Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 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. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	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.

PEACE OR REVOLUTION.

General Grant in accepting the Republican nomination gave utterance to the sentiment of the people when he said "Let us have peace." How different the utterances of the candidates of the opposition immediately before their nomination. Seymour indulged in a long, windy speech, in which, while Ishmael like his hand was against every one, he failed to commit himself to any policy whatever. F. P. Blair, the renegade Republican, finding it necessary to bid high for Southern votes, in his notorious letter to Col. Broadhead, openly declared himself in favor of revolution by the President of the United States himself, against the laws of the land and the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. In his letter of acceptance he reiterates the same sentiment, and very modestly assumes not only that Seymour and himself will be elected, but that it will become their duty as representatives of the [illegible] party, if need be, to disperse the Congress of the United States in order to annul the reconstruction laws and remit to political chaos and anarchy those States so recently redeemed from rebellion and restored to the Union. Thus, early in the campaign, the positions of the two parties are clearly defined. The key-note of Copperheadism is rebellion, revolution, war and anarchy. That of Republicanism peace, order, and quiet, the restoration of the lately rebellious States, the protection of our national industry and the honest payment of the national debt. What honest man or union and liberty loving citizen can for a moment hesitate on which side to array himself? *He* must choose between war on the one side and peace on the other. And who but the reckless adventurer or the friend of the late rebellion and traitor to his country can pronounce for war. The land is covered with the graves of our fallen heroes, whose lives were sacrificed that we might have peace and a free and united country. Almost every household in the land is yet clothed in mourning for friends who have fallen in the fratricidal strife; the wail of the widow and the orphan is still heard on every hand, and men a few years ago rejoicing in strong and vigorous manhood now maimed and crippled for life are hourly met upon our streets. With all these sad and mournful mementoes of a causeless and wicked rebellion yet fresh in our minds and meeting us on every hand, and with the nation burthened with an immense debt, incurred in putting down rebellion and preserving our union and liberty, we are cooly invited, by Copperheadism, to a new rebellion, to a fresh holocaust of our best and bravest, and for what? That the "Lost Cause" may again be revived and afforded a new opportunity to destroy our Union and liberty together. Such is the cause in which copperheadism is still enlisted. Every one who votes or speaks in favor of Seymour and Blair commits himself in favor of another war and a new rebellion. Friends of peace, lovers of law and order can you for a moment hesitate? Can you doubt as to your duty in such an emergency? The issue is plainly set before you. The candidates of the Copperhead party have openly and publicly pledged themselves in favor of a new rebellion in behalf of the "Lost Cause." The Republican party, in its past record and its present candidates and platform, stands irrevocably pledged to the preservation of peace, the restoration of the Union, the defence of our liberties, the payment of the national debt, the reduction of the national expenditures, the lightening of taxes, the protection of our industry, and the promotion of the national welfare, honor and renown by every just, peaceful and honorable means. Our cause is the cause of human liberty and Republican institutions, and with Grant and Colfax for our leaders, there can be no such word as fail. Let every one fairly weigh the issues and act accordingly, and with the frosts of Autumn the candidates of the rebellion will be gathered to timely graves, from which there will be, for them, no ressurrection.

THE MIXED DEMOCRACY!

The old time Democracy were famous for getting on both sides of many questions, advocating one side in one section of the country and the other in another section, during the same campaign. The Rebel, alias, copperhead Democracy of the present day seem to have missed all the good, and inherited all the bad traits of the old party. Among the bad traits inherited we find this two-sided policy developing itself in a manner that must be highly gratifying to the men who shout themselves hoarse for a "white man's government" in this section of the country. "Long heels," "thick lips," "curly hair," and the general unfitness of the negro race, not only to vote but to enjoy even the personal liberty accorded all other members of the human family, having been for years the chief theme of modern Democracy in each successive campaign, we would call their special attention to the following call, for a DEMOCRATIC meeting and procession, from the Vicksburg *Times* of June 23d:

On to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock the Democrats of this city, WHITE and BLACK, will form in grand procession and pass through the principal streets of the city. This demonstration is gotten up by the Democratic Association of Warren county, and the Young Men's Democratic Club of Vicksburg, to show the strength in this city of the party which is now so bravely carrying its victorious banners from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic coast to the shores of the Pacific. Success is within our grasp.

