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## THE ISSUES OF THE HOUR. NEGRO SUPPRAGE AND NEGRO EQUALITY.

Additional evidence that the Republican Party is for Negro Suffrage and Ne-

gro Equality.

The New York Tribune, in a leading editorial of March 16th, 1854, said: "There is, no doubt, a great prejudice a-gainst 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 impossible to say this with the least logical accuracy until all traces of the bondage in which the blacks have for nearly prejudice is by no means a novelty nor has it been at all confined to blacks. All Christians "Neither the rebellion n perhead power of wriggle. Now the white hatter of the black in this country is precisely of this character. Delicate people say that it is natural. We answer that it is impossible to prove that it is impossible to prove that it is natural. Of course it is easy to classify its different sources. A man of great refinement may dislike to associate with an ignorant man of whatever tribe. A man systematically acquiescent in the wrongs and cruelties of society may shun a negro as he would any unpopular white. A man who has himself been under-estimated, may be jealous in the wrongs and the social of a man to thimself been under-estimated, may be jealous in the wrongs and the sources are not proved to the provision to the solution of the provision to the provision that to line that the matter of taste, and that some of the taste, and that some of t

dent, edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Its leading editorial of the 25th of February 1864, thus speaks :-

"Leaving out of view our native born Ations-namely, the Irish, the Germans and the Negroes. Even the Negroes number one mil-lion more than the whole population of the United States at the adoption of the Constitu-

Read this again, Irishmen and Germans!

the article continues:

The article concludes: Whether or not the universal complexion of the human family at the millennium "will not olution:with every generation, will at last completely bide his face under the snow.

\*\*To liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and Dispatch, Mercer county.\*\*

\*\*We call upon Congress, before whom must speed
we call upon Congress, before whom must speed
we call upon Congress, before whom must speed
we call upon Congress. hide his face under the snow.



VOLUME 61.

Preedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 5317

NEW SERIES.

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

VOL. 9, NO. 10.

for the future, as this country has no past, and rights. ling of races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world. God by the events of His providence, is crushing out the hatred of the race which has crippled this country until to law. Europe has no past, but in that sublime ming-

ountry until to day. \*
Theodore Tilton, followed, saying:

chusetts, met September 14th, 1865, Senator eral courts. A negro was put in nomination vided, That there shall be no exclusion of any two centuries been held have disappeared. Such Sumner presiding. On taking the chair he used for the office of chaplain at the organization of person from the registry on account of color.

in the middle age supposed that Jews exhaled ded. The rebellion has been disarmed but of his friends, expressing his "mortification that a bad odor from their bodies, and the marriage that is all. Slavery has been abolished in name the friends of human progress in the Legisla of a Jew and Christian at that period would have but that is all. As there is still a quasi rebell ture of the Old Bay State had not been more been far more likely to provoke a mob in any civilized city than the marriage of a white man work of liberation is not yet completed, nor can Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in his re civilized city than the marriage of a white man and a black woman, would be now. There is the simple fact. It is impossible to get around person, once claimed as a slave, are placed unit, or under it, or over it, with the whole Coptage of irreversible guarantees.

Which was agreed to as follows:

Plot. Mr. Cox's speech on miscegenation, quo to take a passage from a work or Central America, in which it was stated "that the great work or Conness, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, in which it was stated "that the great work or Itemsy, or Tennsy, perhead power of wriggle. Now the white ha- It is not enough to strike down the master; you practical amalgamation had been going on qui-

himself been under-estimated, may be jealous fice, stopped totake up a slave child. That closof any attempt to do justice to others. But we ing act was the legacy of the dying man to terprise.

States. Mr. Summer offered this proviso 10 to give them a fair chance for culture and enterprise. of any attempt to do justice to others. But we must insist that all this settles nothing except our human inhumanity—except that in spite of our religious professions, we do not dwell together as brethren—except that we do not, in spite of our Bibles, believe that God has made all men of one blood. For the opinion of a jealous, illiterate, coarse-minded creature upon this or any other topic, the most refined hater of the African would probably have no respect.

well—they do not like the blacks!

well—they do not like the blacks!

