

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Bedford Gazette is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months.

All advertisements for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines; ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal notices of every kind, and Orphan's Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

All advertising done after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Ad type, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for one square, two squares, three squares, half column, and one column.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. The Gazette Office has just been fitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—THOMAS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

J. W. SHARPE, A. F. KERR, S. H. SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

J. R. DUBROW, JOHN LETZ, DUBROW & LETZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.

J. P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectably tenders services to the public.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

P. M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all collections and all business entrusted to his care.

J. H. FELLER, J. T. KEAGY, F. ALLEN & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all collections and all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians and Dentists. D. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY Run, Pa. (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.) tenders his professional services to the public.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY Run, Pa. tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity.

D. R. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

DENTISTS. BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Julian St. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

Bankers. JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL, Bankers and DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS MADE FOR THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Miscellaneous. DANIEL BORDER, 417 PITTS STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

H. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA. Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Various Goods.

DAVID DEPIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866. HOWELL & BOUKE, Manufacturers of Paper Glue, and Window Shades.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of the GAZETTE.

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1866.

VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,343.

The Bedford Gazette.

PROCLAMATION By the President of the United States!

THE SWORD SHEATHED.

PEACE—LAW—LIBERTY.

By the President of the United States, A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, By proclamation on the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings...

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the 10th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of Alleghany Mountains...

And whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources...

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional government...

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officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions.

And whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have reformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

And whereas, In view of the before-mentioned premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from, the American Union; and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States.

And whereas, The people of the several before-mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important restoration of the national unity.

And whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government, that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom.

And whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates.

And whereas, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made, equals and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united.

And whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance.

And whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And whereas, The policy of the government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated:

Therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Questions For Gen. Geary. There are two questions which the people desire General Geary to answer without delay, and which we shall continue to ask until we get explicit replies to them.

1. Is he, or is he not, in favor of negro suffrage?

2. Does he, or does he not, support the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson?

Let there be no quibbling or dodging. Give us plain and unmistakable answers. If the General imagines that he can get through the six-months campaign before us without meeting fairly and squarely these two important questions, he will find himself as sadly mistaken as when he retreated before fifteen of Mosely's men, under the impression that they were the body of Stonewall Jackson's army.—Age.

Soldiers, to the Rescue. Unless something is done for General Geary soon, his case is desperate. As to his military achievements, his fellow-soldiers are singularly reserved.

The only military men in Pennsylvania who have said a word in his behalf, are Major General Collis, Brigadier General Joshua T. Owens, and Colonel John W. Forney. Can we not hear something from General Knipe, or General Tyndale, or General Isaac Wistar, who are soldiers.—Age.

MAJER JACK DOWNING.

He Issues a Grand Peace Proclamation—His Advice to the Radicals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1866. TO MILLOT FLMORE.— DEAR MILLOT—I suppose you have read our messidage veto of the Freedman's Bureau. That great Stat paper is gone from us abillin down the stream of time.

We rit it, and we sent it out as a far expression of our feelings and vues on the present surremstances.

As a general thing I and the President cant stop to explain to inquisitive persons what we are adding of, for the country. We couldn't spar the time.

Yet I wish to give you and Jeemes Buccanpin the pints, occasionally, because I know you can appreciate our difficulties.

When this Freedman's Bureau came to us for our approval, the President cetch up the paper and red it through from the beginning to the ending, without stoppin, and then handed it to me without sayin of a word.

"Did you ever see the better of that in your born days; there is more brakin of the Constitution in that one lor, than in all the acts of Congress, since I was a baby. What shall I do with it?"

"No," sed the President, "I never had the pleasure of his acquaintance. What of him?"

Ses I, Glink Winkfel was the son of old Booahoo Winkfel, arelashun of General Winkfel Scot. Now, Glink was cross ide and ner sed and yuced to wear an old par of black iron speckles with round glasses nearly as big as a saucer.

Glink's har was white, all his life, and when I knowed him particular, he was a great hand to play marvils, and we could always tell when he was goin to take out the middle man from tor.

Glink would roach up his back and draw a bead on the middle man and turn his head sorter sideways, like a dog lookin at a piece of bred in your hand, and then blaze away, and I never knew Glink to miss the middle man if he had time to roach his back and draw his bead.

Now, Mr. President, I want you to roach your yake when you come to veto this lor. Take the middle man out from tor, and settle Buro.

Ses the President, "I know all about taken the middle man from tor, and I'll show boys how they pass thar red quilt patch work lers and expect me to sine them. Majer, I'll rite the veto and while I'm doing that you must rite out that general proclamashun we have been torkin about, and when we get through we will reced over and correct them."

Very well, ses I, Mr. President be pinterd in that veto; leev vaig generalities to Mr. Seward and Bonypart, but we must rite so that every buddy can understand us—it saves a site of trouble.

Thereupon the President took his slat and pencil and rit off the first draft of his Veto Message, while I rit the general proclamashun. When we finished, the President read first, and we altered and amended it to suit our just vves, which that is the same message sent to the Sennit on the 19th instant, and which has been published, and I needn't send you a copy of it.