Also, the following from the Mississippi *Standard:*

The Colored Democratic Club, of Port Gibson, assisted by their white friends, will give a grand barbacue at Port Gibson, on Saturday, June 13th. The other colored Democratic clubs, and the white citizens of the county, as well as our friends in Jefferson and Copiah, white and colored, are especially invited to attend. There will be speaking during the day. Dinner will be served at two o'clock. A programme will be published in the next issue of the *Standard.*

GEORGE RUSSELL,
President Colored Dem. Club.
JOSEPH DILLON Secretary.

Alas! What has become of the "*White Man's Party!*" Here are the negroes in full play in the midst of and "*assisted by their white friends*"! "The Democrats of this city, WHITE and BLACK"!! How grand that will look in Democratic posters. Truly Democracy is making rapid strides toward the negro equality it so long deprecated. What will be the *role* of the rebel Democracy in this section? Will it be a "white man's government for white men," or will it be the Democracy WHITE and BLACK? Wont our copperhead cotemporaries enlighten us on this interesting question.

IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.

Seymour, the copperhead candidate for the Presidency, seems likely to have his political antecedents and present views ventilated in a style that will not be particularly conducive to his political success. Mr. Pendleton supports him because he his in favor of taxing the bonds and not paying them. The *World* supports Seymour because he is in favor of paying the bonds but not taxing them. Vance, of North Carolina, Wise, of Virginia, Toombs, of Georgia and a host of other unrepentant rebels support him as a friend of the late Confederacy, while the *World* is busily engaged in trying to prove that Seymour was not even active in helping to put down the rebellion. Between the conflicting assertions of his friends, his prospects for the Presidency, which have never been more than a shadow, are rapidly vanishing. If he wishes to make a contest at all he had better stop the contentions of his friends by showing his true colors and like Blair honestly pronounce in favor of a new rebellion in favor of the "Lost Cause." He would thus display more honesty and manliness than he has ever done yet, and gain the respect at least of the rebels, the only parties for whom he has any true friendship. But this is not likely to happen. The truth is he is so much of a craven that he is afraid to take a decided position on any question until it has been settled beyond controversy. A secret but cowardly enemy of the country in time of danger, a professed but hypocritical friend in the hour of victory, his very name is a stench in the nostrils of every honest lover of his country and none but rebels and their traitorous friends will vote for him. His overwhelming and ignominious defeat is already a fixed fact.

BEDFORD, July 26.—The Radicals undertook to hold a mass meeting here yesterday, but it proved a complete failure. Extraordinary efforts were made to get up a crowd. Gov. Curtin was announced as one of the speakers. Not one hundred voters were present. Curtin did not make his appearance. Col. M'Clure and Tom Marshall, of Pittsburgh, were the speakers. Marshall said he could run the blackest negro in the Union against Seymour and beat him in Allegheny county. Much indignation was manifested among the audience.

The Democrats formed a Seymour club last night. The meeting was addressed by B. F. Meyers and others.

The above appeared as a special dispatch in the Harrisburg *Morning Patriot* of Monday 27th. The editor of the Patriot was in town on the 26th, and knows personally that the statements in the above telegram, are in the main, absolute, deliberate and premeditated falsehoods. It matters not whether it was the editor of the *Patriot* or some one of his imps, who doubly profaned the sabbath in not only penning the telegram for the *Patriot* but in crowding it with falsehood and misrepresentation, as the responsibility is the same in either case. Every one here knows that the Court House was crowded, that many went away unable to obtain admittance and that the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Bedford. The reference to the Seymour club is probably pretty nearly true. We heard that there was to be a meeting to organize such a club, but after diligent inquiry could learn nothing about it. The meeting seems to have been about as brief as the telegram concerning it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, on Saturday, vetoed the bill discontinuing the Freedman's Bureau after January 1, 1869. Congress promptly passed the bill over his veto and it is now a law. Thus we have another illustration of the determination of the Republican majority in Congress to retrench the public expenditure whenever practicable, and of the efforts of Johnson and his copperhead allies to prevent such retrenchment whenever possible.