It is hard to decide how long this prejudice may continue to influence society; and it will quality, my "pride of race" teaches me that the audience.] There stands an act annulling Which was agree clear—that under the Constitution in its most perior he will show it. I will not attempt to preliberal interpretation, and admitting our chervent him from asserting that superiority if he as white men, and I am thankful that it was ished American doctrine of equal human rights has it, by wrong and injustice. (Applause.) my privilege to introduce that measure of jusif a white man pleases to marry a black women, the mere fact that she is black gives no negro is their inferior, act as if they were afraid stands an act, clothing the President with auone a right to interfere to prevent or set aside that giving him a fair field he would show him- thority to place the sword, the rifle, the bayosuch marriage. If a man can so far conquer his self equal or superior. The principal of jus- net, and the flag in the hands of black men, to repugnance to a Black woman as to make her the name the nother of his children, we ask, in the name the right to be the equal of every other man if of the divine law and of decency, why he he can. (Applause.) Now as I understand it, should not marry her?

he can. (Applause.) Now as I understand it, the true loyal Union men do not insist that every here. Next to the Tribune, in influence and circu-ery negro shall vote, more than every white ney General that the black man is a citizen of lation in the Republican party is The Ludepen- man shall vote. But what we do ask, in the the United States-and the passport of the name of justice and right, is that the qualifica- Secretary of State, the evidence to the nations tion of voters shall be equal. Fix the stand-ard where you please. If the Black man comes (Applause.) up to it, let him vote. If the White man comes | The Republicans of Pennsylvania on Satur-

and saved the country shall have a vote in the mittee, at which Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator fion. But these three stocks have not come hither to establish themselves as distinct peoples but each to join itself to each till all together shall be built up into the monumental be his certificate of naturalization, his enfran-nation of the earth. be his certificate of naturalization, his enfran-chisement, his citizenship, his qualification to Hon. Morton McMichael, Editor of the North vote everywhere. (Loud applause.) It is due American, and Republican candidate for Mayto those in whose hands we have trusted the or of Philadelphia, at that meeting said, "I "We believe the whole human race are musket that they should have the ballot. Grant pledge myself to know no creed, nor sect, nor one family-born, every individual, with a com this, and the equality of right to the ballot in color, but the truly loyal man should always mon prerogative to do the best he can for his white or black, is settled at once and forever, find in him a friend, whether he be rich or poor, welfare; that in political societies all men, of We are called radicals because we advocate this black or white; and he would not give office to whatever various race or color, should stand measure, and thus point of the Southern the turtherance of union principles on an absolute equality before the law, that whites and blacks should intermarry if they wish, and should not unless they wish; that the ballot in the following States have passed resolutions nogro is not to be allowed to remain in this coun- ever reasonable restriction, and you send a guard in favor of allowing Negro try, but is to remain without being allowed- with him for his protection at all times and ev- MASSACHUSETTS, asking nobody's permission but his own; that erywhere. Having power to redress his own RHODE ISLAND, we shall have no permanent settlement of the ne- wrongs and to assert his manhood, you may CONNECTICUT, groquestion till our haughtier white blood, locking at the face of the negro, shall forget that he States, as far as he is concerned. He can prois black, and remember only that he is a citizen. teet himself and will not rebel against the laws ded in favor of "Universal Suffrage" in the folhe helps to make with the ballot.

That Convention adopted the following res- CRAWFORD,

Resolved, That the entire pacification of the SULLIVAN, certainly believe that the African tinted members of our community will in the future gradject of the first importance, and one which reject of the first importance importance is the first impor ually bleach out their blackness. The facts of quires the exercise of the most deliberate and frage"—advocating either a change of the State to day prove that beyond denial. Already cautious wisdom, in order that there may be no or Federal Constitutions: to day prove that beyond denial. Already three-fourths of the colored people of the Unibled States have white blood in their viens. The with the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who in ted States have white blood in their viens. The with the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who is two bloods have been gradually intermingling their recent State Convention, expressed the conever since there were whites and blacks among viction that the people lately in rebellion can- Dispatch, our population. This intermingling will con- not be safely entrusted with the political rights Telegraph, Harrisburg, Dauphin county. our population. This intermingling with continue. Under slavery it has been forced and frequent; under freedom it will be voluntary and unfrequent. But by-and-by counting the years not by Presidental campaigns but by centuries, the negro of the South, growing paier within their borders their inalienable rights.

Reporter, Towanda, Bradford county.

