

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Inauguration of Lincoln.

The new President was installed in office, in the usual form, on Monday last. Good order prevailed during the continuance of the ceremonies, and not one of the Black Republicans present, suffered from poisoned meat, or the stiletto of the assassin.

Let the Democrats and conservatives throughout the country, elect good election officers, as amendments to the Constitution may be brought before the people to be voted upon during the coming year.

THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN.—It gives us pleasure to be able to commend the course of this able Democratic journal with regard to the troubles which at present agitate and distract the public mind of the nation.

Let the Democrats and conservatives throughout the country, elect good election officers, as amendments to the Constitution may be brought before the people to be voted upon during the coming year.

Local and Miscellaneous.

... SUICIDE.—We are informed of an exceedingly distressing case of self-destruction which happened a few days since in St. Clair township in this county.

... The Directors of the Poor, with the best intentions in the world, have cut down the reports of the Treasurer and Steward of the Poor House, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns.

... The United States Senate continued in session until after daylight on the fourth of March. The Peace Conference resolutions were voted upon and rejected: yeas 7, nays 28.

... Several persons have lately been committed to jail on the charge of stealing wheat. It seems that people will have bread, no matter how hard the times may be.

... We have several thousand dollars outstanding for subscription, &c., which we intend, no Providence preventing, to collect by next Court.

... Democrats! Remember the election for township and local officers, on Friday, the 15th inst. Attend to the interests of your organization, for if the country is to be saved, the Democratic party must rally to do it!

A Northern Disunionist on Record.

The fact that Senators Chandler and Bingham, of Michigan, had telegraphed and afterwards written to Governor Blair, of that State, desiring him, if possible, to have the Legislature reconsider its refusal to appoint Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington, and suggesting themselves as proper candidates for the appointment has already been stated.

Consolatory.

Mr Lincoln holds the following language in his inaugural: "While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years."

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

FINAL ACTION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Probable failure of the Peace Propositions. The Peace Conference at Washington on Thursday adopted the modified Guthrie plan of adjustment, as published below. The vote stood nine to eight, New York, Kansas, Indiana and Missouri not voting.

To the Congress of the United States.—The Convention, assembled upon the invitation of the State of Virginia, to adjust the unhappy differences which now disturb the peace of the Union, and threaten its continuance, took known to the Congress of the United States that their body convened in the city of Washington, on the 4th inst., and continued in session until the 27th.

There were in body when action was taken upon that which is here submitted, one hundred and thirty-three commissioners, representing the following States: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas.

They have approved what is herewith submitted, and respectfully request that your honorable body will submit it to Conventions in the States, as article thirteen of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Attest: J. HENRY PELESTON, Sec'y.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

Sec. 1. In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory South of that line the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists shall not be changed.

Sec. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of all the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

Sec. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be construed to give to any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein; nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, and retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea, or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation of touching at ports, shores and landing in case of distress, shall exist. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons bound to labor than on land.

Sec. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Sec. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor into the United States and territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

Sec. 6. The first, third and fifth sections together with this section six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution as herein amended, shall be deemed to be one and the same article of the Constitution of the United States, and shall be so construed.

Sec. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the full value of his fugitives from labor, in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereof prevented or obstructed in the pursuit thereof, the recovery of such fugitive, Congress shall provide by law for securing to the owner thereof the same rights and remedies as are provided by law for securing to the owners of the several States.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN THE SENATE.—The propositions for an adjustment of the national difficulties adopted by the Peace Conference were laid before the Senate on Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Seward, Thompson and Trumbull,

with instructions to report at 1 o'clock next day.

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden presented the report of the Committee, recommending the adoption of the propositions of the Peace Conference. Messrs. Seward and Trumbull, however forming a minority of the Committee, did not join in that recommendation, but proposed instead a resolution inviting the States to take into consideration the propriety of calling a convention for proposing amendments to the constitution, and to express their will on the subject to Congress.

Probable failure of the Peace Propositions.—A dispatch to the New York Herald of yesterday, says the programme of the Peace Conference is almost hopelessly lost. The select committee of the Senate reported on Thursday, but Mr. Hale, on behalf of the Republican Senators, insisted on the rules, and prevented the reading of the resolutions. Mr. Bigler introduced a resolution to suspend this rule, so far as relates to resolutions and bills providing for amendment to the Constitution. Unless Mr. Bigler's resolution prevails, final action will be impossible.

Much indignation is manifested at the factious course of the Republican Senators. All is confusion and gloom. Nothing can save the country but to take the sense of the people to instruct the next Congress, provided by Mr. Seward's proposition for a Convention of the States, but everybody knows Congress has no control of that subject and could only express the opinion of Congress for the benefit of the people.—Mr. Bigler, on the other hand, proposes to take the opinion of the people for the benefit of Congress, which is far more sensible.

