The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,341.

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 subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

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SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '65.

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DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

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Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1851.

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Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1851.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

P. R. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

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May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. | J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.

Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

D. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., (late surgeon 56 h P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65-1y

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

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Bedford, February 12, 1864.

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DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL.

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

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

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RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

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COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,

FIFTH STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reversed Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE,

ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct. 20, 1865.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866. WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE, Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets, Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil shades.

March 2, 1866—3m

The Bedford Gazette.

[From the Patriot & Union.]

THE "BUCKSHOT" WAR.

Thaddeus Stevens, Thirty Years Ago, and Now.

It is known to our readers that Thaddeus Stevens is the recognized leader of the Republican party in the House of Representatives of the "Rump" Congress. But, in view of the length of time which has elapsed, it may not be so generally known that this same man was the acknowledged leader of another "Rump" House many years ago; and, therefore, we propose to refresh their memories by a brief recital of a few of the most prominent incidents connected with the last named memorable body. We desire to do this with a view of showing that his whole public life has been characterized by a total disregard of the popular will, as well as of individual rights.

His first public act, which gave him any notoriety, was the *inquisatorial* committee he had organized in the House of Representatives at the State Capital in 1835, of which he was chairman. The object of this *inquisition* was to extort from men connected with the institution of Masonry, an exposition of their principles, including the SECRETS of the order, which it was alleged they had SWORN to *preserve inviolate*. To this end many of the most prominent statesmen of the Commonwealth were dragged before this Star Chamber and held in "durance vile" for weeks, and compelled to every indignity that malice could invent. Had they been the *veriest criminals*, they could not have been subjected to greater ignominy.

Among those who were thus *outraged* may be mentioned the lamented Governors Wolf and Shunk, and the Hon. George M. Dallas—nor did even the sacred desk escape the persecution of this fanatical *anti-mason*. The Rev. Mr. Sprolls, an eminent divine of the Presbyterian church, was dragged by an officer of the House before the "modern Juggernaut," as he appropriately styled the Committee, and put under the torture, with a view of compelling him to divulge under oath what he knew about this ancient and respectable institution. But he, following the example of the distinguished statesmen we have named, spurned the miserable tyrant, who would thus have him violate his honor. These men were only released from *duress* by the united votes of the Democratic members, with a few of the opposition. Thus ended this *diabolical anti-masonic Stevens' inquisition*.

We next find this man, Thaddeus Stevens, in 1838, at the head of a wicked conspiracy to overthrow civil government in our peaceful old Commonwealth, by ignoring the clearly expressed will of the people at the ballot-box; and but for the indomitable courage of the Democratic members of the Legislature, the hellish plot would have succeeded, and "the election treated as though it had never been held."

There were two Senators and eight members of the House, who had been fairly elected by a majority of some seven or eight thousand, whom this "bold, bad man" attempted to exclude from their seats, and substitute in their stead a set of men, who, it was notoriously known, had been rejected by the people by an overwhelming majority. This being an important chapter in the history of the man whose acts we are criticising, our readers will bear with us if we go a little more into detail.

At the period last referred to, 1838, the county of Philadelphia elected two Senators and eight members of the House, separately from the city, and the county was divided into seventeen election districts, ten of which were Democratic and seven opposition.

When the return judges met it was ascertained that the Democratic ticket was elected, whereupon the seven opposition return judges *seceded*, and set up a little convention of their own; that is, they made out a certificate, setting forth that the Whig members had received the number of votes set opposite their names in the districts represented by these seven judges, excluding altogether the ten districts represented by the Democratic judges, which comprised much the largest proportion of the votes of the county.

This *minority paper* was forwarded to Harrisburg, as was also the certificate signed by the *majority*, and at the meeting of the Legislature the *former* was the *only* one presented in either House by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. To attempt a detailed statement of all that occurred during that memorable struggle between those who determined at every hazard, to maintain the inviolability of the ballot-box, and those who wickedly assailed it, would require more time and space than we can now appropriate. But, suffice it to say that, upon the motion of Mr. Stevens, the opposition members of the House went through the *form* of electing a Speaker, and before the Clerk of the House had called over the names of the members, to ascertain who was present, the tellers appointed by Mr. Stevens announced that Thos. S. Cunningham was duly elected Speaker.