As early as 1863 Wendel Phillips said: ily come the whole question of reorganizing the American, Danville, Montour county. Remember this, the youngest of you; that southern community, and to see to it that the Herald, Norristown, Montgomery county. on the 4th of July, 1863 you heard a man say loyal people, white and black, shall have the Herald & Whig, Somerset, Somerset county. that in the light of all history, in virtue of ev- most perfect guarantees for their safetybefore Western Advocate, Greene county. ery page he ever read, he was an amalgama-fronist to the numest extent. I have no hope revolted people of the South to their fefeited Reporter & Tribune, Washington county.

Compare the words in Italies with the lan- Village Record, Westchester, Chester co.

Senator Summer in one day in the Senat of Republican, York, York county. fered a series of seven resolutions on thela-The history of the world's civilization is written in one word, which many are afraid to speak and many more afraid to bear—and that is amalgamation. The Republican State Convention of Massa- another to enable negroes to testify in fedthe last Massachusetts Legislature, and was "Neither the rebellion nor slavery is yet en- barely defeated, and Mr. Sumner wrote to some

of the African would probably have no respect gauntlet, I now insist that the insolent assumption of the conspirators shall not prevail. This administration had done for the black manned, Land of Indiana, Latham, McDougali, Two and a half years have passed away, and Powell, Richardson, Saitsbury, Turpin, Willey,

mericans of English descent there are enough of up to it let him vote. If neither, neither. day, Sept. 16th, 1865, held a meeting at Nathor stocks on this soil to make three other national Hall, Philadelphia, organized by John Soldiers who have fought our battles for us Cessna, Chairman of the State Central Com Government of the country wherever they be. (Applause.) He who is worthy of handling a The campaign for Hartrantt and Campbell has

MINNESOTA IOWA,

VERMONT NORTHAMPTON.

SUSQUEHANNA, UNION.

Miner's Journal, Pottsville, Schuylkill co.

Try them by their Record. On the 26th 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: "Pro-

27th May, 1864. - Mr. Harlan moved to amand the amendment by making the word "peron" read "persons," and by adding the words "Who have borne arms in the military service of the United States, and have been honorably charged therefrom

on, Lane, Lane, Morgan, Morrilt, Pomeroy,

enjoyment of all railroad privileges in the Dis-

Which was agreed to as follows:

Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyek: Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson tories.

NAYS-Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Hendrick, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle-10.

24th February, 1864.-Mr. Willey, from he Committee appointed upon this subject, reported that "colored persons are entitled to Il the privileges of said road which other persons have," and the committee were dis- bounties and pay with white soldiers. 17th March, 1865 .- The United States Sen-

te considered the bill to incorporate the Metroplitan Railroad Company in the District of Coumbia, the question being the amendment of law of their existence; born in agitation, they Mr. Sumner, as follows: "Provided, That there shall be no regulation by the conservative masses of the nation, or

xeluding any person from any car on account their last degrading step be fully reached. Which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Black,

Comeroy, Ramsay, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, that nominated him :

Doolittle, Harding, Harris, Hendrick, Johnson, Eyek, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey-12.

On 19th June, 1864, this question came up the House of Representatives of then I rote! ing amendment. The House refused to strike out by a vote of 60 to 76. All the Demoratic members from Pennsylvania voted to strike it out, and Messrs. Broomall, Kelley, Moorhead, A Myers, L. Myers, O'Neill, Scofield, Stevens, Thayer, and Williams, all Pennsylvania Republicans, voted against striking it out. Their vote changed the result. The bill assed and was approved by the President, and is now the law in the National Capital.

Washington and Georgetown Railroad Compary's Charter was before the Senate of the

cobr.

Which was agreed to as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Brown, Clark, Conness, Dix- negroes voters. ot Foot, Hale, Harlan, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Mrgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Smner, Wade, Wilson-17.

ellRiddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trmbull, Van Winkle, Willey-16.

On February 8, 1865, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, the vote on the bill to allow negroes follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Bigham, Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Haines, Hoge, House-holder, Lowry, McCandless, Nicholas, Ridgway, Roger, St. Clair, Wilson, Worthington, and

Walls-14.

and on the 23d of March, 1865, on the mo- now or at any future time, or under any cirtion to discharge the committee and take up cumstances.

Cochran (Erie,) Cochran (Philadelphia), Col-Olmstead, Speaker - 12.

