charleston, and the other from the City of Savannah, Georgia, and I learned from one of them that he had heard from a Georgia gentleman, who had been with the President and had an interview with him, that it was his purpose to overthrow the Radical Party and re-organize the National Democratic Party. And, said General Woodford, naming some gentlemen from Charleston, South Carolina, prominent rebels, "that is the statement Mr. Johnson has given to each and all of the them, each separate and apart from the others." Just think of it! Talking to prominent Union men of the North—men whose voices could be heard—men in whom some portion of the people of the North confided—begging them, Radicals as they were, to go out and indorse him and proclaim him in harmony with the North, while negotiating with the bloodiest handed rebels of the South to overthrow the party that had maintained the Union, and to build up the party that had brought on the war. I watched him for a little while, and what did I learn? Why, that he rejoiced that there were eight months before Congress assembled, that he might assume the powers of a dictator, and organize governments to suit himself over the eleven States in rebellion—that he should take the legislative power of the country into his hands, and say to the people dwelling upon 800,000 square miles of American territory, "You shall have constitutions, provided you make them to meet the wishes of King Andrew the First."

WARNINGS.

Maryland, though not very wise herself, teaches the people of other States a lesson which they may study with advantage. It demonstrates very clearly how easily constitutions formed by unequivocally loyal men can be overthrown, when the rebel element so largely abounding in the Southern States is infused into the politices of the country. As the case has yet to occur in which their will to do mischief in political affairs has fallen short of their ability, it is evident that time would insure the wildest and most destructive results. It is the large number of rebels returned to their homes who have revolutionized that border State, and who have made it a sort of South Carolina with mutterings of a Sumter too at no distant day, should Pennsylvania in the coming election forget her pristine patriotism and bravery.

Kentucky, too, is an instructor as well as beacon to loyal men. The first work that rebels in that grand but unfortunate border State accomplish on their return from the rebellion is to undo what these true men did in their absence, And we are warned of the absolute necessity for energy and unity among loyal men by co-operation of the Democracy with the rebel element in overturning just laws and constitutions. That co-operation is, of course, more effective and therefore more to be feared now than while the stern realities of war interposed between these separated friends. But the issues are the same and the sympathies the same that they have been for seven years, in war and peace, under the arbitrament of arms and of votes. And there is the same reason why true men should "vote as they shot" this year that there was last.

The same proclivity appears also in Virginia, as in Maryland and Kentucky. Every nerve is set and held to its utmost tension, in order to accomplish the same results. And our Democrats, true to their pernicious instinct and habit, give to the rebel element in Virginia their sympathy and approval, while the Virginia politicians of the secession school return the compliment by screaming against Congress and the Republican party.

The warning given to loyal men by all these concurrent operations, is too plain and emphatic to be ineffectual. These facts show them, more plainly than any words that we can utter, that the old political antagonism is unchanged, and that the rebels of past years are in earnest to effect what they failed to effect by war—the control, if not the overthrow, of the Union; and that the Democracy are participants in the same game. By their junction and with the President set—rather awry, it is true—on the shoulders of both, as their head, they hope for success. It is for Republican Union men of Pennsylvania and Ohio to defeat their hopes. That done, Mr. Johnson's headship of the coalition would not continue a day. If we fail to do it, we place a crown on the head and an iron scepter in the hand of treason, and pour contempt on all the principled heroism of the war.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Union League of Philadelphia. In General Meeting, Sept. 18, 1867.

WHEREAS, This League was organized for the purpose of sustaining the National Government, and the measures adopted by its authority for the suppression of the rebellion, and of discountenancing by all proper means and influences that disloyal spirit which was in sympathy with slavery and treason, and animated all the conventions and councils of the Democratic party.

AND WHEREAS, The efforts of the Democratic party, now led by a weak and faithless man in the accidental exercise of the Presidential office, to keep alive the spirit of rebellion by a war upon Congress, by the nullification of the laws, by insidious attacks upon the public credit and by their apparent sympathy with prominent traitors, prove that the work of loyalty is not yet accomplished, and admonish us of serious dangers to the public peace, which would be greatly enhanced by the success of that party in the populer elections now at hand.