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday the 27th to September 21st. This is as it should be, and much better than to have adjourned *sine die* and left Andy Johnson to "swing around" as he pleased until December. We have now the means to put a stop to any wild schemes he may see fit to inaugurate to obstruct the work of reconstruction.

BLAIR'S LETTER.

General Frank Blair, in a letter just made public, "accepts without hesitation the nomination of the National Democratic Convention for the Vice Presidecy." This is surprising, in view of the efforts himself and friends made to obtain it for him. He cordially approves of the platform laid down at New York, reiterates the sentiments of his letter favoring repudiation and the armed overthrow of the present Governments of the Southern States, thereby involving the country again in bloodshed and civil war. He states that having so often expressed his views "upon all suitable occasions," he does not deem it necessary to reiterate them at this time, and then he goes off into a column letter again "defining his position," making the second very effective campaign document for the Republican party he has issued since the 4th instant. He repudiates his old friends of the Abolition party, and eulogizes the Democracy; calls the Senate and House of Representatives "the fragment of a Congress," "the usurping Congress, "the vindictive Congress," and charges upon it all sorts of violations of law, and particularly denounces the Reconstruction acts. Grant he styles the "military leader," who has announced his willingness to shield "the usurping Congress," from the result of their wickedness, and who in accepting the Republican nomination is to maintain their "usurpations" over the white people of the South. Alluding to the expression of "Let us have peace" in Grant's letter of acceptance, he says that "the peace to which he invites the country is the peace of despotism." He modestly says that himself and Seymour will be elected, and that then it becomes the duty of himself and Seymour, as the representatives of the Democratic party, to disperse, if needs be, the Senate of the United States, because some of the States it represents, in the elections of last year, condemned negro suffrage—naming New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and others in this category. "The will of a faction of a Congress," as he styles the law-making power of the Government, shall not be recognized, if he should be chosen the presiding officer of one of its branches—and that the highest. Blair knows that the reconstruction acts of Congress are an accomplished fact, that they are laws of the land and that they cannot be repealed for many years to come, as, no matter what party may elect their candidates for President or Vice President, the Republican majority in the Senate will be preserved, and it is not at all likely that they will consent themselves to undo the work they have so successfully carried out. He means war, if elected. He means repudiation, if he be successful. He means that the "lost cause" of the present day shall be the successful cause after March next. We ask the careful reading of this remarkable document by each and every reader. It may meet the approbation of a few of those engaged in the late war against the Union, but the more sensible of the Southern leaders will be thoroughly disgusted with its contents. They have had enough of war, and are not anxious that "the Blair family," (whose hands all appear in this document) shall be placed in power at the expense of further shedding of blood. "Let us have Peace."—*Baltimore American.*

A SPECIMEN BRICK!

Col. Yeager, of Mississippi, made a speech before the Metropolitan Democratic Club of New York, on Friday night, from which we make an extract. We quote from the *Times'* report:

He said that General Grant was now stepping boldly toward a throne, and would drag patriots as those present. [A voice shouted, "You bet!"] "I am loyal," said the speaker, "to the Union that our fathers fought for, but I hate a Union of blood and plunder, of oppression and tyranny; a Union headed by a usurping cabal called the Congress of the United States. [Furiously] I hate it! I spit upon it! [A voice, "Hit him again!"] I come here to ask protection from the people of the North."

We presume that our Northern brethren must relish such language, as it was loudly applauded by his hearers. This is a fair specimen of a Democratic Southern rebel, and we really wonder how any Northern man can tolerate or affiliate with them.—*Exchange.*

WE do not fear half so much from Seymour's hereditary tendency to insanity, although his father blew his own brains out in a paroxysm of madness, as from his innate love of evil. In the event of his election, Seymour crazy would be less dangerous than Seymour sane. He might possibly in his frenzy take a fancy to be honest. But what shall we say of the prospect of filling the place of a mad President with such a man as rash, impetuous, violent, liquor-crazed Frank Blair? What a ticket!—*Chicago Post.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE Brooklyn *Union* sums up by saying that the Democratic platform consists mainly of wry faces at the past.