None, of course, but the opposition members participated in this revolutionary movement, and they numbered but fifty-one, including the eight *spurious* men from Philadelphia, whose claim to seats was based *solely* on a paper signed by seven out of seventeen return judges, and which did not possess even the common forms of an election return, which carried upon its face the most unmistakable impress of fraud.

While this "Rump" House was going through the *mockery* of electing other officers, appointing committees, &c., the Democratic members having answered to their names, proceeded to the election of William Hopkins. Thus was presented the extraordinary spectacle of *two* Speakers occupying the chair at the same time; no, not exactly the *chair*, for Mr. Hopkins occupied it, while Cunningham stood on the platform on his right.

On the night of the day on which those proceedings occurred, quite an exciting scene occurred in the Senate. In this body the same attempt was made, and for a time was successful, of forcing into seats two men as Senators who had been rejected by the people, and while Mr. Brown, one of the duly elected Senators, was making an effort to be heard in vindication of the majesty of the ballot-box, some indignation was exhibited on the part of those present whose rights had been trampled upon, and Stevens & Co., finding themselves foiled in their *treason*, and fearing that a righteous retribution might be visited upon them, like trembling traitors, made good their escape out at a back window of the Senate chamber.

This "Rump" House met for some days in a room at Wilson's Hotel, and afterwards in the supreme court room, and the regular House met in the Hall of the House.

It is due to three of the members of the "Cunningham House" to say that they never met with that body, after the first day, but having discovered the *infamy* of the *conspiracy*, like honest men went into the "Hopkins House," as it was called, in contradistinction from the "Cunningham House," and took the oath of office. This left the "Rumpers" with but forty-eight members, including the eight *spurious* men from Philadelphia, who had been, as has been shown, rejected by a decided majority of the people. Those three were—Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, Luzerne county, and Montelius, of Union county. The latter testified before the committee of investigation that he told Mr. Stevens that his conscience would not permit him to sanction these "corrupt proceedings." "Conscience, indeed, said Mr. Stevens, "throw conscience to the devil, and stand by your party." The two Houses stood as follows:

HOPKINS HOUSE.	
Regular Democrats without dispute	48
With Philadelphia disputed	56
CUNNINGHAM HOUSE.	
Regular Anti-Masons, without dispute,	43
With Philadelphia disputed.	51

To aid in this *infamous scheme* of subverting the government, Stevens induced Governor Ritner, who, though perhaps honest, was a very weak man, to call out the military, and some twelve or fourteen hundred volunteers, with all the pomp of war, with *"buck shot and ball,"* were quartered at Harrisburg for weeks, at an expense to the people of perhaps a hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of intimidating the Democracy. But it failed, law and order were maintained, and the integrity of the ballot-box preserved, very much to the discomfort of the conspirators.

Is it any wonder then, that a man with *such* antecedents should *now* be found at the head of a band of conspirators against the life of the nation, setting at naught the unanimous protest of the white population of the District of Columbia, as well as those of the Southern States?

THE PRESIDENTS ORGAN ON HIESTER CLYMER.

The National *Intelligencer*, President Johnson's personal organ, thus speaks of the Democratic nominee for Governor:

We have already published the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, and we now append the speech of its nominee, Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks county. The resolutions and the speech of Mr. Clymer meet present issues precisely and alone, and they are all that could be desired by such Republicans as support President Johnson's policy, by the Conservatives and old Whigs, and by the large class of people who have never been politicians by trade, and who are sustaining the President for the express purpose of restoring harmony among men, and with that the business prosperity of the country. We see no reason why such as these in Pennsylvania should not support Mr. Clymer, of whom the New York Tribune itself thus speaks:

We do not often find a chance to praise the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, but we never leave one unimproved; and we are now enabled to gratify our natural inclination with a good conscience. Their nomination of Hiester Clymer for Governor is one that it was eminently fit that they should make. For, in the first place, he is a good citizen, of very fair abilities, and reputable character. Next, he lives in Berks county, which has generally given large Democratic majorities, and has repeatedly tried to have a Governor, but has not succeeded; and it is but just to give her another chance. Then, he was a Whig of other days; and it is but fair that the party which has furnished to the present Democracy of Pennsylvania so large a share of its brains should occasionally have the post of honor; and it shows a proper liberality in the "birthright members" to accord it.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

This distinguished politician sent an eloquent letter to the meeting in Washington on the 22d of February. Mr. Walker is an old and sagacious statesman, and his opinions are entitled to respectful consideration. He has been a member of both branches of Congress, and was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of Col. Polk. At the commencement of the civil war, Walker was sent to Europe by Mr. Lincoln as a political and financial agent, and on his return he contributed a series of articles to the press in favor of emancipation in Maryland, for commercial, agricultural and financial reasons. A letter from so loyal a person should be read by all honest Republicans.

Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1866.

To the Editors of the Intelligencer:

Detained from the great Union meeting by circumstances beyond my control, I must address it telegraphically, and not as I did after the fall of Sumter.

President Johnson's veto opens the new campaign in favor of the Union. It arrests the overthrow of the States and the concentration of all power in one consolidated military despotism. It prevents the expulsion of eleven States from the Union, and the erection of eleven Irelands within its limits, to be controlled and oppressed by military power. It prevents the quartering of a large standing army and hosts of officials in the South, with an enormous increase of our debt, to be followed surely by oppressive taxation, or dishonoring and disgraceful repudiation. It prevents the defeat of the plans of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the funding and reduction of the public debt, and a safe and gradual return of specie payments. Repudiation is disgrace and ruin, and the probable extinction of republican institutions throughout the world. The result of large standing armies and oppressive taxation, caused by the policy of the President's opponents, would produce an earthquake convulsion. It would quadruple the excise and income tax, blight every field, becalm every vessel, break every bank and railroad, and ruin every factory in the country. It dissolves the Union, destroys the Constitution, and erects a military despotism on its ruins. It would postpone, perhaps indefinitely, the transfer of the command of the commerce and exchanges of the world from Europe to America. European despots would exult, whilst the friends of freedom in the old world, and especially in Ireland and Germany, would weep tears of blood.

Johnson is walking in the footsteps of Jackson and Lincoln, and re-echoing their sentiments, "The Union shall be preserved." The prolonged government of eleven States as conquered provinces, enforcing taxation without representation, would permanently alienate the South from the North. It might drive them to madness and despair, and renew the civil war when our credit and resources were exhausted. We have emancipated, through a great constitutional amendment, carried only by Johnson's policy, four millions of negroes. Let us not attempt to enslave eight millions of our erring white brethren of the South: they will all welcome death before such a fate as this. I have fought all my life against secession and disunion in the South, and I renew the contest against it in the North. Congress has no constitutional power to dissolve the Union; and to condemn eleven States to territorial pupilage, is a dissolution of the Union. I cannot act with Northern or Southern disunionists. Johnson's policy alone can practically restore the Union.

It has already crushed the heresy of secession at the South, and it alone has secured a constitutional majority for abolition of slavery. If the heresy of secession is crushed at the South, and emancipation secured, the crowning glory rests upon the head of Andrew Johnson. Slavery and secession, our only discordant elements, being thus extirpated, the Johnson policy will go on conquering and to conquer—not by the sword, but by wisdom and magnanimity. It will subdue at the South their passions and prejudices. It will touch their hearts and conquer their affections. We shall hear no more of exceptional and individual acts of insubordination, for we shall have a Union of interest and affection—a Union of States with States, and not with conquered provinces. We shall have the Union and representation of all the States, as ordained by the Constitution. We shall have a cordial, fraternal, an ever expanding and perpetual Union. Men of the South, from Virginia to Texas, close up the ranks, and fight harder to get into the Union than you ever did to get out of it. You fought us under the secession flag with unsurpassed courage and endurance to get out of the Union. Come, now, our erring, but still much loved brethren of the South, and re-assemble with us again at the political family altar at Washington; come with loyal hearts, under the flag of our sires, and to the music of the Union, and we will give you a cordial welcome. Come, and the recording angel will blot out in reconciling tears, the memory of human follies and frailties. The people on whom Johnson has always relied are with him, and will welcome back all loyal Unionists to seats in both Houses of Congress.

ROBERT J. WALKER.

GENERAL GEARY.

He Borrows a Message.

The person whom the anti-Johnson Republicans of Pennsylvania nominated the other day for Governor was formerly the Territorial Governor of Kansas. His name is John W. Geary:—Doubtless he can write his own name; perhaps he can spell it correctly; but it is certain he cannot write his own messages. When he was in Kansas, he stole them. Were he to be elected Governor of Pennsylvania, of which happily there is small probability, he would have to steal them again. Pennsylvania really deserves a Governor capable of writing his own messages. The common school system of that State ought not to culminate in such gubernatorial imbecility.