1. *Therefore Resolved,* That we do most earnestly invoke the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania to a serious consideration of our present political condition, and to the importance of a united and vigorous effort to hasten the reconstruction of the Union, and tranquilize the country by the defeat of the Democratic party and all its candidates at the approaching election.

2. That the laws passed by Congress having for their object the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of liberty and justice to all men, reflecting as they do the loyal sentiment of the country, offer to the people of the South the most favorable terms, upon which they can reasonably hope to be reinvested with the rights they voluntarily relinquished, in their mad attempt to destroy the government which conferred them.

3. That the public acts of Congress under the Constitution are the supreme laws of the land; that it is no less the duty of the President to see that they are faithfully executed, than it is of the people to obey them; that whether those laws relate to the reconstruction of the Union or to the other subjects, every attempt of the President to frustrate or delay the execution of them, is a violation of his trust and an abuse of the power of his office.

4. Resoved, *That impeachment is the sole defence of the people against the incapacity, negligence, or perfidy of the Chief Magistrate.*—MADISON.

That with a view to the exercise of the power of impeachment, the House of Representatives have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the Government, and in such a case, THE SAFETY OF THE REPUBLIC IS THE SUPREME LAW; *and the power of the House in pursuit of this object, reaches the most secret recesses of the Executive department.*—JAMES K. POLK.

That the abuse of power conferred upon the President may be as criminal as the usurpation of power which has not been granted, and would justify the House of Representatives in voting an impeachment.—JAMES BUCHANAN.

That a wanton removal of meritorious officers by the President is an abuse of power which subjects him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust.—MADISON.

5. Resolved, That the prompt and indiscriminate pardon of persons duly convicted and sentenced in the courts of the United States, for counterfeiting the National currency;

The attempt to nullify the act passed by Congress over the executive veto, for the reconstruction of the Union;

The suspension of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the duties of which he had performed not only with fidelity to the country, but with distinguished ability;

The removal of Gen. Sheridan, an accomplished and illustrious officer, from his command, at the instance of prominent traitors whom he had offended by his faithful execution of the laws;

And the recent proclamation of amnesty, issued as we believe without authority, and for the purpose of restoring to influence and power persons who incited the South to rebellion, and who are yet under an oath of allegiance to a government unknown to the constitution, which they hope to re-establish, are acts which constitute *prima facia,* such abuses and usurpations of power, as to demand the impeachment and trial of the offender, in order that the constitution may be vindicated and the National Government preserved in its integrity.

6. That in the present alarming crisis of the country, we conceive it to be our duty to use all proper means to exclude the political influence and patronage of the Democratic party from all offices within the gift of the people, and to that end we appeal to the loyal citizens of Philadelphia and of the Commonwealth, to attend the polls at the approaching election, and cast their votes for the candidates presented by the Republican nominating conventions.

7. Resolved, That we do most especially and earnestly recommend the election of HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Pittsburgh, to the Bench of the Supreme Court as a learned and accomplished jurist and a truly upright and loyal citizen.

And in like manner we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Philadelphia the election of M. RUSSELL THAYER as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; assuring them that in Mr. Thayer they have a candidate of the highest legal ability and of the purest character, and one whose loyalty is inborn and above suspicion.

8. That a committee of fifteen members of the League be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to carry into effect the 6th of these resolutions.

PLAIN FACTS FOR TAX-PAYERS.

It should be borne in mind by every tax-payer of the Nation that the enormous burden of debt under which the country is staggering, was fixed upon it by a rebellion inaugurated, fostered and strengthened by the Democratic party.

It should be borne in mind that this debt was enormously increased by the aid and comfort given to the rebellion while in progress, by the Democratic party, whereby the rebels were encouraged to prolong the struggle against the Union armies, after all other reasonable hope of success had been extinguished.

It should be borne in mind that the debt of the Nation was still further increased by the efforts of the Democratic party to cripple and destroy the public credit, in the midst of the struggle for national existence, and that the national bonds were thereby forced to heavy discount in contracting loans with which to carry on the war, and the national currency was thus largely reduced below its true value in gold, thereby adding enormously to the cost of all material purchased for the use of the Government.

