Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Beinghurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

CONGRESS AND CONGRESSMEN.

Our Congressmen still seem disposed to lay aside all serious work and return to their homes, visit the summer watering places, or go off on electioneering tours as may happen to suit their respective tastes. Now we protest against this disposition to neglect public business and seek personal ease and gratification. The people send men to Congress not for their own personal gratification but to attend to the business of the nation, and when Congressmen show a disposition to neglect or postpone business of vital interest and consult their own personal ease, the sooner they are granted leave to go home and stay there the better. When a man offers himself for or accepts the office of a representative in Congress he makes a contract, binding in honor and common honesty if not in law, to attend to the duties of his office and care for the interests of his constituents and that to the neglect, if need be, of all other ordinary business or duties of a personal character. This is the contract that is always understood and for which he gets paid and it becomes his duty to be unwilling to fulfil his part he should cease to draw his salary, resign his office and go home and give the people an opportunity to put some more faithful officer in his place.

We have before us this moment the humiliating spectacle of the Congress of the United States deliberately preparing to go home for five months, leaving much of the most important business unfinished. What man employing a laborer to do certain necessary work and finding him leaving it half done to go off on a pleasure excursion, to the detriment of his employer, would not at once discharge him. So let us serve every recreant member of Congress whether Republican or Democrat.

With the national finances suffering, and the tax bill ready for their action and designed expressly for the relief of our finances, we see them deliberately postponing it for five months and instructing the Committee to prepare a special bill for a few items, such as whiskey and tobacco, to be passed in haste that they may run away from their work and the discharge of their sworn duties on a five months rest, at the expense of the people. If the Tax Bill will take five months to mature and pass it, as Butler asserted the other day it would, then it is the duty of Congressmen to stay at their posts and attend to the work they have engaged to perform, if it takes until the first Monday in December. Let every newspaper, let all good citizens cry aloud and spare not until this vicious habit of running away and neglecting the interests of the country is broken up. Let every man that votes for shirking his duty be marked and let him be politely directed to stay at home, hereafter. If men are unwilling to bear the labor of the office of Congressmen let them be taught that they must also forego the honor and the pay. The national government has been cursed with this chronic laziness long enough. Let us have a reform in this matter without regard to party.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention, which assembled in this place on last Monday, instructed for B. F. Meyers, Esq., for Congress, J. McD. Sharpe, of Chambersburg, for additional Law Judge, and Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, of this place, for Legislature, and nominated Daniel P. Beegle, of St. Clair, for Commissioner, Henry Egolf, of Juniata, for Poor Director, Valentine Stockman, of Bedford, for Auditor, Samuel Ketterman, of Bedford, for County Surveyor, and Dr. Philip H. Pensyl, of Bloody Run, for Coroner. We suspect that part of the county ticket was selected with very little respect for the fitness of the nominees. The latter part of it may do very well from a Democratic standpoint, but we think that men who have had some experience as business men should have been selected. Wooden men may be a very good institution as heathen gods, but there is some doubt whether they will answer where brains and practical worth are of any weight.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

On the 20th inst., Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill admitting Arkansas into the Union. He still rants about the Constitution, and has a great horror of any State being restored to the Union except it be first placed under rebel control. He had quite a lucid interval during the pendency of impeachment, but has now apparently relapsed into his former chronic condition, opposing every movement for the restoration of the Union, and every effort to enforce the laws or punish criminals.

The veto of the Arkansas bill is but a small part of the mischief he has begun anew. Criminals of every class and grade are becoming once more the recipients of his excellency's favor. Counterfeiters, forgers, and convicts generally are released almost indiscriminately and without any regard for the security and good order of society.

Those who by their votes perpetuated his reign of folly and trickery can take to themselves all the credit they can get for obstructing the work of reconstruction. He has continually opposed reconstruction in every shape unless it could be made useful in restoring the Copperheads and rebels to power and he will do so to the end. His efforts now will be mainly directed toward keeping the lately rebellious States out until after the Presidential election, but it matters little whether he opposes or not, the States will be admitted as fast as they comply with the terms of reconstruction, and Grant will be elected in spite of all the frantic efforts of Copperheads and rebels to prevent it.

