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Select Poetry.

BABY IS KING.

A rose-curtained cradle, where nestled within Soft embers and flannel, lie pounds seventeen,

Is the throne of a tyrant—that pink little thing Is an autocrat august, for Baby is King.

Good, solemn grandfathers dares hardly to speak Or walk, lest the sleeper should hear his boots creak,

Grandma is a martyr, in habits and cap, Which the monarch smoothes as well as her nap.

Papa, wise and mighty, just home from the House, Growls at the threshold, and moves like a mouse,

To stare at the bundle! then outward he goes, Like an elephant trying to walk on his toes.

The queen of the ball-room turns loyally down Before him the roses she wore in her crown,

And sings little love-sonnets of whom she loves best, The baby blossom she rocks on her breast.

Good aunts and auntsie beside him low bow, Though he rumples the ringlets, twists collars and bow,

He bids the nurse walk with his majesty's self, And cries when she stops, like a merciful elf.

He dings right and left his saucy, fat fist, And then the next moment expects to be kissed;

He demands perforce his watches to batter about, And asks me a riddle with struggle and shout.

Then, falling to conquer, with passionate cry He quivers his lips, keeps a tear in his eye;

And so wins the battle, this little little thing, He knows the world over, for Baby is King.

WEARINESS.

By Henry W. Longfellow.

O little feet, that such long years Must wander on through doubts and fears,

Must ache and bleed beneath your load! I, nearer to the wayside inn,

Where toll shall cease and rest begin, Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little hands, that weak or strong, Have still to serve or rule so long,

Have still so long to give or ask! I who so much with book and pen

Have talked among my fellow men, Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts, that throb and beat With such impatient feverish heat,

Such limited and strong desires! Mine, that so long have glowed and burned,

With passions into ashes turned, Now cover and conceal its fires.

O little souls as pure and white And crystalline as rays of light,

Direct from heaven's purest desires! Mine, that so long have glowed and burned,

With passions into ashes turned, Now cover and conceal its fires.

THE WAY THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.

Butler says the government keeps too many generals in the service and yet refuses to send in his own resignation.

There are now one hundred and seventy major generals retained—one for every five hundred men.

In the department of the East there are eight major generals—one to every ninety-eight men on duty in the department.

This is much worse than was supposed. The people can dispose of the services of most of the generals, and soldiers too.

Why the taxing masses in the Northern States should be taxed to maintain these expensive military establishments among them, it is difficult to understand.

It is time extravagant expenditures were checked and a system of rigid economy put in force.

Albany Argus. We caught that the number of thieves in the various departments of the government were stealing money enough to keep the public Treasury empty; but it seems that is not enough—

since ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE FULL FLEDGED MAJOR GENERALS ARE KEPT IN THE SERVICE—which makes ONE GENERAL FOR EVERY FIVE HUNDRED MEN. They are all drawing full pay.

The pay of a Major General, allowances and all, foot up over FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS a year. What blessings are showered on us by abolition rule!

Soldiers! Who are your friends? Read for yourselves.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 61. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 5314. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865. VOL. 9, NO. 7.

The Military Record OF LIEUT. COL. JOHN P. LINTON, The Democratic Candidate for Surveyor General.

We are indebted to Adjutant William H. Rose, of the 54th regiment, P. V., for the following succinct and graphic history of Col. Linton's military services:

HIS START IN LIFE.

Col. Linton comes of good Democratic stock, being the eldest son of Robert P. Linton, who has been a life long Democrat, and who has served three terms as sheriff of Cambria County, and has all along been a working partisan.

HE SERVES IN THE THREE MONTHS CAMPAIGN.

Whilst in the midst of a successful career, the war of the great rebellion broke out, and the call was made for troops.

HE GOES IN FOR THREE YEARS.

Immediately after the termination of the three months campaign, under Maj. Gen. Patterson, Col. Linton, in conjunction with his present competitor, Col. Jacob M. Campbell, set about raising a regiment for the three years' service.

HE COMMANDS A BATTALION IN BATTLE.