We print below in parallel columns extracts from Governor Geary's inaugural address of 1857, and the inaugural address of Governor Henry J. Gardner, delivered to the Massachusetts Legislature two years before, in 1855:

EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR HENRY J. GARDNER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS, JAN. 9, 1855.	EXTRACT FROM GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS, DELIVERED TO THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS, JAN. 12, 1857.
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:	*Gentlemen of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas:*
That gracious Being in whose hands are alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has permitted us to assemble this day intrusted with grave responsibilities and duties. * * * *	The all-wise and beneficent Being, who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has permitted you to convene this day, charged with grave responsibilities. * * * *
I know no safer index in official action than a conscientious conviction of duty, none more fluctuating than the attempt to satisfy temporary caprice. Principles are enduring, and it disregarded, sooner or later the verdict of condemnation will be recorded against those who are false to their requirements. Let us then be true to our country and our duty—Let the success of principle, not of party, be our desire—the benefit of the State, not of a faction, our aim.—*Massachusetts Senate Document No. 3, for 1855.*	For official action, I know no better rule than a conscientious conviction of duty, none more variable than the vain attempt to conciliate temporary prejudice.—Principles and justice are eternal; and if tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant verdict of popular condemnation against those who are untrue to their leadings will be rendered. Let us not be false to our country, our duty, and our constituents. The triumph of truth and principle, not of partisan and selfish objects, should be our steady purpose—the general welfare, and not the interest of a few, our sole aim.—*Kansas Journal of Councils for 1857, page 21.*

There is much more of the same sort of bare-faced literary thieving. Perhaps robbery would be the fitter term, for the theft is accompanied with violence. Geary not only stole the Massachusetts Governor's appropriate sentiments and correct English, but twists them into Geary grammar and dreary sense—not quite destroying the identity of the passage, however.

Geary begins his theft by paying two compliments to the Deity in place of the one which he steals. "Gracious Being" becomes "the all-wise and beneficent Being." With this change we find no fault, for it may signify that the man who now solicits Pennsylvania's suffrages has the germs of a conscience in him, and, like the Hottentot and the Thug, whose religions are also of a very rudimentary sort, thought it possible in the act of sin to propitiate its rewarder by ampler ascriptions to his awful name. But the next disfigurement which Geary practices upon this stolen property is villainous. Governor Gardner's Yankees were permitted to "assemble," "intrusted" with grave responsibilities. Geary must needs "convene" his legislators "charged." And so he goes on, buttering his stolen substantives with superlative adjectives, in the hope that the loaf will be swallowed ere it is known to be stolen. "Principles are enduring," was the phrase at the Hub; but Geary strains over the sentence and finally proclaims that "principles and justice are eternal." We will not quarrel with Geary over this transmogrification, though it is a rule of truth as well as of rhetoric not to stretch the language beyond the breadth of the fact. Justice probably is eternal, but Geary must see that in the present instance it has been only nine years in coming around; and as for principles, which, he says, are eternal too, it is quite enough for him to prove that the stock which he had in Kansas in the winter of '57 will last him to the fall of '66, to satisfy honest Pennsylvanians whom to cast their votes for.—*New York World.*

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA PAYS TO SUPPORT THE NEGRO BUREAU.

General Howard, who has charge of the Negro Bureau, asks for an appropriation of $11,500,000 for the coming year to support that institution. The expenses of the whole government did not cost much, if any, more than this before the war of 1812. What amount do our readers suppose that Pennsylvania pays to clothe, feed, and educate negroes? We will tell you. In 1865 this State paid a little more than one eighth of the entire internal revenue of the country, and will pay about the same proportion for 1866. This gives Pennsylvania's share of expenses of the Negro Bureau, about $1,500,000.—What think you, tax-payers of Pennsylvania, of paying a million and a half of dollars annually to support negroes? How long are you willing to be thus taxed? Remember that Geary is a Bureau man.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

A Government to be free, must be administered by FREE MEN; not by fanatics, knaves, or madmen, but by men divested of every narrow party prejudice.

IF you want your hens to more than pay their keeping, feed them well, and keep broken oyster shells and bones always in their yard.

AMOS KENDALL.