TRY AGAIN.—The INQUIRER, of the 5th inst., endeavored to slur the gallant Democratic soldier, Gen. Hancock, by referring to him as having taken a conspicuous part in the court martial that tried and condemned Mrs. Surratt. Now, the editors of that delectable sheet either knew that they were publishing deliberate falsehoods, which they could easily palm off on their readers as truth, or their knowledge of recent events is sadly deficient. We are charitable enough to suppose that the former is the case.—*Gazette of the 19th inst.*

The man who does the square lying for the *Gazette* has a very active imagination, or he would not have been able to extract so much that never occurred from the following two brief paragraphs which appeared in the INQUIRER of the 5th inst.:

WAS the Hancock demonstration necessary to head off Andy Johnson or Chief Justice Chase? Who suggested it? Certainly not the counsel for Mrs. Surratt!

THE ladies who attended the Hancock demonstration, on Saturday evening last, were not in sympathy with Mrs. Surratt.

Pray where is the reference to Hancock as having taken a conspicuous part in the trial of Mrs. Surratt? Who "*publishes deliberate falsehoods?*" Whose knowledge is sadly deficient? Hadn't you better "try again;" and when you have the plain facts before you don't tell a lie yourself and then try to make your readers believe we did it. It was not the trying, but the hanging of Mrs. Surratt that was done by Hancock, and we believe the veriest simpleton in the land knows the fact except, perhaps, the fellow who does the lying for the *Gazette*. Try again by all means.

OUR neighbors, in the adjoining Congressional District, will re-nominate the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, for Congress. This will be a well deserved honor. Mr. Morrell has not only faithfully represented his constituents, but he has so well represented the interest of Pennsylvania at large that it would be a great misfortune to the State to lose his services in the National Legislature. Men like Mr. Morrell, who in the short space of a single term obtain a national reputation, should not be cut off from their usefulness by the application of the one term principle. We hope he may be re-nominated and re-elected and live to complete a career of usefulness so auspiciously begun.

THE Democratic Convention, on last Monday declared in favor of B. F. Meyers, Esq., of the *Gazette*, for Congress, and nominated Dr. Philip H. Pensyl, of the Bloody Run *Press*, for Coroner. If the Democracy are entitled to very little consideration on account of their principles, they deserve great credit for their substantial recognition of the services of those who labor for the benefit of the public and the triumph of their cause. This compliment has been repeated, by successive Democratic Conventions, a half dozen times in a half dozen years. A similar compliment has been paid an editor of this paper once in twenty-five years. Where is the Democratic office-seeker who wouldn't be an editor?

IN Cincinnati one day last week, a barrel of whiskey, which had been standing in the sun all day, exploded with a loud report, and blew the head forty or fifty feet into the air. If old Sol had sent his wilting rays upon a few of the delegates to the Democratic Convention in this place, on last Monday, as scorchingly as he had several days previously, we might have had a similar phenomenon, repeated, in this place. Democracy and whiskey are inseparable. When whiskey goes up Democracy crooks its elbows, when it goes down, Democracy rolls in the gutter.

ANDY JOHNSON and Chief Justice Chase have had a confidential confab and unanimously agreed, that the Chief Justice aforesaid, ought to be nominated by the Democratic Convention which assembles in New York on the 4th of July proximo. They concluded, without a dissenting voice, that Chase was the only available man and mutually resolved to join their prayers for his success. It is pretty evident that somebody has Presidency "on the brain."

GEN. N. B. FOREST, the Fort Pillow butcher, is a delegate to the Democratic 4th of July Convention. The Democracy should always select their representative men; they stand in their own light by not doing it. The leaders of the New York riots and the keepers of the Southern prisons should not be forgotten. What a pity that Wirz has been hung and John H. Surratt is a prisoner. Can't the latter be got out on bail in time for the Convention?

THE editor of the *Gazette* has really learned that Gen. Hancock was not a member of the Military Court which convicted Mrs. Surratt. What a gratification it must have been to him to make this important discovery!—a fact patent to every school boy in the land—save and except, of course, the editor aforesaid. He may eventually learn that Gen. Hancock didn't *hang* Mrs. Surratt! "Try again."

THE Democratic soldiers, throughout the various cities and towns of the country, are imitating the two famous London tailors. They assemble, to the number of two or three, in eight by ten rooms, and appoint great strings of delegates to the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in New York. *That* Convention will be worth looking in upon.