ONE part of the National Democratic arrangements is going "straight"—the whiskey.—*Detroit Post.*

THE rebels go as naturally into a Democratic Convention as ducks into water or boys into mud.

THE meeting at Tammany Hall was an adjourned session of the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

THE Democrats ridicule Grant's reticence. Before Republicans get through with Seymour's speeches, Democrats will curse his loquacity.

THE Charleston *Mercury* declares that the issue of the present canvass is that the present reconstruction laws are unconstitutional and must be wiped out.

THERE were more rebel than Union soldiers, and more members of the rebel than of the Union Congress in the Copperhead Convention.

CAN anybody give us information concerning a certain 'Chase movement' about which there were some whispers circulated awhile ago?

The Chicago *Journal* says that though the Democracy saw a pretty bad defeat at the last Presidential election, they will *Seymour* of the same sort at the next.

A Southern Republican paper shrewdly placed its hopes of success in an abiding faith in the stupidity of the Democratic party. It must have had a premonition of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON used always to say that he knew when Horatio Seymour mostly desired to be a candidate for office by the pertinacity with which he declined it.

SINCE Johnson failed to get the Democratic nomination, he may well be called decidedly a "dead duck;" so that hereafter it shall be known that "ducks" as well as chickens come home to roost.

THE *Independent* says that at the New York Convention Gen. Lee fulfilled his boast that he would ultimately water the horses of his rebel soldiers in the Hudson.

THE Democracy are anxious to tax United States bonds, not that they are *property*, but because they bear upon their face the evidence of being a contribution which enabled loyal men to triumph over rebels.

A SHREWD Southern editor says: "The popularity of Seymour and Blair is something like the fever and ague—it cannot be found in any place where particular inquiry is made for it. In the settlements, where the "shakes" are supposed to have a lodgment, the people inform inquirers that they do not have them there, but the inhabitants of another place which they designate have them "awfully." So Eastern Democrats declare that their ticket, though not strong here has great popularity in the West; and Western Democrats, while confessing to Democratic disappointment in that section, say that their ticket will run well in the East."

THE Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "On Saturday night, Beauregard, Basil Duke, Jesse D. Bright, and a number of Morgan's men passed through the city, returning from the New York Convention. Not one in the party was the least enthusiastic over the nominations. Bright, in particular, was disgusted, and he tried in vain to find words to express his disgust. Beauregard had little to say to the several snobs who were anxious to scrape an acquaintance with him. Morgan's men had enough to do to talk over the incidents of a visit they paid our city before this 'cruel war was over.

A DEMOCRAT, while hearing the Declaration of Independence being read at the Fourth of July celebration at Ridgeville, Ohio, where it recites that "all men are created free, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalieable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," turned upon his heel and walked away, muttering that he "would not listen to any such a d—d abolition speech as that."

HON. John Minor Botts is now at Saratoga, undergoing treatment for dropsy, and has been so much benefitted that it is the opinion of his physician he will, in a few weeks, be in perfect health again. He expects to leave in a few days for Long Branch, and after a short stay at that place will return to his home in Virginia, and will take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

POLLARD, the Rebel author of "The Lost Cause," publishes another book. "The Lost Cause Regained," in which he is now "convinced that the true cause fought for in the late war has not been *lost*, immeasurably or irrevocably, but is yet in a condition to be regarded by the South an ultimate issue of the political contest." He had seen Blair's letter.

WHY is it, asked a Republican in Philadelphia of his rebel Democratic friend, that you have none but rebels in your National Convention from the South? "Well, confidentially, and not to be printed, the reason is that all the Union men of the South are Republicans, and all the rebel Democrats, and we could do no better."

THE New York *World* denounced Johnson as a drunken beast, and compared him to Caligula's horse, and now essays to prove that Gen. Grant is a drunkard by the testimony of this same Johnson. That cat won't fight. The people are not to be deceived either by the *World* or its drunken witness in regard to the habits of Gen. Grant.