TANT GENERAL THOMAS, U. S. A.

By order of the Secretary of War, L. Thomas, Adjt. Gen. ANDERSONVILLE.

Gen. Butler and Solicitor Whiting :

soldiers (!) in her ranks.

Their Downward Progress. It is instructive, and ought to be convincing,

Step 2 .- Confiscation of the slave property Step 3 .- The Emancipation proclamation.

Step 4.—Insisting upon an equality of the olored with white people in public cars and conveyances. Step 5 .- The arming of negro soldiers.

Step 6 - Insisting upon their having equal Step 7.-The right to vote. Step 8 .- Social equality.

Step 9.—The mingling of races. They are driven forward by the inexorable will persistently agitate until driven to the wall

The Other Side:

The hero of Cumberland Gap-Gen. Geo. onness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Har- W. Morgan-Democratic candidate for Govern- osition. Six millions of your own race-

rewarded with freedom. If the negroes so deviews on the following subjects: 1st, Are you the horrid profanation against humanity, against in favor of modifying our Constitution so as to the constitution, against the divine spirit of give the elective franchise to colored men?" To Christianity itself. this question thus plainly put, General Cox 21st June, 1864. - A supplement to the made no reply, and every reader of his letter FROM EVERY QUARTER of the State the politiis left to draw his own inference. As to his cal news is of the most gratifying character. views as to negro suffrage in Ohio, he speaks The Democracy are thoroughly aroused to the United States, Mr. Sumner moved to amend of the logic of events, which I understant to importance of success in the pending contest. asfollows:

"Provided, that there shall be no exclusion mean to drift with the current; and if in the event of his election, and it appearing that a been received, there is such organization as of any person from any car on account of majority of the leaders of his party favor ne- must produce the most beneficial results. But gro suffrage in Ohio, then he, as Governor will much bard work is yet to be done. The confavor amending our Constitution so as to make test for United States Senator will cause the

Frabuli, Van Winkle, Willey—16.

The bill then passed the Senate—yeas 23, ion to define his position as to negro suffrage all the time that now remains between this and in Ohio. According to the official dispatch to election day to the GOOD OLD CAUSE !- Age.

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One square, each additional insertion 50
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Anditor'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. Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, \$2 00 for three insertions, if not above 10 lines. Mar-riage notices, 50 cents each, payable in advance. Obituaries over five lines in length, and Resolutions of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates, payable in advance. Announcements of deaths, gratis. Notices in editorial columns, 15 cents per line. CF No deductions to advertisers of Paten Medicines, or Advertising Agents.

the Cincinnati Gazette, he declared : "I have seen black troops fight nobly, and I say of all, to ride in the passenger railway cars was as that they who were good enough to fight with us, are good enough to stand on the Union platform with me." This frank and explicitdeclaration of General Cox in favor of negro existed as to the true interpretation of certaingassages of his letter; and as I recognise the NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Barker, Clymer, Donoven, Hopkins, James, Latta, N. Sherry, Montgomery, Randall, Schell, Stark, Wallace, mitted to their consideration, I here declare that I am opposed to conferring the right of The bill went to the House for concurrence, suffrage on negroes in Ohio or in the South

in Ohio, and it is believed that the number has YEA-Messrs. Adlum, Alleman (of Snyder) been increased fourfold from that time. Are Bemus, Billingfell, Brown, Bourquin, Chadwick, we to confer the right of suffrage on a negro population of 100,000, and thereby convert our ville, Freeborn, Glass, Grinnell, Guernsey, Her- State into a negro colony? For, grant citizenron, Hill, Hoffer, Kaiser, Kerns, Lex, McClure, ship to negroes in Ohio, and the African depen-McElroy, McKinley, Manley, Marsh, Miller, Mondon, Orwig, Pennypacker, Quay, Ross, Ruddiman, Sharpless, Slack, Smith, Sturtevant, strays would be the only inhabitants of the de-Thomas, Tyson, Wells, Welsh, Wood, and pendency, and the great body of negroes would migrate to Ohio and other States, where they