THE DEMOCRATIC MILITARY CONVENTION.—We referred the other day to the probable composition of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, called to meet at New York on the 4th of July, to influence the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention. Our description of the character of the people likely to figure in that body was not overdrawn. The Chicago *Tribune* says that "of the eighteen Generals and Colonels who signed a call published in the *National Intelligencer* of the fifth, for a Conservative Soldiers' Convention, *but four were entitled to claim the titular rank. The rest were either of a rank below Colonel when they left the service early in the war, or had been discharged from the army for the public good, or had not been in the service at all.*" The Providence *Journal* says that it has never heard of the Colonel Lawrence who signs the call on behalf of the soldiers of that State, and believes that no one else has, and concludes that it must refer to a local Democratic politician of that name, who never heard "the ringing volley of Southern rifles," or much more, had served in the Federal army. Of the long list of names attached to the call, only a very few can be recalled as having any connection with the army, and these few attained no prominence as soldiers or officers. —*Baltimore American.*

IN the Ohio Legislature, a few days ago, Christopher Hughes, Esq., of Butler county, a sturdy Democrat, delivered a speech in which the following passage occurred: "I would rather trust the Democratic party in political matters than God Almighty." Whoever heard of a member of the Democratic party placing any trust outside of the party, unless as a "sop given to Cerberus," to appease, here and there, a tender conscience. It was entirely unnecessary to make the declaration. Every body is aware that the works of Light and Darkness are antagonistic, and that the latter fully covers the best of Democratic hopes.

THE Hollidaysburg *Radical* is in error in connecting the Hon. Francis Jordan, formerly of this place, with the Hollidaysburg *Register*. Mr. Jordan is Secretary of the Commonwealth and has never been connected with the press, to our certain knowledge. Mr. Over, of this place, is the editor and proprietor of the above named journal.

THE President, up to this time, has made no provision for Judge Nelson of Tennessee. We would suggest that he appoint him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to all the Ethiopian tribes. It would be as fine an opening for the Judge as the Mammoth Cave was to Dr. Ebenezer Scrogs.

ANDY JOHNSON now favors the nomination of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidency by the Democratic Convention. The President has sought and found another Jonah. Alas, poor Chase! what has he done to merit this? Slap! Splash! ugh! he goes to the whale!

IN Grant's response, "I endorse the [Republican] resolutions," the Harrisburg *Patriot* queries—"But will the people of the United States endorse him?" To which the people will answer in thunder tones, on the 3d of November next, WE DO!

THE New York *World*, of the 20th inst., works up a leader of a column to prove "Democratic Harmony." The contest waged by the friends of Hancock, Chase, Pendleton and Seymour, reminds us very much, of the harmony of the Kilkenny cats.

MR. GROESBECK and Mr. Evarts, since the acquittal of the President, have been tendered seats in the cabinet, which they have, very wisely, declined. The Constitution requires the advice and *consent* of the Senate. Sour Grapes!

THE double support of Andy Johnson and the New York *Herald* would sink a ship of much greater pretentions than the Chase craft. "Save us from our friends." What an amount of political apostacy will go down in that boat.

THE publishers of the *Gazette* are very much annoyed at the receipt of prospectuses for publication of the life of Grant. Keep cool, gentlemen. You will be much more annoyed on the receipt of Grant's majorities after the election.

IT IS SUPPOSED the landlords, in this place, have ceased to pray for all blessings save Democratic Conventions. They are the embodiment of all that a landlord can desire.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE tax on tobacco is to be reduced from fifteen and forty to twelve and twenty-four cents.

THE Fulton County Democracy have nominated George A. Smith, Esq., for Congress, and George McGovern for the Legislature.

THE population of Chicago is made up of 98,964 Americans, 92,433 Germans, 45,543 Irishmen, 10,520 Englishmen and Scotchmen, 10,992 Scandinavians, and 9,144 persons of other nativities.

A BILL is to be introduced into the lower House of Congress, at an early day, reducing the salaries of members of Congress from five thousand dollars to three thousand dollars.

IT is said to be a fact the Postmaster General has received letters asking why Petroleum V. Nasby is allowed to remain in his department while attempting to bring odium on the Administration.

AT the late city election both political parties claimed to have elected the Mayor of Washington. The difficulty was settled on Wednesday last by the District Court deciding that Bowen, the Republican candidate, is the Mayor *de facto*. His appointment was therefore confirmed.

THE murder of Major Lawrence at Russellville, Kentucky, by an emissary of the Ku-Klux Klan, proves that this diabolical rebel organization is determined to expel every Union man from the State.

THE Florida Legislature has just elected Gen. T. W. Osborne, Republican, United States Senator from that State for the short term. The Senator for the long term is yet to be chosen.