THE nomination of Charles Gibbons, Esq., for the District Attorneyship of Philadelphia, gives great satisfaction to the people of that city, by whom he is highly esteemed. He is of spotless private character and an excellent lawyer. He was State Senator from Philadelphia about twenty yearsago.

IT is a historical fact that Salmon P. Chase's appointment as Chief Justice in 1864, prevented him from becoming recreant to the Republican party. It is now historical that Chase's anxiety to become a Presidential candidate, has made him an ingrate and a recreant to Republican principles.

The Chicago *Post* says: "The Democrats of Marion county, Kentucky, had a ratification last Friday a week. They went to the house of George Rogers, a Union soldier during the war, dragged him from the presence of his wife, and hung him to the limb of a tree."

ANDREW JOHNSON defies Congress—showing shortly that he is ready for any mischief which offers a fair opportunity to nullify the laws of the land. If Congress adjourns and leaves a clear field to a reckless and debauched President, he will accept it as a "back-out" and enter at once on his work of evil.

THE Hartford *Post* says that when Frank Blair was in that city last year on the stump, his hotel bill, presented to the Democratic State Committee, was as follows: "Two day's board, $10; lemons and whiskey, $65; total, $75.

IT is said Charles Francis Adams, our late Minister to England, is to be run in Massachusetts next winter, for United States Senator, in opposition to Charles Summer.

REBEL soldiers say in fighting for Seymour history will be repeating herself, so far as fighting over the old battles of the confederacy are concerned.

EX-REBELS now ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair as a consolation for disappointment in not having realized success for the bogus confederacy.

THE white Democrats of Savannah, Georgia, invited the black Democrats of the same city to participate in the ratification of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IT is well established that the British Government has many spies in this country watching the movements of the Fenians.

A commission is now engaged in Pittsburg in selecting a site for a city park which is to embrace not less than four hundred acres.

UNDER the second section of the fourteenth article, Maryland will lose one, and probably two, members of Congress, unless suffrage is immediately extended to the colored citizens.

ACCOUNTS of great poverty and suffering in Ireland, among the peasantry, begin to reach the United States, in the correspondence of parties writing to their friends in this country.

THE freedmen of the South are gradually coming into possession of land, farms of a few acres, which they are cultivating with great success.

TELEGRAMS from a number of localities in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, with two or three exceptions, announce the crops of small grains unprecedented, both in quality and quantity, and the corn never looked better.

THE number of lawyers in the United States is reported at 31,989; and their annual earnings at $63,973,000, an average for each of $2,000. Of these lawyers 2,862 are residents of New York city, 695 of Philadelphia, and 648 of Boston. Other American cities have smaller numbers of lawyers

BRIGHAM YOUNG fears the fact of emigration westward. Nineteen men to one woman is the average, and he therefore trembles as this wave surges around Utah, least the overplusage in Mormon connubial felicity will be carried off by the hardy emigrants on their way to the mining districts.

THE Governor of Maryland contemplates calling an extra session of the Legislature to provide for a convention to amend the Constitution so as to enfranchise colored men, or by the operation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the basis of representation will be reduced.

SECRETARY SEWARD proclaims that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been ratified by the requisite three-fourths of all the States, and "so has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

FROM BALTIMORE.