could enjoy social and political equality with EXTRACT FROM AN OFFICIAL ORDER OF ADJU- the white race. Is this the reward which our brave sol liers are to receive for all their perils The incorporation into the army of the Uni- in a hundred battles, and all their toils in a score ted States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought as speedily as possible to the lugiest state of discipline. Ac- the soldiers, "As a reward for your valor we cordingly, the practice which has hitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring And our laboring men, are they to be brought those troops to perform most of the labor on into competition with negroes with half wages fortifications, and the labor and fatigue duties and be forced to take negroes' prices or starve? of permanent stations and camps, will coase; No, sirs, it must not be done. The whole and they will only be required to take their fair scheme of fatigue duty with the white troops. tinent examples of the total incapacity of mongrel races for self-government. At the outbreak of the American Revolution the popula-Extract from the official correspondence be- tion of the United States and that of Mextween Commissioner Ould, of Richmond, and ico were about equal-three millions each. In either country there were three races-the \* The wrongs, indignities, and priva- white, red, and black. In the States of the ns suffered by our white soldiers would move Union, free as well as slave, the negroes have me to consent to anything to procure their ex- been kept in a condition of submission to the change, except to barter away the honor and white race, and from a comparatively small faith of the Government of the United States, number they have increased to four million which has been solemnly pledged to the colored souls; while on the other hand the savage spirit of the Indians spurned control, and a conflict

and yet the illustured prejudice of this brutalized being is just precisely the prejudice of the large process. It is not the first time that I have buttled with the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still, as the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still still, as the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still, as the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still still, as the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still still, as the the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still still, as the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still still, as the the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still still, as the the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still still, as the the barbarism of slavery. I buttle still sti an opportunity to obtain an English education. Why this difference? The United States and Mexico were alike colonized by Europeans. Inthe former the white race preserved its integrity; while the Spaniards, on the other hand, amalgamated with the Indian and the negro, and a race of wretched mongrels, doomed to a well-meaning persons ask, "Might it not be better to give the negro the right of suffrage, and have done with the vexed question?" Such was the cry for twenty-five years prior to the rebellion. Let us abolish slavery, and have done with the vexed question. What has been the result? Let those who think thus be not deceived, for he who votes for negro suffrage, votes, for the inauguration of the most cruel, merciless, and devastating of all wars-a war of races; a war which spares neither age, nor sex, nor condition; a war which would make the West and North, as well as the South, a scene of fearful blight and desolation. We are told in a tone of rejoicing by certain distinguished gentlemen that in the South the conflict of races has: already begun, and that our own race will be driven to the wall-that is, be exterminated: and that in the new order of things, a negro aristocracy will be created, and that negroes will occupy seats in the Supreme Court, and in the halls of national legislature. That is the propan. Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, or of Ohio-thus spoke before the convention women, and children-shall be trampled into the earth, in order that an aristocracy of four-There is no hardship in limiting the negro to millions of negroes shall be established upon Nays-Messrs. Backalew, Carhle, Davis, the rights of an inhabitant; and still less so, their graves! Can it be that a policy so monwhen it is considered that for such services as strous in itself, so atrocious in its conception; a Lane, Powel, Riddle, Sauisbury, Sherman, Ten he may have rendered in the field, he has been policy equally inhuman, unconstitutional, and unchristian, can receive the sanction of the ensire, they can remain as perpetual chizens of an the people of Ohio desire the extermination of inferior order, and united to the society, with- our countrymen of the South, and that the black out participating in all its advantages. That is, they would be protected in life, liberty, and grave? Forbid it, heaven! And in the name of property, without having the right to vote, or our country, in the name of civil liberty, in the the exercise of the other rights which are inci. name of all we hold most dear on earth, and cident to suffrage. The Oberlin committee said invoke the spirits of the mighty dead-of Washto Gen. cox, in their letter of July 24 1865: ington and of Adams, of Franklin and of Jef-"We want to know directly from you, your ferson, of Hamilton, and of Madison, against:

> Republicans to make desperate efforts to carry He says that the few colored men we have the Legislative tickets. To counteract this in among us are mere wails and strays from the fluence, the Democracy must poll every legal great body, but the question is, are these col- vote within their reach. There must be no NAYS-Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan. ored waits and strays to be given the right of lukewarmness, no apathy, no cessation of la-Dolittle, Foster, Grimes, Johnson, Lane, Pow- suffrage in Ohio? In his letter General Cox de- bor. Democrats and Conservatives! Friends of clined to answer that question; but at the late the Union and the Constitution! Opporents