After the Message was finished, I read the proclamashun, as follows:

"In the name of—Amen, I Andy Johnson; President of the U. States to the whole territriry of North America, Greetin.

"Know you that since Generals Sheridan and Kilpatrick, Melroy and Butler, Thomas and Hunter, Grant and Sherman has gone through the rebellion with their armies, and gathered up all the gold and silver watches, silver spoons, breast pins, finger rings, nives and forks, silk dresses, carpets, and everything else they wanted, as spiles belongin to the victors, and destroyed everything they didn't want, and laid waste the fields, burnt the dwellings, fences, barns, stables, and mills, cut down the froot trees, trampled on and profaned the graves of the homered ded, imprisoned the wimmen, old men and boys; the armies of the Confederacy so called has stacked thar arms, given thar payroll, taken my amnesty oath, and gone home to look at the chilmys whar once stood thar houses, and gather together thar families to mone over the desolashuns of thar country, in good yernest determined, to live and die in the Union, and to accept preece on the terms of my proclamashun, so that now the thunder of cannons and mortars, and muskits, and rifles and pistols, has died out, the trump of the war horse, the rumbin of baggage waggins and ambulances, the groans of the sick and wounded, the doublequick in of army cores and regiments is heerd no more.

Now, then, it seem to me a fitin ocashun to issue this my speshal proclamashun to all Amerika, that preece do now rain in Worsor. In the language of the poet—

"With wurs dolly blag is blowed out, And gentle preece retain; With many a sweet bab fatherless, And many a woder mounin."

The old flag waives over every inch of our territory, and we possess all the fortes, docks and navy yards everwhar, and the hole Union is restored. The lost pleiads which broke loose from thar natteral center of gravitashun, has come back into thar proper places in our system, and is all movin on harmonous together every whar, but in Congress.—

The time is come for our armies to be mustered out, and go home. The swode should be beet into the plowshare, and the bagganit into the pruin hook.— (See holy rit at this pint). The cannons and guns, and shootin irons should all be gathered together to rest in preece, and easin waggins, should be put to haulin saw-logs to rebuild the waste places of our country.

Preece havin returned that is no further necessity for marshal lor enny whar in these States, and tharfore I do call in all the provo marshals and commandants of distriks, and restore to the people the majistrates of thar own choice, and the lers of thar own approval.

And further, I do now restore the rit of habees corpus everywhar. So that every man of every shair of culler may have his own bddy and no bddyshant take it away from him by marshal lor, with out his own consent, and without tellin him wharfore he takes it, and given him achance to get it back again without delay.

To the armies of the United States, which has borne the heat and burden of four years of hard fighin and long marchin, I return thanks on the main of the restored Union, espeshally to the glorios officers and solgers who advanced our flag without steelin nothin they found lyin loose or buried in the garden, and without insplin unprotect ed wimmen and children. Go to your homes, and all you who has got um unpack your napsak and call around your wives and children, and show them your spoons, and watches, and speetickles, and other valuable trofs.

Hang not your heds if the little ones should ask you whot you paid for these things, and you have to tell them you stole all from non combaters. Remember the great Dickinson (with a hed as long as a horse and as hideous as Satan) and the Rev. Doctor Brackenridge of Kentucky, think that there is no harm in steelin from rebells, because rebells have no rites in nothin.

To the people of the North or North-west, the great manufacturin stock raisin wheat growin country, I do proclaim that preece has arriv. Liv on your fortunes made durin the wor from Governemnt contracts, for I am afeerd that the Aberlison of slavery will lose you your best customers for the futur forever.

The former masters yused to feed and clothe the four millions of dependents made free by the wor, and it took a site of shoes, and clothes, and hogs, and bred to do it; but now all bein free alike them that aint got no shoes and clothes can go barefooted. Stir your stumps to find other markets, or all of you move to the forks of the road and set up stores and taverns.

To the freedmen all through the land, in the Buro and out of it: I proclaim preece and freedom now and forever. Arise and commence the battle of life on your own hook; work out your destiny; be savin and honest; lay up for the rainy days. Remember now old Mars aint guine to sell his baecker and wheat to buy you clothes, and shoes, and blankets and hats. You got to buy um yourselves, or go without.

When you git sick old Mars aint guine to send the doctor to cure you. You will have to do that yourself. When you git old and can't work no more remember old Mars aint guine to give you your cabin and have fires made for you; you will have to prepare for that yourself. And when Christmas comes, and you feel happy, you can go up to the big house with your bucket, and jug, and bag, to git your Christmas gift of flour, and molasses, and slugger and coffee; old Mars aint got nothin to do with you now. They done took you way from old Mars. Then you will have to work for your comforts, your medicines and your coffins.

To the three thousand preachers up North, and the strong-minded wimmen up thar; I proclaim that preece has come. Ye preachers that forgot God and went to worshippin the golden calf in the lobby of Congress, has fell from greise, and shall meet your reward in this world or in the next, turn from the error of your ways and seek the true God, or like Judas you will all go to your own places at the old scratch. To the strong-minded wimmen up thar, kantankerus old maids, mad because they aint got no husbands and children agitators, I proclaim deliverance and good nuse. Sambo bein free now and left to select his own companion, every old maid can git a nigger huson, or as she has lost time heretofore she may take two or three, and raise up children by scores to save Massachusetts from the shaim and disgrace of not bein able to fill out her next quota should thar be another wor, and sendin down South to open recrootin offices thar.

