

At the following terms, to wit: \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.

No subscription taken for less than six months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND NEGRO EQUALITY.

Additional evidence that the Republican Party is for Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality.

The New York Tribune, in a leading editorial of the 16th of March, 1854, said: "There is, no doubt, a great prejudice against the black race in the United States, but it is impossible to say that this is not the result of a cruel and systematic degradation, and it will continue to be so until it is possible to say with the least logical accuracy that all traces of the bondage in which the blacks have for nearly two centuries been held have disappeared."

As early as 1863 Wendell Phillips said: Remember this, the youngest of you; that on the 4th of July, 1863 you heard a man say that in the light of all history, in virtue of every page he ever read, he was an amalgamationist to the utmost extent. I have no hope for the future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world.

It is hard to decide how long this prejudice may continue to influence society; and it will probably continue to be felt long after all tracks of it have disappeared from the statute-books of all the states. But this thing is certainly clear—that under the Constitution in its most liberal interpretation, and admitting our cherished American doctrine of equal human rights if a white man pleases to marry a black woman, the mere fact that she is black gives no one a right to interfere to prevent or set aside such marriage.

Next to the Tribune, in influence and circulation in the Republican party is The Independent, edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER. Its leading editorial of the 25th of February 1864, thus speaks: "Leaving out of view our native born Americans of English descent there are enough of other stocks on this soil to make three other nations—namely, the Irish, the Germans and the Negroes."

Read this again, Irishmen and Germans! the article continues: "We believe the whole human race are one family—born, every individual, with a common prerogative to do the best he can for his welfare that in political societies all men, of whatever various race or color, should stand on an absolute equality before the law."

Whether or not the universal complexion of the human family at the millennium "will not be white or black, but brown or colored," we certainly believe that the African tinted members of our community will in the future gradually bleach out their blackness. The facts of today prove that beyond denial. Already three-fourths of the colored people of the United States have white blood in their veins.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 61.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 5317

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

VOL. 9, NO. 10.

Table with 4 columns: Rates of Advertising, One square, one insertion, One square, three insertions, One square, each additional insertion.

As early as 1863 Wendell Phillips said: Remember this, the youngest of you; that on the 4th of July, 1863 you heard a man say that in the light of all history, in virtue of every page he ever read, he was an amalgamationist to the utmost extent.

The Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, met September 14th, 1865. Senator Sumner presiding. On taking the chair he used the following language: "Neither the rebellion nor slavery is yet ended. The rebellion has been discarded but that is all. Slavery has been abolished in name but that is all."

I seek no merely formal Union, ceasing with smothered curses, but a practical, moral and political unity, founded on common rights, knit together by a common interest, and inspired by common faith, where our Constitution, interpreted anew, shall be a covenant with life and a league with Heaven, and liberty shall be everywhere not only a right but a duty.

General Butler, also, addressed that Convention, he said: "Again, it is objected, if the negro votes he will be the equal of the white man, and I am triumphantly asked, 'are you in favor of negro equality?'"

Soldiers who have fought our battles for us and saved the country shall have a vote in the Government of the country wherever they be. (Applause.) He who is worthy of handling a bullet in defence of the country, should carry a ballot in the government of the country.

The REPUBLICAN OR UNION PARTY in the following States have passed resolutions in favor of allowing Negroes to vote. MASSACHUSETTS, MINNESOTA, RHODE ISLAND, IOWA, CONNECTICUT, VERMONT.

The following named Republican newspapers have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage"—advocating either a change of the State or Federal Constitutions: Press, Philadelphia city. Gazette, Pittsburg, Allegheny county.

Compare the words in Italics with the language of the resolution of the Republican convention of Pennsylvania, and determine whether the doctrine of both are not identical on this subject. Senator Sumner in one day in the Senate offered a series of seven resolutions on the slavery and negro questions, presented members saying that the right of suffrage may be extended to persons of African descent, introduced a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Act and another to enable negroes to testify in federal courts.