Heavy Rain Storm and Terrible Flood—Great Loss of Property.—A number of Lives Lost.—Damage to Rail Roads. &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Early this morning rain commenced falling, and after a slight intermission it began at about nine o'clock to pour in torrents. That portion of the city adjacent to Jones' Falls is inundated, and travel is entirely suspended in that vicinity. Frederick and Harrison streets are completely flooded, also the Centre Market space; and the Maryland Institute is surrounded by a sheet of pushing, foaming water, that is carrying everything like hogsheads, barrels, bales of hay, etc., with it. The first floors on the stores on the streets named are under water, and merchants have been compelled to remove their goods to the upper stories.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 24, 3 P. M.—The water commenced rising a few minutes before one o'clock, and rose at the rate of two inches per minute, and has continued to rise up to this hour. Calvert street is flooded to Lexington, within a few feet of Monument square. North street is flooded almost its entire length to a depth of four to eight feet. Holliday street to Fayette street is flooded, Ford's Theatre being entirely surrounded by water, which is passing down Holliday and Baltimore streets. Gay, Frederick, and Hanover streets are entirely submerged. The water on Jone's Falls is several feet above the bridges, and it is not yet known whether they have been swept away. On many of the wharves south of Pratt street the water is several feet deep. A large number of dray horses and some drivers were lost. There is no communication between the eastern part of the city. The water is sweeping everything before it. There is no communication north by telegraph. The flood is the greatest ever known here.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—An immense number of persons are out to day from all parts of the city viewing the inundated districts, and thousands are at work cleaning and making repairs of streets, pavements, &c., and gathering up articles floated away. Furniture of all kinds, pianos, tables, chairs and every conceivable article constitute the debris. An immense amount of flour, grains whiskey, sugar, molasses and cotton was also lost. The distress of people and the sufferings is heartrending. Many cellars are still filled with water, and fears are entertained that it may cause sickness.—Thousands of laborers are at work and more wanted. Five dead bodies were picked up near Fort Carroll to-day. It is impossible yet to ascertain the number of lives lost. It was first rumored about so many persons losing their lives in the Granite factory at Ellicott city. Only one or two perished in the works, but the entire building and machinery are totally destroyed. The Northern Central trains are only able to run from Cockeysville, stages bringing and taking out passengers. The Baltimore and Ohio road continues interrupted beyond the Relay House, but the Washington branch runs. It will be some time before the cars on the Northern Central and Ohio roads run through.

COLORED MEN AS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—The last report from the Department of Agriculture contains, the following letter from Greenville district, South Carolina:

"The land is filled with a growth of briers and young sprouts, which appear on worn-out fields. The farmer has a troublesome job before him; one-horse teams and narrow ploughs will not do the work; they only mix the soil. Double teaming, getting down to the subsoil, and turning the soil upside down, is the only way to get at the root of the evil. Harrowing the land, after ploughing in this way, pulls out the roots and exposes them to the sun.

"Taking these facts into consideration, fifteen acres of land, free of rent for three years, was offered, on condition that it be cleared and fenced. One colored man, with a wife and children, took this offer up. He contracted in October, 1866, and by the following Christmas day had built his house and moved into it. He cleared half the land that winter, in time to plant corn, pumpkins, sugar-cane, water melons, peas, potatoes and garden vegetables. He supports his family by his trade as carpenter. The following October the offer was increased to five years. This attracted the attention of four more families, who have located and built their houses. They are good axe men and very fair mechanics. It is surprising to see what they can do in the woods with a few tools. They cut the timber for a log house in a remarkabiy short time, split out shingles from the trunks of large oak trees, bark the small pines for ribs, place the timbers, nail on the roof, and move in—making a fire on the ground floor: then, with rocks and clay, lay a hearth, run up a chimney on the outside, split timber for a floor, plaster up between the logs with clay, dash on a coat of whitewash; then clear land, split rails, and fence in a patch; plant fruit trees, hire out, or cultivate other land on shares. These strong armed, able-bodied men are the very foundation on which the clearing-up and preparation of this land for scientific agriculture depends. Without the black man the South would turn back into a wilderness, or a sparsely-settled, wretched system of small patches."

DEATH OF THE PAINTER LEUTZE.—Emanuel Leutze, the painter, died in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, the 19th instant. He was born in Gmund, Wurtemberg, May 24, 1816. His parents soon after his birth emigrated to this country, and settled in Philadelphia. His youth was passed in that city, and there he received his first lessons in the art, as he practised drawing by the bedside of his sick father to "pass away" the time. He soon became a skilful, and an enthusiastic student, occupying his time he became an adept. After he had achieved a signal success in making a picture of an Indian in the midst of a wild landscape looking toward the setting sun, which gained him much praise among the artists and art critics, he rapidly rose in his business, and in 1841 went abroad, becoming a pupil of the celebrated Lessing. Two of his works in Europe, "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca" and "Columbus in Chains," were considered great successes, as was also "Columbus before the Queen," finished in 1843. In 1845, after studying in Venice and Rome, he was married, and took up his residence in Dusseldorf. He afterwards devoted himself to historical subjects, producing many, among the most celebratedof which in this country are "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," and "Sergeant Jasper." In 1859, after being absent eighteen years, he returned to the United States, where he has since resided.