To the people of the Confederate States, so called: In vew of the success of my polisy of reconstrushun, I proclaim to you preece and pardon. I know you had great cause to become restive in the Union. Your rites laid down in the Constitution, and to preserve which the Union was formed, was denide you, but still you order hellion and contended for your rites thar. You done rong to try to git out and quit us. In too hot haiste you tried to brake the bones of Union. Wor resulted, and sech a wor

As history fails to give us a parallel resulted. Your people every whar went into it, and your arms fort with gigantic heroism without fear and without reproach.

Your generals and sodgers rendered the Amerkan name forever glorios. Yet you were overpowered, and submit in good faith to the constituted authorities of our country. We take you to our bismom as the thed of the nashun, and say from the bottom of our hart, we forgive you. Do you now forgive us, and less all now henceforward live together in preece and quiet as a great nashun. Thar is no further cause for jars. Slavery, which Lincum sed some how caused the wor, havin disappeared, less berry the hatchet. Smoke the pipe of preece, and everybody everywhar will know that the Unity States combined can whip all creation and the balance of the world combined.

To the Congress of the Unity States engaged at the present ritin on passin of lers for the passification of the people, I wish to give a leetle advise. Let the Constitution which our inspirid fathers made and left us, as the palladium of our liberties alone. Stop your patchin and tinkerin with that sacred instrument. You aint passidde yourself. Remember you was elected in the storm and whirlwind of pashon caused by the wor and Lee's whippin us agin, as representin the extreme vews of the Radicals, but now the storm is over and you aint qualifide to represent preeceful communities.

The Constitution is the bond of the Union between equal Staits; it has a sacred checks and balances. It could not have existed without them. Destroy it not, break it not, or the Union will be broken. Brake the string and the beads will scatter all over the floor. It required ocassion to make the Constitution, and was baptised in blood and tears, touch it not with unwashed hands. The rebellion was intended to brake the Union by secession, and it failed, though it had some show of rite on its side. Now you are tryin to brake the Union by destroying the equality of the Staits. You are traitors at hart. Remember I have taken an oath to protect and defend the Constitution, take care whot you are adding of or before you know it you will find yourself in fort Lafayette. But if really you desire to do your countrymen a great service, you will all resine and go home and let other men come to the work of restorin public confidence. The wor havev ended, it is fit and proper for the buzzards and vultures feastin on carrion to go away and give place to the dove of preece. Go home, Sumner and Wilson and Thad Stevens and Longyear, and let patriots and gentlemen have your seats, to passify and sooth to rest the subsidin surges of the angry tempest so long disturbin our otherwise happy land. Go to your holes in the mountains, ye beasts of pray, and carry along with you Botts and Deekinson and Doctor Brackenridge, and then die and go to the old Scratch where you belong and be dogged to you. BY THE PRESIDENT, JACK DOWNING, Ex-Majer Downingville Millisha, Cabinet.

When I finished readin the proclamashun the president jumped up and cracked his heels together, and said: "Puttyree good Majer; that's the document for me; lay it away for a few days, and if things go on to suit us it shall come out. I am roachin my back like Glink. Lincum yused to tork about puttin down his foot, but I shall roach my back, and from appearances in Congress I shall have to do it very often before long."

So Millot, I laid away the proclamashun for a few days, and in the meantime I thot I'd send you a copy and ask you to get Jeemes Buccanpin and Frank Pierce to get together with you and read it over, and if you think it all right you must say so; if not, rite us a note to the keer of the president.

I thot of puttin a heep more in it, but as it has got to occupy a conspicous place in our literature, I concluded to make it short and to the pint.

What would you think of a speshal valedictory to Ben Butler and Milroy? Don't they deserve it?

The reason I didn't put it in, I was afeerd they want guine home. I would be glad to forget them fellers, and never hear of them no more in this life.

I suppose you have red all my letters to Jeemes, and find things is goin on just as I said. In cose they is; don't I know? You may expect every day or two to see a new veto. The President's back is roached. Remember Glink Winkfel. Your friend, JACK DOWNING, Ex-Majer Downingville Millisha.

P. S. While I and the president was ritin our paper a great crowd of Radicals was running all around the White House, tryin to get in, but the door was shot, and the door-keeper stood thar with a boot-jack ready to knock down the first man that run in by him, and they didn't, for he showed them his weepin. Sumner stood off afar, and every time he looked toeds the house, he put his hand behind him like he was guine to take out his handkerchief, but didn't and I was afeerd some whar hurt him. The president is torkin about makin me a feel marshal to git a core of men to protect him from the Radicals, not that they want to hurt him, but they are so hungry for offis just now.

Yourn, JACK DOWNING, To Millot, &c. Ex-Majer, &c.

It is stated that all of the United States colored troops will be discharged within the present month.

—Gentle services are held in Salt Lake City every Sunday, and lectures denouncing polygamy are delivered. These lectures are attended by many Mormons.