A BILL giving 20 per cent. additional compensation to all employes and Clerks in the departments at Washington, after having been passed by the lower House of Congress on Tuesday, was on Thursday reconsidered and killed.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, of this State, has been appointed as American editor for the present year of the *Almanack de Gotha*, a European publication of a distinguished scientific and literary character. This compliment is a high one, and should be very gratifying to Mr. McPherson.

THE Grand Lodge of Good Templars held its annual session at Williamsport week before last commencing on Wednesday and closing on Friday evening. Three hundred and ten lodges in this State were represented. Hon. Simon B. Chase, of Susquehanna county, was elected presiding officer for the ensuing year, and Miss L. E. Wright, re-elected G. W. S. The former at a salary of $8,000, and the latter at a salary of $1,000.

THE Harrisburg *State Guard* announces that if the Comissioners appointed by the different loyal States, who met at Sharpsburg (Maryland) on Wednesday, for the purpose of discussing various matters relating to the Soldiers National Cemetery at Antietiam, "should decide to insult the memory or the loyal dead it burying Rebels by their side, General Negley, the Commissioner of Pennsylvania, will recommend to the Legislature of that State, through Governor Geary, the justice of removing the bones of all the Pennsylvanians buried at Antietam to the battle-field of Gettysburg."

HONOLULU dates to May 16th are received. The news is not important. The volcanoes of Mauna Loa are still dormant, only steam arising occasionally. Shocks of earthquake were still felt. Considerable freshets had occurred at Kala and other points. The proposed subsidy to a California steamship line was still under discussion, and likely to pass by a small majority. Many persons are leaving the Islands.

IT is authoritatively announced that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has purchased the Mississippi and Missouri River Air-line Railroad. When the road is built, this will give the former a direct connection to the leading points west from Philadelphia to the Pacific Ocean, crossing Illinois midway between St. Louis and Chicago.

THE Rebel General Forrest, the butcher of Fort Pillow, by whose orders hundreds of defenseless negro prisoners were put to death, is a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention from Tennessee. He fitly represents the Democratic party of that State. He will probably support Andrew Johnson for President.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania will be ably represented on the stump during the canvass for President. Ex-Governor Curtin, Wm. D. Kelley, John W. Forney, Wayne McVeigh, Morton McMichael, H. Bucher Swope, Benjamin H. Brewster, Glenl W. Scofield, Hon. Thomas Williams, L. W. Hall, George Langdon, Prof. Wisker sham, Frank Jordan, A. K. McClure, John Cessna, and other speakers will canvass the State.

IN the Senate the Hon. Mr. Sherman has reported a Bill providing for three air lines of Railroad running from Washington City to New York—one do. to Cincinnati, and one do. to Cleveland for carrying the mail, Government stores, &c. The combination of railroads to keep up high rates ot transportation and checking the building of others for their relief, is compelling the people to look to Congress for redress of grievances.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

His Objections to the Arkansas Bill.

To the House of Representatives:

I return, without my signature, a bill entitled "An Act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." The approval of the bill would be an admission, on the part of the Executive, that the "Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to these measures has undergone no change, but, on the contrary, has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.

Even were this not the case, I would not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may, at its pleasure, expel or exclude a State from the Union, or interrupt the Government, by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State not in the Union, this bill does not admit her as a State into the Union. If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare her entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union. The Constitution already declares that "each State shall have at least one representative;" that the Senate "shall be composed of two Senators from each State;" and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." That instrument also makes each House the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and therefore all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the Government is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective houses of Congress.

This is the plain and simple plan of the Constitution, and believing that had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been completed, I once again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but is unnecessary, and not so effective in its operation, as the mode prescribed by the Constitution, involves additional delay, and from its terms may be taken, rather as applicable to a Territory about to be admitted as one of the United States, than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The bill declares the State of Arkansas entitled and admitted to representation in Congress, as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote by the Constitution herein recognized except as punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State, provided that any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters.

I have been unable to find in the Constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress, for assuming the power to impose a fundamental condition upon a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a Territory and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people—the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the Constitution to the States themselves and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principle of the republic and to place in the hands of the Federal Government, which is the creature of the States, the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people, the true source of all political power by whom our federal system was created, and to whose will it is subordinate. The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the fundamental condition which Congress endeavored to make unalterable and irrevocable; nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed, should the people of the State amend or change the particular portion of the Constitution which it is one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but as to the consequences of such action, leaves them in uncertainty and doubt.

When the circumstances under which this Constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress, it is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions, and especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration.