The TARIFF BILL PASSED.—The House of Representatives on Monday agreed to all of the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill, except that imposing a tax on tea and coffee, which was rejected. The bill was then referred to a Committee of Conference—Messrs. Bigler, Simmons and Hunter, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Sherman, Phelps and Morehead, on the part of the House. After consultation, the Committee of the Senate reported from the amendment in dispute. The report was adopted in both Houses on Wednesday, and the bill is now, by the President's signature, a law.

A String of Pearls.—For the benefit of the Republican literati we have collected and now publish a few of the choicest literary morsels that fell from the eloquent lips of Honest Old Abe. In order to appreciate the pearl drops one must have a very refined and classic taste, or be an applicant for some office in the gift of the President elect.—Let an admiring world read and wonder at the genius that emitted these sparkling coruscations: When I get to Indianapolis I expect to make some beautiful speeches, &c.

I take your response as the most reliable evidence that it may be so, along with other evidence, trusting that the good sense of the American people, on all sides of all rivers in America, under the Providence of God, who has never deserted us, that we shall again be brethren, forgetting all parties—ignoring all parties.—Lincoln at Cincinnati.

Whatever is calculated to advance the condition of the honest, struggling laboring man, so far as my judgment will enable me to judge of a correct thing, I am for that thing.—Ditto.

Follow-citizens, what I have said I have said altogether extemporaneously, and I will now come to a close.—Lincoln at Columbus, Ohio.

He had intended to say a few words to the people of Pittsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, upon such matters as he believed they desired to hear; but as he had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for the most part, since his election, he had, perhaps, better now hold his tongue.—Lincoln at Pittsburgh.

In plain words there is no real crisis, except an artificial one.—Ditto.

The tariff is to the government what meal is to the family. * * * I must confess that I do not understand the subject in all its various bearings; but I do promise you that I will give my closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it more fully.—Ditto.

Very convincing truly! No wonder the people laughed.—Ditto.

I have appeared here simply to thank you heartily for this noble reception—to see you and allow you to see me. I am sure, that at least as regards the ladies, I have the best of the section of the first article of the Constitution as herein amended, in the sight.—Lincoln at Syracuse, New York.

thoughts! With what grace and elegance he plays the orator! And this is the man elevated by the American people to the place once filled by Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses, Madison! Alas! how are the mighty fallen!

The Insufficiency of the Plan of the Peace Conference.

The great object of every patriot is to remove from the political arena all distracting and disturbing questions, to heal dissensions, restore alienated affections, and bind the inhabitants of the various sections of our country, with new bonds, in their ancient brotherhood. In other words, that object is to save the Union, and to re-inaugurate the era of good feeling.

This can only be accomplished by a ready and cheerful agreement upon some full, sufficient, and final plan of settlement. Every plan that falls short of this, is only a failure. It is worse than a failure, for it will increase distrust and acrimony of tongue. Several such failures will infallibly terminate negotiation in an abrupt manner, disgust the border States, and drive them into secession.

The manner in which the Republican leaders and managers have acted in regard to the matter of adjustment, has been as disgraceful to them as it has been dangerous to the country. They first denied the necessity of it, and then when forced to acknowledge that necessity, approached it in the base spirit of the horse jockey, or the huckering haberdasher. Their language to the complaining States of the South, was, "We are not disposed to give you any thing, but if we must, why, what is the least you'll take? Now be moderate, or you'll miss a bargain. We are determined to get as much and yield as little as possible. Many of our people are violently opposed to yielding an inch, and so if you demand much, you will break off the trade, and we'll have to fight it out."

This is the base, trading spirit in which the grave question of a nation's salvation has been met by the Republican managers in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Peace Conference, and in the State Legislatures. They have dealt as if they were dealing in trinkets, in cast off clothes, or in some other article of little or no value.

From the 6th of November, that unlucky day that inaugurated Black Republican ascendancy, up to this hour—four months—have these men been huckstering, higgling, chaffering. In the meantime a new Confederacy of six disgusted States (very soon there will be eight) has sprung up. The border slave States are alone left to us. They demand a just, full and final settlement, or else will very soon leave us and yet the Republicans still persevere in that same wretched chaffering which cost us the cotton States.

Of all the plans thus far proposed, the Crittenden plan (including future Territory) is the one that has hit popular favor. The masses North and South have rallied to it. The public mind has fixed upon it as the plan to be adopted.