Below will be found a letter from Mr. KENDALL, in answer to an invitation to attend the great political meeting in Washington City on the birth-day of the father of his country. Mr. KENDALL was the personal and political friend of the Hero of New Orleans; opposed nullification in 1832, and was equally opposed to secession and rebellion in 1860 and 1861. The veteran politician, who once supported ANDREW JACKSON now sustains ANDREW JOHNSON:

KENDALL GREEN, Feb. 21, 1866.

HON. CHARLES MASON:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 19th instant came to hand yesterday. While the state of my health will not allow me to participate in the contemplated proceedings of to-morrow, I heartily approve of their object. I see no prospect of the permanent restoration of peace and prosperity to our country, or even of the preservation of our federal system of government, otherwise than by a firm support of the President. It is sad to see how like a flock of unthinking sheep a majority of the House of Representatives follow a leader whose avowed political principle is to *"throw conscience to the devil."* Every member of Congress is sworn to support the Constitution; that Constitution entitles every State in the Union to representation in Congress, yet at the dictation of one bad man a majority of the House of Representatives vote that eleven States shall have no Representatives in Congress. Thus conscience and Constitution are both "thrown to the devil." States cannot be rebels. They have no "necks to be hanged." Persons only can be rebels, and the laws provide for their punishment.

But the revolutionists in Congress, not content with punishing *persons* for rebellion, undertake to punish *States*, thus confounding the innocent with the guilty. Members of the House of Representatives do not represent *States*, but do represent *the people* in well-defined districts. Loyal districts have sent loyal members and have claimed their right to representation. Why should they not be received? Ought loyal men in one district to be punished because other districts have been disloyal or have elected disloyal Representatives? If disloyalty be the *real* ground of exclusion, why not admit the *loyal* and exclude only the disloyal?

The truth is, the idea of *rebel States* is a fiction, invented by factionists to prevent all representation from the South, loyal or disloyal, lest perchance they should be driven from power. In a mutilated Congress, with only two-thirds of the constitutional members, they may be able to maintain their majority—a result very *doubtful* in a *full* Congress. If this be not the motive, why do they not admit loyal members from the South, excluding only those who by their conduct have rendered themselves unfit to be members of a loyal Congress? By such means all difficulties would be removed and harmony preserved between all the Departments of the Government.

Power, *political power*, is the object of the radical leaders. For political power they would have let the Southern States "depart in peace," and *thus perpetuated slavery*. Thwarted in that by the patriotism of the people, Democrats as well as Republicans, they perverted the war for the Union to a war against slavery. For *power* they would now, by undisguised usurpation, force negro suffrage on the States in the hope of availing themselves of negro aid in governing the white population. For power they now maintain that the Federal Union was destroyed by the successful use of the means adopted to preserve it! In this struggle for political power, no principle is too absurd to be adopted. We may well bid an eternal adieu to our Federal Republic, unless the President be sustained and these unscrupulous revolutionists deprived of the power to do mischief.—When I began, I intended to write only a few lines; but the alarming state of the country presenting itself more and more vividly as I wrote, has led me on from paragraph to paragraph and from page to page.

Yours, truly, AMOS KENDALL.

CAN YOU SWALLOW IT?

We believe there are a good many well meaning men in this State, who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket under the honest impression that they were voting to maintain and support the Union—They had no idea that they were voting to place the negro on an equality with themselves. If they were called upon to-morrow to vote on the question of negro suffrage they would vote against it. These men are deceived and cheated. It can no longer be denied that the Republican party is a negro equality party! It is the determination of the leaders that Sambo shall vote, that he shall sit in the jury box and hold office and enjoy all the privileges of the white race! White men, let us make ready to meet them at the vital point, and reward them for their treachery and their infamy when the next election comes!

—News from Montana says the Blackfeet Indians are retaliating for some of their tribe who were killed by whites last fall. The Governor has called out five hundred volunteers, to rendezvous at Fort Benton.

—A destructive fire occurred at Buffalo on Friday evening, destroying the New York Central Railroad depot. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS AS SEEN THROUGH WESTERN SPECTACLES.