It is seriously questioned whether the Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons who, under the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue. Section 10 of the schedule provides that no person disqualified from voting or registering under the Constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution at the polls herein authorized, and assumed to be in force before its adoption. In disregard of the law of Congress, the Constitution undertakes to impose upon the electors other and further conditions. The 5th section of the 8th article provides that all persons, before registering or voting, must take and subscribe an oath which- among others, contains the following clause: "That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority of all of them, do not believe in or accept the political equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters in many of the States of the North and West were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualifications, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions. How far and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress it is not possible to know; but that such was its effect, at least sufficient to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor of this Constitution, there can be no reasonable doubt. Should the people of Arkansas therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provision referred to in the fundamental condition, what is to be the consequence? It is intended that a denial of representation shall follow, and if so, may we not dread, at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country. Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for a guide the Federal Constitution, rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew, in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be so ill timed and unfortunate.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, June 20, 1868.

Honest Confession.

The following honest expression, clipped from a Democratic paper published in New York by Gen. Halpine, (Miles O'Reilley,) gives evidence that the great mass of Democratic soldiers are unwilling to ignore the services of the great patriot and statesman, Grant and Colfax:

"Grant and Colfax make a ticket hard to beat. *The Wonderful military success of the one, and the great political ability of the other, cannot be written down or belittled by newspaper editors; and the attempt to do so is a folly only worthy of the late management of the Democratic party. The hero of Donelson, Corinth, most wonderful of all, of Vicksburg, and finally of Richmond, is not a third-rate General and no literary scribes can make him one.* The gentleman who has worked his way up to the Speakership of the House of Representatives is not a bad politican, and those who buy him for one will not make a profitable bargain. Probably there are no two leading names stronger, individually or collectively, than the two which have been put forward. And if they do not receive the support of the people, it will be from other than personal reasons. * * * The convention was powerful, dramatic and harmonious, and has the prestige of success, *which will draw many to its standard.* * * * Has Copperheadism ever yet defeated loyalty? Can Pendleton overcome Grant? It has been our boast that there were more Democratic than Republican soldiers in the ranks of the loyal armies. Will these men fight one way and vote another? Having whipped the enemy in the field, will they vote him the victory in the council? The leaders who think so must be 'old line Whigs'—those most hopeless of political drivelers. Can we go into this fight against the glories of Vicksburg, Donelson, Appomattox Court House, and a thousand other famous fields, with 'peace at any price' and 'the war a failure,' inscribed on our banners?"

WOULD JUDGE CHASE DIVIDE THE NEGRO VOTE.—Mr. Harris the eloquent North Carolina negro orator said on this point:

Now we are told that if the Democratic party nominate certain candidates there is fear among some that they will divide the colored vote. Now, my friends, let me assure you, in the name of 71,000 colored voters in North Carolina, and I think I can also assure you in the name of the 700,000 loyal black voters in the South, no candidate that the Democratic party might reach down and bring up [laughter]; no candidate that the Democratic party might reach up and drag down; no man who breathes the free atmosphere of heaven, who would accept the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party, no such man could obtain the support of the black people of the South. [Loud applause]. As I have said before, on another occasion, if the Democratic party were to nominate an angel we would not vote for him, in that the very fact of his accepting a nomination of the Democratic party would be evidence of his being a fallen angel. [Laughter]. And, in my opinion, he would have fallen very low when he shall first rest on a Copperhead platform. [Renewed applause].

AT RICHMOND on the 15 inst., the trial of several of the revenue officers connected with the whiskey ring in defrauding the General Government was concluded by the conviction and sentencing of the parties. The facts of the case and a portion of the evidence have been given in *The American*. Anderson, the Collector of Internal Revenue, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, and be imprisoned two years in the penitentiary: two of his subordinates to pay a fine of $5,000, and be imprisoned two years; and a third to undergo imprisonment for one year and pay a fine of $1,000. We are glad to see justice so promptly administered in these cases. If rumor be true concerning the operations of the Baltimore ring, and the members thereof where arrested and placed on trial, the Chief Justice would have a busy time of it on his next visit to this circuit. We venture the assertion that, the quantity of whiskey manfactured in this city and its immediate vicinity considered, there is less revenue paid to the Government than from any place where the like amount is distilled in the country. The "ring" is most potential here, if the fact of whiskey being offered in the open market at from 80 to 100 cents per gallon may be regarded as any indication of its power.—*Baltimore American.*

THE publication of the resignation of Secretary McCulloch was not altogether unwarranted, as it was merely premature. The Secretary himself says that he does not intend to resign, but the White House clique, led by the *Intelligencer*, say that he must and will resign. The President apparently is inclined to favor both sides, fearing to lose the support of either. To one he says that McCulloch's resignation would relieve him from great embarrassment, and to the other he says that he is entirely satisfied with the present administration of the Treasury Department. It will be impossible for Mr. McCulloch to remain in office long after these facts come to his knowledge; and the immediate attaches of his Accidency, who are especially earnest in their endeavors to secure his retirement, will take pains to inform him of them. It is therefore probable that his resignation, which, with those of all the Cabinet, is now in the President's hands, will be accepted at his urgent request.