On the 25th of May, 1864, a bill for the registration of voters in the city of Washington was before the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sumner moved to amend as follows: "Provided, That there shall be no exclusion of any person from the registry on account of color."

On 27th February, 1863, a supplement to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company's Charter was before the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sumner offered this proviso to the first section: "That no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color."

Henry Wilson, at the third decade of the American Anti-Slavery Society summed up what this administration had done for the black man. Two and a half years have passed away, and there stands a proclamation—never to be recalled or modified—making three millions, three hundred thousand men in the rebel states free forevermore (applause)—there stands an act forever prohibiting slavery in the vast territories of the United States (applause)—there stands an act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and I think God that he gave me the privilege of introducing the bill that abolished the cleaving curse in the capital of my country.

Which was agreed to as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkeson, Wilson—26.

On 23 March, 1865, the House of Representatives concurred in the amendment. On 10th February, 1864, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner offered the following: "Resolved—That the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider the expediency of further providing by law against the exclusion of colored persons from the equal enjoyment of all railroad privileges in the District of Columbia."

Which was agreed to as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Black, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sumner, Wade, Wilkeson, Wilson—19.

21st June, 1864.—A supplement to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company's Charter was before the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner moved to amend as follows: "Provided, that there shall be no exclusion of any person from any car on account of color."

On February 8, 1865, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the vote on the bill to allow negroes to ride in the passenger railway cars was as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Bigham, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Haines, Hoge, Householder, Lowry, McCandless, Nicholas, Ridgway, Roger, St. Clair, Wilson, Worthington, and Turrell—17.

On the 25th of May, 1864, a bill for the registration of voters in the city of Washington was before the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sumner moved to amend as follows: "Provided, That there shall be no exclusion of any person from the registry on account of color."

On 27th February, 1863, a supplement to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company's Charter was before the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sumner offered this proviso to the first section: "That no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color."

Which was agreed to as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkeson, Wilson—26.

On 23 March, 1865, the House of Representatives concurred in the amendment. On 10th February, 1864, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner offered the following: "Resolved—That the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider the expediency of further providing by law against the exclusion of colored persons from the equal enjoyment of all railroad privileges in the District of Columbia."

Which was agreed to as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Black, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sumner, Wade, Wilkeson, Wilson—19.

21st June, 1864.—A supplement to the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company's Charter was before the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner moved to amend as follows: "Provided, that there shall be no exclusion of any person from any car on account of color."

On February 8, 1865, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the vote on the bill to allow negroes to ride in the passenger railway cars was as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Bigham, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Haines, Hoge, Householder, Lowry, McCandless, Nicholas, Ridgway, Roger, St. Clair, Wilson, Worthington, and Turrell—17.

On February 8, 1865, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the vote on the bill to allow negroes to ride in the passenger railway cars was as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Bigham, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Haines, Hoge, Householder, Lowry, McCandless, Nicholas, Ridgway, Roger, St. Clair, Wilson, Worthington, and Turrell—17.

On the 25th of May, 1864, a bill for the registration of voters in the city of Washington was before the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sumner moved to amend as follows: "Provided, That there shall be no exclusion of any person from the registry on account of color."

On 27th February, 1863, a supplement to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company's Charter was before the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sumner offered this proviso to the first section: "That no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color."

Which was agreed to as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkeson, Wilson—26.

On 23 March, 1865, the House of Representatives concurred in the amendment. On 10th February, 1864, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner offered the following: "Resolved—That the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider the expediency of further providing by law against the exclusion of colored persons from the equal enjoyment of all railroad privileges in the District of Columbia."

Which was agreed to as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Johnson, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sumner, Wade, Wilkeson, Wilson—26.

On 23 March, 1865, the House of Representatives concurred in the amendment. On 10th February, 1864, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Sumner offered the following: "Resolved—That the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider the expediency of further providing by law against the exclusion of colored persons from the equal enjoyment of all railroad privileges in the District of Columbia."

