BY DAVID OVER.

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a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER. Forward & Gaither,

Quirer office. Dec. 31, 1858.

J. SELBY MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bedford, Pa.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrust-

R. D. BARCLAY ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEDFGRD, PA.,

V/ILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN, MIL DESAN, MCCONNELLSBURG, PA. WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bediord and Franklin Counties. Street, opposite Speer's Hotel. September 3, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

AW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned themselves in the Pratic

MANN & SPANC

June 1,-1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE, Formerly of Bedford, Pa. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, All business promptly atended to. Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor. WILL attend with promptness to all busing

will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties. Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

W. J. Mullin, M. D PHYSICIAN AND IN THE STATE OF

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all ca-

in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.

TERMS moderate, and all operations warranted. April 8, 1859 .-- tf.



DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN, RESPECTFUELY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and Night calls promptly attended to. Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.-z

DR. B. F. HARRY R ESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. Nev. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer, Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St. He | ly animals, without salt.

Now then for Bargains! selling off all kinds of Canon by Summer dress Goods at cost.

OSTER & CARN.

Dost, and Paided July 15, 1859.

From the N. Y. Tribune. AN OVERLAND JOURNEY.

The Army in Utah,

CAMP FLOYD, Utch, July 21, 1859.

Camp Floyd, 40 miles south of Salt Lake Jity, is located on the west side of a dry valley, perhaps ten miles wide by thirty miles long, separated by high hills from Lake Utah, some fitteen to twenty miles distant on the north east. This valley would be fertile were it not doomed to sterility by drouth. A small stream takes its rise in copious springs at the foot of the weatern hills just north of the camp, but is soon drank up by the thirsty plain. Water in this stream, and wood (low cedar), on the adjacent hills, probably dictated the selection of this site

for a camp, though I believe a desire if not a secret compact to locate the troops as far as possible from the Mormon settlements, had an influence in the premises. No Mormons live in this valley or within sight of it; though all the TORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

DOSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H.
GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

This valley or within sight of it; though all the roads leading from Salt Lake City, as well as from Provo, and the other settlements around Lake Utah, are within a day's march and may be said to be commanded by the camp. The soil is easily pulverized when dry, and keeps the entire area enveloped during Summer in a dense cloud of dust, visible for miles in every direction. I saw it when eight miles away as 1 came down from Salt Lake City yesterday. came down from Salt Lake City yesterday.

The Camp is formed of low and neat adobe

houses generally small. I presume there are three of four hundred of them—enough, at all events, to make three or four Kansas cities.— 'Frogtown' is a satellite, or suburb, whence grog and other luxuries (including execrable whisky at about \$10 per gallon) are dispensed to thirsty soldiers who have not already drank up more than their pay amounts to. The valley is covered with Sagebush and Greasewood, as usual: but the Camp has been freed from these and is mainly level as a house-floor. The adobes were made on the spot by Mexicans, the boards for roofs, finishing off, &c., supplied by Brigham Young and his son-in-law, from the only canon opening into Salt Lake Valley which abounds

in timber (Yellow Pine, I believe,) fit for sawing. The Torritorial Legislature-(which is another name for 'the Church')-granted this canon to Brigham, who runs three saw mills there in at a clear profit of \$100 or so per day. His profit on the lumber supplied to the Camp was probably over \$50,000. The price was AW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

To Office on Julianua Street, three doors aouth of Mengel offuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANC.

> surveying or opening roads, guarding herds, &c., in different parts of the Territory. I be-lieve this is still the largest regular force over concentrated upon the soil of our country in time of peace. It consists of the 5th, 7th and 10th regiments of Infantry, a battalion of Light Artillery, and two or three companies of Dragoous. I met, between Bridger and Ham's Fork, a considerable force of Dragoons going

Let us briefly consider the history and posi-

tion of this little Army.