Promptly at the expiration of his time, his wound still unhealed, he reported to Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg. As he could not then reach his regiment, he was assigned to the command of a battalion in Col. Mulligan's brigade, which started to join Gen. Hunter, but was met by a large force of the enemy and compelled to fall back on Sigel.

HE COMMANDS A BRIGADE AT SNICKER'S FERRY AND IS WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT SHOULDER.

Gen. Crooks marched to Snicker's Ferry, where on the 18th of July, a battle was fought. In the midst of the fight, Col. Frost, who commanded the brigade to which the 54th belonged, was killed, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Linton, now the senior officer present.

ANOTHER BATTLE—A FALL AND ANOTHER WOUND.

On the 25th of July the rebels attacked Crooks, but were after a good deal of fighting, repulsed. July 24th, they renewed the attack. The brunt of the battle for a long time was borne by Mulligan's division, in which was Linton's brigade, and which he still ably commanded and nobly fought.

HE COMMANDS A BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF BERRYVILLE.

One of the companies of the regiment having been mustered out, and the regiment thus reduced to less than a maximum Col. Campbell whose term of service had expired, received orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry for muster out. He was mustered out Sept. 3, 1864, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. HARRIS—Linton being still in command of the regiment.

HE LEADS THE 54TH IN THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER AND IS SHOT THROUGH THE SHOULDER.

At the last great battle of Winchester, Col. Linton was destined to receive his last and most severe of his many wounds. Gallantly leading his regiment to the charge, amid a perfect storm of bullets, grape and canister, he received in his seemingly fatal right arm and shoulder, a canister shot, which deprives him of the free use of that good right hand which dealt so many blows to the enemy.

HE COMMANDS A BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER AND IS SHOT THROUGH THE SHOULDER.

On the 9th of February, 1865, Col. Linton was honorably discharged, having been in active service from 1861.

HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER.

In private life there is not a man of purer character in the state than Col. Linton. Against his fair fame not a breath of slander can be raised. Here, where he is known, neither friend or foe can say aught to his discredit, and both alike acknowledge his untarnished moral worth.

DISCOVERIES OF COPPER ORE.

According to the Hagerstown Mail recent developments have brought to light some very rich, and it is supposed, inexhaustible veins of copper ore in Washington county, Md. The Mail says:

PROMOTED TO LIEUT. COLONEL.

At length the regiment was, in December, 1862, concentrated and relieved from its duties of railroad guarding. Lieut. Col. B. McDermott having been compelled to resign on account of ill health, Major Linton was, February 1, 1863, promoted to fill the vacancy. In March, 1863, we find the 54th at Romney, Va. Col. Campbell having been assigned to the command of a brigade, Colonel Linton took command of the regiment.

HE COMMANDS THE REGIMENT.

Gen. Lee having again crossed the Potomac Gen. Kelley concentrated his troops, crossed the Potomac and occupied Hedgesville near Martinsburg; the 54th formed a part of the second brigade, of which Col. Campbell was the commander. Gen. Kelley's forces, after a heavy skirmish, likely to be surrounded and captured, were withdrawn to the north side of the Potomac, leaving Col. Linton with the 54th regiment alone, on the south side, with a swollen river in their rear and the rebel forces in front.

HE SERVES IN THE THREE MONTHS CAMPAIGN.

Whilst in the midst of a successful career, the war of the great rebellion broke out, and the call was made for troops. Col. Linton was First Lieutenant of a volunteer organization, composed almost if not exclusively, of Democrats.

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OUR STATE CANDIDATES.

The committee appointed to inform Messrs. DAVIS and LINTON of their nomination, respectively, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, have performed the duty assigned to them, and send us the responses, which we publish below.

Letter of Col. W. W. H. Davis.

DOYLESTOWN, PENNA., August 29th, 1865.

Messrs. Jacob Ziegler, Wm. Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. McGrath and Robert L. Johnson, Committee.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst., announcing my nomination as Democratic candidate for Auditor General of the State.

Although the position was not sought for by me, I accept the nomination, and tender my thanks for the compliment thus paid me.

A deep respect for the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania, whose suffrage is solicited, seems to require a frank statement of my views.