THE President is again at work pardoning counterfeiters, forgers, and rebels. Thomas Fitzgerald, who was sentenced to prison for one year, in Maine, for assault and battery, Fred. Delastasius, who was convicted of making a counterfeit mail-bag key, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, and H. Heath, an ex-major general of the rebel army, are the latest objects of the Executive clemency.

ELECTION OF A U. S. SENATOR.—TALLAHASSEE, June 20.—In the Legislature to-day, Abijah Gilbert, Radical, was elected as Senator for six years, from March, 1869, by a vote of 48 to 21. In the afternoon session a majority of the members were granted leave of absence until July 7. In the meantime, the minority will meet and adjourn.

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.
The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.
jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

Dry Goods, &c.

WANTED—$20,000
AT
G. R. OSTER & CO.'S
LARGE AND SPACIOUS NEW STORE,
to buy the large and attractive stock of
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,
just received, purchased since the
LATE DECLINE at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
comprising a great variety of
LADIES' NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, for SACQUES and DRESSES.
BLACK ALPACA LUSTER, BOMBAZINE, MOHAIR, all the new shades for WALKING SUITS,
MELANGE FOR TRAVELING SUITS,
Handsome POPLINS, ARMERES, DELAINES,
FRENCH ORGANDY LAWN,
ELSTON AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
WHITE MERINO, WHITE MOHAIR, WHITE PIQUE FOR SACQUES AND DRESSES,
DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS, STRIPED AND PLAID NANSOOK, ORGANDY, VICTORIA LAWN, SHIRRED MUSLIN,
DIMITY, INDIA TWILL, BRILLIANT, ELASTIG, SHIRTING AND TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, TOWELS, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
DAMASK TABLE-COVERS,
ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF MUSLINS, New York Mills, Utica, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Williamsville, Semper Idem, Whitney, &c.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES TWEEDS, JEANS, LADIES' CLOTH, COTTONADE, TICKING, SHIRTING STRIPES, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES.
Wool Filling, and All Wool Ingrain Carpets, Venitian, Entry and Stair Carpets, new Listing and Dutch Yarn Carpets, the cheapest in town; Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, cheap.
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES:
Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea. A choice assortment of Sugars, Syrups, Extracts, Spices, &c. In a word, everything you want.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
Bedford, June 19th, 1868.

NEW GOODS
AT THE
CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.
J. M. SHOEMAKER
HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY.
HE HAS BOUGHT A LARGE AND
CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS, JUST AT
THE RIGHT TIME, AT REDUCED
PRICES, WHICH HE WILL
SELL VERY CHEAP.
GIVE HIM A CALL AND SEE FOR
YOURSELVES.
Bedford, Pa., June 12th, 1868.

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD AND CHEAP HAT, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

IF YOU ARE IN SEARCH OF GOOD DRESS GOODS, call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

WHEN YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF CLOTHES, go to SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

IF YOU WANT A CHEAP BOOT, SHOE OR GAITER, call at SHOEMAKER'S Store. jel2

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S WEAR, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

A FULL LINE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' LATE STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, just received at SHOEMAKER'S Store. june12

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF TOBACCO, go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

WHEN YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES, call at SHOEMAKER'S. jl2

IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE OF Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. go to J. M. SHOEMAKER'S STORE. june12

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, just received and for sale CHEAP, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

90 SACKS OF GROUND ALUM SALT, just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S. jel2

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Are now receiving the
LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS EVER OPENED IN BEDFORD.
GREAT BARGAINS on hand in every department.
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This is one of the finest and best furnished houses in the community in which it is located. Ample accommodations and.
TERMS: MODERATE.
june12:3t

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LARGEST MANUFACTURES OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
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AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND
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ITS WONDERFUL POPULARITY CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF ITS GREAT MERIT.

The increase in the demand for this valuable machine has been TEN FOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

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IN THE WORLD,
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FRED'K PAXSON, President.
W. B. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.
April 3:3m

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