STRANGE DISCOVERY.—A valuable discovery was strangely made a short time since on the banks of Connecticut river, three miles from Middletown. A gentleman living in the neighborhood went out gunning on the Fourth, and in the course of his perambulations reached the river bank. All of a sudden it gave way beneath him, and he slid down the slope forty feet, feeling at the same time that he was sinking into the sand. He thought it a quicksand deposit, and gave himself up for lost, but he slid down safely with his gun, sinking in however, above his knees. After getting up and shaking off the fine soil, he next thought of cleaning out his gun, for in his fall it had become filled and covered with sand. What was his surprise to find that in wiping off the barrel he had polished it up bright! It immediately occurred to him that it was emory, and that somebody would make a fortune. Off he starts, post haste, to the owner of the land. "How much do you want for that bit of land of yours on the bank?" "Well, I paid $300—you can have it for six, I guess." "Done!" Sure enough, it was first-rate emory, of which there is only one other bank there, discovered by the same man. Emory is very valuable, and as most of it is imported, the Fourth of July rambler has to thank Dame Fortune for being very good to him. The deposit is quite large.

IT really looks as though the fertile fields of the West were already being exhausted. Hon. J. R. Dodge, Statistican of the Agricultural Department, reports that the yield of wheat in this country last year was less than twelve bushels per acre, and that the "great western prairies" produce a lower average than the rough hills of New England.

THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.—The National Camp Meeting, which has been held at Manheim, Lancaster county, in point of the number of people in attendance, good order, admirable arrangements, &c., was a perfect success. About 600 tents were used, and the daily population of the camp amounted to from 6,000 to 8,000. On Sunday week it is estimated that at least 20,000 persons were on the ground, and Bishop Simpson preached in the morning to an audience of over 10,000. The somewhat noted Dr. and Mrs. Palmer were in attendance during the entire meeting and they had a large number of believers in their doctrine of entire sanctification. The fact is this meeting seemed to have been held for the purpose of making the already religious believe that they could be entirely freed from sin. Among the noted ministers present were Father Boehm, the oldest living Methodist preacher. He is ninety-eight years of age, has been a preacher for seventy-five years, and all his faculties still remain unimpaired; Rev. Dr. Carrow, late Superintendant of Methodist Missions in South America; Rev. J. S. Inskip and Rev. William Corbitt, of New York; Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Wilmington, and others. The latter gentleman made an exhortation on the doctrine of sanctification. During the whole meeting, and with the great crowds of people in attendance, not a single disturbance occurred.

THE PARDONING BUSINESS.—The New York *Times* of the 20th says:—Mr. Johnson would do something deserving of commendation, if, for the brief remainder of his Presidential term, he would stop the work in which he has been actively engaged for the last two years, of releasing from punishment counterfeiters, revenue swindlers, bounty-claim forgers, pension pirates, and all the other kinds of convicted criminals who have been incarcerated for defrauding the Government. No remonstrances have availed with him. No proof of the damage his pardons were doing the interests of the country has induced him to pause in their issue. No demonstrations that existing corruption was almost entirely owing to the immunity which crime has enjoyed, and which he assisted in increasing, have awakened his conscience to the demoralization he was producing. He has reveled in pardons to unrepentant culprits. We have no doubt that but for Callicot's politics, he would have been freed before this time; and the same may be said of the Richmond criminals whom Chief Justice Chase sentenced a couple of months ago. On Saturday last, one of the worst pension and bounty-claim forgers marched triumphantly out of Sing Sing by the cruel grace of President Johnson.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.—We learn that a spurious draft for $550 was presented at the First National Bank of Johnstown on the 1st inst., by a man who called himself William Hall, and paid. The draft purported to have been drawn by the banking house of Howard & Baker, of Watertown, N. Y., on the Fifth National Bank of New York. The trick was a most ingenious one, as the draft had all the indications of being genuine, being printed on an engraved plate, which was regularly numbered and canceled by stamp of Howard & Baker. Upon inquiry by telegraph it is learned that no such firm as Howard & Baker is in existence. Hall, who got the money, was in company with two others who registered their names as H. R. Young, of Elizabeth, N. J., and G. B. Price of Altoona, Pa. Hall represented himself to be simply from New Jersey. The same parties victimixed Mr. Wingate, of Hollidaysburg, whom they succeeded in inducing to endorse a draft for $550, which was cashed by one of the banks of that place. They also drew $550 at the Banking house of W. M. Lloyd & Co., in this place, on a similiar draft. Evidently, the entire party are professional swindlers, and have made a good haul on this trip though Central Pennsylvania. Perhaps they have had a hand in the various house robberies which occured about the time the drafts referred to were cashed.—*Altoona Tribune.*