I was opposed to secession, even when simply a political dogma, advocated at the hustings and at the forum, which is proved by my subsequent conduct when it had grown into armed insurrection.

I am opposed to negro suffrage, as every white man should be. Nature has erected a barrier against the two races enjoying equal political rights in the same community where they approximate in numbers as in the Southern States.

San Domingo is a good case in point to prove the incompatibility of the two races exercising equal political privileges in harmony.

There has been almost perpetual warfare between the negroes and mulattoes since the island has been in their possession; which has been only a struggle for the rule of influence between the pure African and the mixed blood.

If people, of the same race, but of different castes, cannot govern a small island in peace, what are we to suppose would be the condition of things when the negro comes into competition with the pure Caucasian in the struggle for empire in the South?

The founders of our government intended that the white should be the governing race in this country, and it will be a calamitous day for both people when the black man is given the political franchise, and entitled to hold office.

I am opposed to any change in the State Constitution in this respect; and deny to Congress all right whatever to fix the qualification for suffrage in any State.

I am in favor of President Johnson's policy of restoring the States, lately in rebellion, to their constitutional obligations.

I cannot admit that their ordinances of secession took any of them out of the Union.

For a time an armed force interrupted their constitutional functions, but did not destroy their identity as States.

Hence the States, in their political significance, not having been destroyed, they need no reconstruction, but simply to be restored to their reciprocal rights and duties when the Union will be made whole as before.

Whenever they shall send representatives to Congress who are qualified by the Constitution, and the laws of the respective States, there is no rightful power in that body to refuse their admission.

I appreciate the peculiar and trying situation of the President, and think he should be treated with forbearance by all parties.

His plan of restoration gives evidence that he does not intend to ignore the rights of the States, and he is captive by the radical doctrine of consolidation.

The Convention did well to demand an immediate and complete restoration of all civil rights in the loyal States.

If there was an excuse for withholding them in the days of actual rebellion, there certainly can be none now.

You say to the President firmly, but kindly, restore to the people the *habere corpus* and trial by jury, as fully as they were enjoyed before the rebellion, and abolish military courts except for the trial of persons in the military or naval service of the United States.

These things are granted to the people by the Constitution, and withholding them violates it in spirit and in fact.

When we ask that they be restored, we only demand what belongs to us.

I am in favor of the most rigid system of economy in the administration of public affairs.

In view of the heavy taxation there should be retrenchment in every possible way.

All officers, civil or military, whose services a state of peace does not absolutely require, should be dispensed with and our system of taxation should be so amended and equalized, that every man will be obliged to bear his share of the public burden according to his ability.

I am pleased that the Convention took action on the subject of equalizing the bounties of soldiers.

There is every reason why the patriotic men who enlisted in 1861 and '62 should be placed on an equality with those who enlisted at a later period.

Should I be elected, whatever influence I may possess, official or otherwise, will be exercised in obtaining justice, for the early defenders of the government.

Whatever honor others may have acquired in the contest just closed, the private soldier, who bore the heat and burden of the day, will always remain the true hero of the war, and he is entitled, at all times, to our consideration and gratitude.

My past history is sufficient guarantee that I shall not overlook his claims. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. W. H. DAVIS.

LETTER OF COL. JOHN P. LINTON.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., August 29, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 25th inst., officially informing me of my nomination for Surveyor General "by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.," has just been received.

Not only was this nomination unsought and unexpected on my part, but if I had been consulted beforehand I would have urged my friends

Rates of Advertising.

Table with 3 columns: Rate per square, per line, per column. Includes rates for one square, two squares, three squares, half column, one column.

Administrators and Executors notices, \$3.00. Auditor's notices, if under 10 lines, \$2.50. Sheriff's sales, \$1.75 per tract. Table work, double the above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional.

Not to introduce my name before the Convention. Any hesitation, however, in now accepting, might be construed into a want of appreciation of the distinguished honor conferred by the Convention, or a want of faith in the principles promulgated by it.

The importance of the position would have been my chief reason for not soliciting it, and the resolutions adopted are but a practical application to existing emergencies of those cardinal principles of Democracy which I have always conscientiously maintained.