It should be borne in mind by every tax-payer of the Nation, that the Democratic party stands pledged to secure compensation to the slave holding rebels for every slave set free by the Emancipation Proclamation and Constitutional Amendment, thus adding an immense and unjust burden to the already onerous taxation under which the country groans.

It should be borne in mind, that all the Democratic members in the House of the Fortieth Congress, have placed themselves upon record by their votes, in favor of the monstrous proposition that the National government is liable under the Reconstruction laws, for every dollar of the State debts of all the States in rebellion.

It should be borne in mind by every tax-payer, that the Democratic party, through its orators and writers for the press, is committed to the unheard of proposition that the Confederate war debt, contracted in the iniquitous struggle to overthrow the National Government, is justly chargeable against the Government, and that this party only waits the success of its insidious attempts to regain power, to fasten this debt upon the people of the United States.

It should be borne in mind by every tax-payers, that the Democratic party has made persistent and strenuous efforts to injure both public and private credit, and bring on a financial crisis, such as will make it impossible for the Nation to meet its obligations promptly, thus carrying wide-spread ruin throughout the country, and reducing to beggary thousands of widows and orphans and other worthy persons whose little all is invested in government bonds, for the redemption of which the faith of the Nation is pledged.

It should be borne in mind by every tax-payer that the Democratic party persistently opposes every effort made to lighten the public burden, by levying duties upon foreign imports, thus requiring foreign capitalists and traders who have the benefits of our markets to bear a small share of our burden to return, and at the same time protect our home manufacturers from the deadly competition of foreign capitalists who grow fat upon the proceeds of pauper labor.

And finally it should be borne in mind by every tax-payer, and every patriot who has the good of the country at heart, that the speakers of the Democratic party openly avow that their hope for the success of that party lies only in financial disaster to the country, whether caused by failure of crops, by the discrediting of the national currency, by preventing the Nation from meeting its obligations, or however resulting.

We earnestly hope that every Union paper of Pennsylvania will keep these facts before the people continually, until after the next election shall have rebuked the iniquity of the Democratic party by the largest Republican majority ever given in the State.—*Miners' Journal.*

WHAT THE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION HAS DONE FOR THE SOUTH.

General Sickles made a true and eloquent speech in Washington in response to the serenade given to him by the Grand Army of the Republic, Monday evening. In the course of his speech he made this compact statement of what the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction, under military supervision, has done for the South:

The system of free labor has been inaugurated under military supervision; two millions of bales of cotton were raised in 1866: millions of emancipated slaves have been gradually assimilated with the civil polity of the States where they belonged: tranquility and order have been maintained during the most critical period of transition from the relations of master and slave to the relations of man and man; the relation of political equality [applause] under the guarantees which military occupation afforded for the security of life and property; Northern capital and Northern enterprise have been rebuilding the cities and cultivating the fields restoring the railroads, and navigating the waters constructing bridges, and establishing telegraph lines, re-opening commerce and reviving industry, opening schools and building churches from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. And it has recently been affirmed by authority, than which none can be higher in all the South, that our presence and our measures have saved their public records from destruction and their own civil officers from lawless violence.

THE Cincinnati *Advertiser* in a stirring article, smelling very strongly of copper, said "Every prediction made by our party about the war has been verified." To which the Scioto *Gazette* responds as follows:

"You predicted that the South could secede without a war—but it couldn't!

You say the North could not fight—but it did!

You say one Southerner could whip five Northerners—but he couldn't!

You asserted that we had no power to coerce them—but we had!

You said that we never could conquer them—but we did!

You predicted that a bushel of greenbacks would not buy a dinner—but it will!

You resolved that the war was a failure—but we succeeded!

You asserted that the people of Ohio were opposed to the war, that they would elect the peaceable Vallandigham—but they didn't.

You are now predicting that you will carry this State—but you won't."

JUDGE SHARSWOOD IN SYMPATHY WITH THE REBEL CONGRESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan, 25, 1864.