On February 8, 1865, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the vote on the bill to allow negroes to ride in the passenger railway cars was as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Bigham, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Haines, Hoge, Householder, Lowry, McCandless, Nicholas, Ridgway, Roger, St. Clair, Wilson, Worthington, and Turrell—17.

the Cincinnati Gazette, he declared: "I have seen black troops fight nobly, and I say of all, that they who were good enough to fight with us, are good enough to stand on the Union platform with me." This frank and explicit declaration of General Cox in favor of negro equality in Ohio, clears away the doubts which existed as to the true interpretation of certain passages of his letter; and as I recognise the right of the people to be informed of the opinions of a candidate upon all public issues submitted to their consideration, I here declare that I am opposed to conferring the right of suffrage on negroes in Ohio or in the South now or at any future time, or under any circumstances.

It is believed that the number of negroes in Ohio, and it is believed that the number has been increased fourfold from that time. Are we to confer the right of suffrage on a negro population of 100,000, and thereby convert our State into a negro colony? For, grant citizenship to negroes in Ohio, and the African dependency proposed to be established by Gen. Cox would become depopulated. The waifs and strays would be the only inhabitants of the dependency, and the great body of negroes would migrate to Ohio and other States, where they could enjoy social and political equality with the white race.

Now that the war is over, shall we say to the soldiers, "As a reward for your valor we will reduce you to the level of the negroes?" And our laboring men, are they to be brought into competition with negroes with half wages and be forced to take negroes' prices or starve? No, sir, it must not be done. The whole scheme of negro equality is chimerical and fraught with danger. We have upon this continent examples of the total incapacity of mongrel races for self-government. At the outbreak of the American Revolution the population of the United States and that of Mexico were about equal—three millions each. In other countries there were three races—the white, red, and black. In the States of the Union, free as well as slave, the negroes have been kept in a condition of submission to the white race, and from a comparatively small number they have increased to four million souls, while on the other hand the savage spirit of the Indians sprang control, and a conflict ensued, which will only cease with the existence of the red man.

All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

It is instructive, and ought to be convincing, to notice how surely and certainly the Republican party have advanced, step by step, toward its final goal—miscegenation. Look at the record. Step 1.—Prohibition of slavery in the territories. Step 2.—Confiscation of the slave property of rebels. Step 3.—The Emancipation proclamation. Step 4.—Insisting upon an equality of the colored with white people in public cars and conveyances. Step 5.—The arming of negro soldiers. Step 6.—Insisting upon their having equal bounties and pay with white soldiers. Step 7.—The right to vote. Step 8.—Social equality. Step 9.—The mingling of races.

They are driven forward by the inexorable law of their existence; born in agitation, they will persistently agitate until driven to the wall by the conservative masses of the nation, or their last degrading step be fully reached.

The hero of Cumberland Gap—Gen. Geo. W. Morgan—Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio—thus spoke before the convention that nominated him: "There is no hardship in limiting the negro to the rights of an inhabitant; and still less so, when it is considered that for such services as he may have rendered in the field, he has been rewarded with freedom. If the negroes so desire, they can remain as *free* citizens of an inferior order, and united to the society, without participating in all its advantages. That is, they would be protected in life, liberty, and property, without having the right to vote, or the exercise of the other rights which are incident to suffrage. The Oberlin committee said to Gen. Cox, in their letter of July 24 1865: 'We want to know directly from you, your views on the following subjects: 1st, Are you in favor of modifying our Constitution so as to give the elective franchise to colored men?'"

From every quarter of the State the political news of the most gratifying character. The Democracy are thoroughly aroused to the importance of success in the pending contest. In every county, from which intelligence has been received, there is such organization as must produce the most beneficial results. But much hard work is yet to be done. The contest for United States Senator will cause the Republicans to make desperate efforts to carry the Legislative tickets. To counteract this influence, the Democracy must poll every legal vote within their reach. There must be no lukewarmness, no apathy, no cessation of labor. Democrats and Conservatives! Friends of the Union and the Constitution! Opponents of negro suffrage and negro equality! Devote all the time that now remains between this and election day to the good old cause!—Agt.