Accepting, therefore, this nomination and its responsibilities, I remain, Yours truly, JOHN P. LINTON.

To J. Ziegler, Wm. Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. McGrath and R. L. Johnson, Committee.

HEAT IN INDIA.

The heat in part of June was extraordinary. At Lucknow such heat had not been experienced for years.

At seven in the morning of mid-summer-day the thermometer marked ninety-six degrees. At Delhi for two weeks it ranged from one hundred and six to one hundred and nine degrees.

At Umballa it reached one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade. Even natives succumbed in scores to the intense heat.

At Lahore it proved fatal to Nawab Ali Raza Khan, who will be remembered as the guardian of the keys of the Cabul prisoners in 1842. He saved the Lawrence and many others, and for his humanity forfeited his property and his country.—Delhi Gazette.

REMEMBER.

Let every candid Republican remember that every Republican State Convention that has spoken upon the negro question has endorsed negro suffrage!

Every leading journal of that party has endorsed negro suffrage! Every leading Abolition politician has boldly demanded that his party should recognize negro equality in every sense.

See the speeches and letters of Wendell Phillips, ex-Secretary Chase, Henry Winter Davis, Garret Smith, Simon Cameron, Horace Greeley, and the resolution of the Republican State Conventions of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Iowa.

A negro mass meeting was held at Huntsville, Ala., August 23. About two thousand former slaves were present.

They were addressed by General Fisk, or as Freeman's Bureau, who told them that whatever was detrimental to the black man was detrimental alike to the white man.

He had hoped to be able to lease some abandoned plantations to them; but as President Johnson, he believed, "was going to pardon all the rebels," their prospects were not so good in this respect as they had been.

He advised them to live morally, to work on slaves, and to disabuse their minds of the notion that their old masters' estates were going to be cut up amongst them.

He told them they should have justice and fair-play, but otherwise they must "work out their own salvation."

RADICALS TAKE NOTICE.—In a speech delivered by President Johnson, in the United States Senate, in 1859, he made the following emphatic declaration:

"The man who deliberately and boldly asserts that Thomas Jefferson, when he penned the sentiment that all men were created equal, had the negro in his mind, is either an idiot or a knave."

The Abolitionists should make a note of this unqualified condemnation of one of their pet theories.

Republicans of Ohio are engaged in dividing the honors of candidacies between civilians and "soldiers," in their nominating conventions.

They put civilians on the ticket in those districts where they can elect, and soldiers where they cannot.

This may turn out a very even division—numerically.

MR. STEPHENS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The President has declined to order the release of A. H. Stephens from Fort Warren, while his application for pardon remains unacted upon—Otherwise, however, he has directed that he be kept as thoroughly comfortable as the facilities of his temporary abode will allow.

Linton Stephens, who has gone to visit him, is a half and not full brother of the distinguished rebel. Major General Hooker, it is said, has reversed the policy of Gen. Dix, and allows the freest correspondence with Mr. Stephens. The apartments he occupies have been changed to the locality occupied by the officers of the fort.

TELL IT ALL.—The abolition journals are boasting loudly over the fact that Jacob M. Campbell, their candidate for Surveyor General, has subscribed \$30,000 to the war loan of the State.

Why don't they tell the people that these thirty thousand dollars yield him an income, in interest, of one thousand eight hundred dollars annually, and upon the whole amount he does not pay one cent of tax!

Why don't they tell them that this amount is simply so much wealth drawn from the taxable property of the State, and that the farmer, the mechanic, and the day-laborer must be taxed so much the more to make up for these thirty thousand dollars of Campbell's? Why don't they tell it all!

The negroes in Weitzel's corps, stationed about Brownsville, Texas, are having fine times catching and eating "jackass" rabbits.

Two of them, who carried their amusement to the extent of outraging white women, were hung on the 20th ult., in presence of a division of the corps and a large assemblage of ex-rebels and Mexicans.

The removal of all trade restrictions with the South, by President Johnson does not bear out the radical falsehood that the pardoned rebels still maintain their hostility to the Government.