THE Wilmington (Delaware) *Commercial* says "A gentleman of this city who was for some time during the war Chief Mustering Officer of the Department of Washington, refers to a fact which was well known and severely commented upon by the officers in the volunteers. This was the conduct of Governor Seymour, of New York, towards the officers of regiments from that State. His disgust for the Union cause, or his personal feeling against the soldiers, or some similar motive made him the most tardy, unaccommodating and ill-natured Governor of all the loyal States. In the matter of making out commissions for officers who had been promoted, his delay was so scandalous, that many served for months and months as Captains and field officers, but for want of their commissions drew pay only as Lieutenants. By securing the personal influence of some of the New York political associates of the Governor, greater promptness resulted; but when merit or the necessities of the service were the only recommendations, it was evident that the Union soldiers could not be included among the Governor's "friends."

THE REAL CARPET-BAGGERS.—The origin of the term "Carpet-baggers," so much in vogue with our copperhead cotemporaries just now, is thus given by the *Evening Post*:

"The term "carpet-baggers," which is taken from the democratic slang dictionary, a volume which is constantly growing, is now used by democrats to designate northern men who have gone to live in the southern states. It was first used, we believe, to designate the fellows who were sent to this city several years ago by Jeff Davis, with carpet-bags stuffed with combustibles on purpose to burn New York. All of these who then escaped the police will probably vote the democratic ticket at the next election."

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH, it appears, has accepted the Chair of Constitutional History at the Cornell University for the term of his projected residence in this country. He will thus confer upon us the undoubted advantages of his great historical acquirements and professional talent while he is engaged in writing our history—a more questionable boon at his hands. Even now he knows so much more about American affairs than any American does, that we dare not look forward to the astounding discoveries about ourselves and our history that we shall be favored with when he adds personal observation to his present means of information.

A BILL has at last passed both Houses of Congress to erect the new territory of Wyoming, and to provide a temporary government for it. The tide of population carried along the whole route of the Pacific Railway will soon fill up Wyoming with a hardy race of pioneers, who will develop its resources. This has been already shown by the rapid rise of new villages and towns at various points. The name chosen for the territory was taken from the beautiful vale of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, rendered immortal by Campbell's muse, and historic by the massacre that occurred there.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23.—The Senatorial election resulted in the choice of Mr. Willard Warner for the term ending 1871. General Warner is from Ohio, and has been in Alabama since the close of the war. He was an officer on Sherman's Staff, and was a member of the last Ohio Senate.

The estate of Ira Alrich, the black tragedian, amounts to about eighty thousand dollars. Among the property which he left were about eighty snuff-boxes, watches, diamond rings, &c., which he received from European Sovereigns and other admirers of his histronic talents.

THE *London Times* in a article upon the finances of the United States, says that "The true interest of the United States, Government lies in its honor and right. Heavy as taxes generally are, it is infinitely better that everything should be taxed than to repudiate the terms upon which the national debt was created."

A FATAL distemper, or dry murrain, is prevailing among the cattle throughout Georgia. Quite a number of fine milch cows in that State have died of it within the last week or two. The disease is on the increase, and in almost every instance proves fatal.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall Quarter will open August 5th. Special attention to those intending to teach. Terms moderate. For information address J. W. HUGHES,
17july4t Hollsburg, Pa.

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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,
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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.
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CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
Bedford, June 19th, 1868.

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