The Republican Convention of Pennsylvania has so boldly thrown down the gauntlet at the feet of the President; it has so defiantly breasted his policy, "stemming it with heart of controversy," that the Radicals as well as the Democratic press, in all parts of the country, are fain to acknowledge that Stevens, Forney & Co., have pitted themselves against the President. No intelligent man can, without renouncing all candor, pretend that the Republicans could succeed in Pennsylvania without humiliating the President. Here is a specimen of what the Radical Chicago *Tribune* has to say on the occasion:

Pennsylvania has always been esteemed a moderate, sober-minded, and cautious State in political action, and always given to supporting the acting President, where the same was possible. Three months ago the Republicans of Pennsylvania were tolerably hearty in their support of Johnson. If they did not fully subscribe to his peculiar views, as then avowed and understood, they treated him with forbearance, charity, and toleration. *But his treacherous veto, his copperhead speech, and his dictatorial assumptions, have disgusted and chagrined the patriotic men of the "old Keystone;" and in their State convention, on Thursday, at Harrisburg, they nominated a Radical soldier for Governor.* They declared in their platform that the work of reconstruction *belongs to Congress*—not to the Executive. They praised their fellow-citizen, Secretary Stanton, who is a bold Radical, and they wound up with a resolve *requesting Senator Cowan to resign* his seat in the Senate. Cowan was elected by the Republicans, but, like Doolittle, has betrayed the cause of freedom and become a blatant supporter of the Johnson scheme of reconstruction, and, like Doolittle, votes and acts with the copperheads on all party measures. The resolution requesting him, in the name of 300,000 Republican voters of Pennsylvania, to resign his seat in the Senate, *is an admonition to "Moses P." Johnson that he too had better resign, unless he is willing to carry out, in good faith, the sentiments of the great Union party who elected him.* The loyal masses are not in the humor to be bamboozled or betrayed, or to have the fruits of their great victory over treason and rebellion donated back to the conquered parricides."

President Johnson, of course, understands the bearing of the Pennsylvania resolutions; he cannot but see that they array the Republican party of that State in determined hostility to him and his policy. It is for him to decide whether he will give the moral aid of his great position to a body of men who follow the lead, and submit to the dictation, of Stevens and Forney—two factious demagogues whom he had publicly denounced, and who daily defy him in strains of vituperative derision. The reasonable presumption is, that the President is not quite that miracle of unresisting meekness.

AN ODIOUS COMPARISON.

Senator Wade has always made ugly comparisons relative to white and black troops. This man Wade says: "Experience had shown that *colored troops were as good as white*, and it was a noted fact that while the *white regiments*, along the frontiers were being reduced by *desertion*, there were *no desertions from colored regiments.*"

This is a dose for men who fought four and five years to restore the country to its original high position, and if they can swallow this, with other nauseous pills emanating from the same party, we will be compelled to believe the truth of their sayings. At Harrisburg and other places the 'boys in blue' have been settling with those who make such assertions at the election polls.

LOGICAL PARALLELS.—The Bellefonte *Press* [shoddy] lately made a comparison between P. Gray Meek, of the *Watchman*, and a negro, as follows:

"The same sun pours its warm rays upon the humble negro as it does upon Meek; the same clouds sprinkle the gentle rains over the garden of the negro ~~as over~~ that of Meek; the same springs yield for the negro the sparkling beverage of God's creation as they do for Meek; the same air God gave Meek to breathe He also gave the black man; the same grain that grows for Meek, God also directed to grow for the African; all, everything, has the Creator, the Father of Meek as well as of the African, placed in this world for the enjoyment of Meek as well as of the African. Where, then, is the distinction?"

Meek thereupon "went in" and used up the *Press* man in the following happy and logical style:

"What a stunner! The same sun pours its warm rays upon the lazy Ass that does upon the editor of the *Press*: the same clouds sprinkle the gentle rain over the back of the Ass that does over the head of Hutchinson; the little springs yield for the Ass the sparkling beverage of God's creation that they do for Hutchinson; the same air God gave Hutchinson to breathe he also gave the Ass; the grain that grows for Hutchinson God also directs to grow for the Ass; the same sleep that secures rest for Hutchinson secures it also for the Ass. Where, then, is the distinction? Hutchinson eats, drinks, sleeps, breathes, walks, runs, gets tired, rests, and so does the Ass. He has ears, eyes, nose, mouth, body, legs and feet; so has the Ass. He is stupid, greedy, long-eared and homely; so is the Ass Where, then, is the difference? Only in this; he is an Ass that gets round on two legs, while a majority of that breed get round on four. We leave it to our readers to judge if the logic in one case is not as conclusive as in the other."