Virginia, in calling the Peace Conference, threw before it that plan with some essential amendments, one of which was to the effect that negroes shall not become citizens and shall not vote for Federal officers. The Peace Conference disregarding the terms of Virginia's invitation, very unceremoniously and summarily threw the Crittenden plan under the table. It then set to work to hatch a substitute for it, and after three weeks' incubation, and by a "snap judgment" against the New York delegates, presented us with the plan now submitted from the mountain.

Is this plan acceptable? Unobstantly, we say, no. It was not the choice even of the Convention. A majority of the delegates were against it. The radical wing of the Republican party is violently opposed to it. Seward even, whose conservatism is the theme of senseless declamation, and baseless expectation, who speaks in oracles that bear any and every interpretation—Seward even has taken ground against it. In order to avoid misrepresentation, we take the pains to give the following extract from the proceedings of the Senate on Thursday last:—

"By general consent, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee on the proposition adopted by the Peace Convention, offered a report recommending the adoption of the proposition.

Mr. Seward, of New York, said the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull) and himself, formed the minority on that Committee, and wished to submit a substitute as the minority report; but the majority held that they were not competent to do so. He asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, in which the Senator from Illinois concurs, as follows:—

Resolved, That the other States be invited to take the matter into consideration, and express their will on the subject to Congress, in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution.

It thus appears that the mighty conservatism (?) Seward rejects this offering, and takes the occasion to make an approach towards a practical application of the sentiments of his late speech in regard to calling a convention of the States to consider amendments to the Constitution, "after these eccentric secession movements" shall subside—say, in one, two or three years."

That's the way in which Mr. Lincoln's Premier takes the plan of the Peace Conference.—As for Congress, it will doubtless pass it by its insidious. But will this plan satisfy the South? The cotton States will spit upon it, and if the border States shall be satisfied with it, then will they resemble a child pleased with a rattle. If this thing satisfies them, then, indeed, are they easily satisfied—then they have put the country to much trouble and much distress for no purpose. Their excitement, their agitation, have been useless and absurd. They have been—

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.—The diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are every year carried to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge—Consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS each week and disease of any kind is impossible.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

MARRIED.

HARDMAN—WILLISON.—In Centerville, Bedford county, on Thursday the 21st of February, 1863, by Jacob B. Anderson, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hardman, of Richland county, Ohio, to Miss Mary Willison, of Allegheny county, Md.

BOILS—FOSTER.—On the evening of 24th ult., at the residence of the Justice, in Evansville, by Lemuel Evans, Esq., Mr. David Eells, of Antestown Blair co., to Miss Wealthy Foster, of Bedford co., Pa.

WATKINS—FIGARD.—On the evening of 7th Feb., at the same place, by the same, Mr. Ross Watkins, of Bedford co., to Miss Abigail Figard, of Huntington co., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money which came to the hands of Samuel Carn, Esq., late deceased, as trustee to sell the real estate of Simon Clair, dec'd., and afterwards as guardian of the minor children of said Simon Clair, and now to be accounted for by O. E. Shannon, administrator, C. T. A., of said Samuel Carn, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 1st day of March, 1863, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested are invited to attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Solomon Williams, Adm'r. of the Estate of Levi Clark, dec'd., to those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 23d day of March, 1863, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated to the subscriber.

JESSE GROVE, West Providence, JOHN L. GROVE, Monroe, Administrators.

SELECT SCHOOL.

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a "SELECT SCHOOL," commencing Monday April 5th, and continue four months. A Normal Class will also be formed. Having himself passed through a full course in the State Normal, and employing none but efficient assistants, he feels warranted in making satisfaction. Pupils of all grades may find it to their advantage to apply soon.—Terms moderate. Apply to

A. N. RAUB, Principal of the "Bedford Union School," March 8th, '61.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of Job Mann, Administrator of Mrs. Sophia Morrison, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 1st day of April, next, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Henry Earnest, Subpoena on Libel for vs. Hannah Earnest, Divorce.

The undersigned, appointed commissioner to take testimony, &c., in the above case, will attend to his duties, on the 31 day of April, next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Michael Wheeling, Subpoena on Libel for vs. Julianna Wheeling, Divorce.

The undersigned appointment, in the above case to take testimony, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY, Commissioner.

SPRING ELECTION.

The Democrats of Bedford Borough, and all others opposed to the No-Compromise doctrine of the present Republican Administration, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of nominating a Borough Ticket, to be voted for at the ensuing Spring Election.

MANY CONSERVATIVES.

LAST NOTICE.

The Books of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, and of J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting without respect to persons.

JOHN P. REED, Attorney at Law.

ATTENTION. BEDFORD RIFLEMEN!

You will meet for parade in Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full Water Uniform (with Plumes.) By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S. March 8, 1863.