The following bill, to be entitled "An act to prohibit dealing in the paper currency of the enemy," has passed both Houses of Congress. It originated in the House of Representatives, and was amended in the Senate, by the insertion of the words *italicised* in the first section. The amendment will, of course, be concurred in by the House. The act will, doubtless, receive the approval of the President, and the country will then be relieved of the pernicious effects of a traffic which it is surprising any person professing to be identified with the South should ever have engaged in:

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*—That no broker, banker or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant, or vender of merchandise of any description, or any other person, *except within the lines of the enemy,* shall buy, sell, take, circulate, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: *Provided,* That the purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment and prosecution in the Confederate Court holden for the district within which the offense was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated, or used, or a sum equal thereto; and shall be moreover subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of said Court; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the several Confederate Courts to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

3. That this act shall be construed to apply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States, by special authority of the President, or any of the heads of departments.

Judge Sharswood decided the circulation of Government bonds and money unconstitutional. He therefore stands on the same platform with his Southern brethren. Voters remember this.

THE PEOPLE WARNED.

At a late meeting held in Cincinnati, Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, made the following statements on his own responsibility:

I have recently been in Maryland and the District of Columbia, having left Washington only night before last. While there I took special pains to inform myself in regard to the present purpose of Mr. Johnson, and obtained what I am about to state from reliable authority. *I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States that to-day Andrew Johnson meditates and designs forcible resistance to the authority of Congress.* I make this statement deliberately, having received it from unquestioned and unquestionable authority. I cannot point out the occasion on which he may attempt to use military force. It may be to prevent the assembling of Congress, or when assembled, if the House of Representatives passes articles of impeachment, or it may be for the purpose of forcing the Southern Senators and Representatives to seats in Congress. The question may be asked, "How can he do such a thing?" You recollect six months ago Governor Swann of Maryland was elected a United States Senator, and that a few weeks afterward he declined, giving grave reasons of State as the cause. It was that Lieut. Gov. Cox of that State could not be trusted for Johnson's purposes. There is to-day a standing army in Maryland, an organized militia force, such as no other State in the Union has, officered mainly by returned Rebels. When the time comes which he looks for, under some pretense, Johnson may declare Maryland and the District of Columbia under martial law, and call upon Governer Swann to bring forth his militia. There is nothing that will deter Johnson from his purpose, except when the issue comes that his courage may fail. I make this statement that the American people may know the danger that threatens their peace and safety. If Pennsylvania and New York give Democratic majorities in the coming elections it will embolden him to carry out his purpose; and I hope that you, the people of Ohio, will be warned in time, and so cast your votes as to rebuke and prevent the mad designs of this bad man who is now acting President of the United States.

"THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY UNDOUBTEDLY KEEP THE FLAG OF THE REBELLION FLYING."

This is the language of the Charlottsville (Va) *Chronicle,* whose editor was a rebel, but who is anxious to see the South restored to the Union. Complaining of Johnson and the Northern Democracy it speaks in the following emphatic terms:

We have only too clearly defined ideas as to what is calculated to contribute toward relieving the South of its present embarrassing situation; the first is that President Johnson shall keep quiet; the second is that the Northern Democracy shall disband. It is the Northern Democracy that is the occasion and the apology for the continued fusilade of the South after their arms have been laid down for two years. They say they are going to carry Ohio—and what good is that going to do anybody? Can they carry the United States? The Southern States they cannot carry, how many Northern States can they carry? How many? The people seem to us deranged—and as reckless of the sufferings of the South, as they are mad. *So far as words can do it the Northern Democracy undoubtedly keep the flag of the Rebellion flying.* Whether they do or not, they are regarded as so doing by the public sense of the North. The public mind there does not distinguish between them and the South; a Pennsylvania or Vermont farmer *naturally concludes that Mr. Pendleton and General Wise are in sympathy with each other,* and if Mr. Pendleton recommends the repudiation of the national debt, the Pennsylvania or Vermont farmer *believes that the South is already scheming to inflict that fatal stab on the national faith.*

THE DEMOCRATS find in conv