In the former half of 1857, it was concentrated in Kansas; late in that year, the several regiments composing it were put in march toward the Rocky Mountains. The Mormons full soon learned that it was to be launched against them, and at once prepared to give He will also perform all operations on the feeth ation on the subject, save general report.—

Detained in Kansas to give effect to Gov. it a warm reception; the Army had no inform-Walker's electioneering quackeries, it was at length sent on its way at a season too late to allow it to reach Salt Lake before winter. No commander was sent with it; Gen. Harney was announced as its chief, but has not yet even joined it. It was thus dispatched on a long and difficult expedition, in detachments, without a chief, without orders, without any clear idea of its object or destination. Entering Utah thus as no army, but as a number of separate, straggling detatchments, neither of which was ordered to protect the supply trains which followed one or two marches behind them, they had the mortification to learn, about the 1st of October, that those supply trains, without even an armed corporal's guard in their vicinity, had been surprised and burnt by a Mormon band, who thus in effect made war on the United States. Indignantly, but still without a leader and without definite orders, the army struggled on to Bridger, 113 miles from Salt Lake, which the Mormons abandoned on its approach. Bridger is many thousand feet above the sea level; and the ground was here so buried in snow that its gaunt animals died by hundreds, and the residue were unable to drag the baggage over the rivers and steep mountains which still separated it from Salt Lake. So the regiments halted, built huts to shelter themselves from the winter's inclemeney, and lived through the snowy season as they

Spring at length came; the day, long hoped

might on a half allowance of their lean, gris-

ceutive's own orders.

Whether truly or falsely, this army, probably without an individual exception, undoubtingly believes the Mormons as a body to be traitors to the Union and its Government, in-tent on establishing here a power which shall be at first independent of and ultimately dominaut over that of the United States. believe that the ostentations, defiant refusal of Brigham Young, in 1857, to surrender the Territorial Governership, and his declaration that he would hold that post until God Almighty should tell him to give it up, were but the ua-tural development of a policy which looks to the subjugation of all earthly kingdoms, states, empires sovereignties, to a rule nomically theoretic, but practically autocratic, with Brigham Young or his designated successor as despot.—
They hold that the instinct of self-preservation, the spirit of that requirement of the Federal Constitution which enjoins that each State shall be guaranteed a republican form of Government erry out against such a despotient and despotient and the requirement of the Federal Constitution which enjoins that each State shall be guaranteed a republican form of Government erry out against such a despotient and this contract at seven cents per pound net, making a closer of 170,000 on the contract, without risking a dollar or lifting a finger.—
Of course, I expect contractors to bargain for growing wheat than almost any-thing else, they had no difficulty in sub-letting this contract at seven cents per pound net, making a clear profit of 170,000 on the contract, without the contract at seven cents per pound net, making a contract at seven cent

lieves that Mormonism is, at least on the part duly?

was probably over \$50,000. The price was \$70 per thousand feet. President Young asserted me, with evident self-complacuacy, that he did not need and would not accept a dollar of salary from the Chredi—be considered in the considered in the price was a salary from the Chredi—be considered in the considered in the price was a salary from the Chredi—be considered and would not accept a dollar of salary from the Chredi—be considered in the price was provided by business, as he had made the \$250,000 worth of property he already possesses. With a Legislature ever ready to grant him such perquisites as this lumber canon—(and I believe the best Wood eanon leading into Salt Lake Valley is held by him under a similar free grant—should think he might. The total cost of this post to the Government was about \$200,000. The Army in Utah has numbered \$3,000 men—I the level is post to the Government was about \$200,000. The Army in Utah has numbered \$3,000 men—I the suniformly believed in eamp that some remedy for this unbearable impunity to only the Mormon in the strip with the sake of plunder, are known of the People with the sake of plunder, are known or was also then trying. It would seem from this citally no demand and no competition for such an immense head; and, after every Mormon who take all the money be needed to any that he did not need and would not accept a dollar of salt make all the money be needed to a such as the provision of the property he already possesses. With a Legislature ever ready to grant him such perquisites as this lumber canon—(and I believe the best wood eanon—(and I believe the best who have committed crimes in the interest of Mormonism, as proof positive that a last tempts to fund of the price and the world of them, we should not not be the possesses. With a Legislature ever ready to grant him such perquisites as this lumber canon—(and I believe the best wood eanon—(and I believe the best wood

which must do nothing-must not even be asked to do anything in any probable contingency -what purposs does it subserve beyond enriching the contractors and the Mormon magnates at its own cost and that of the Federal not withdraw it.

from ent, cry out against such a despotism, and demand its everthrow.

Very general, then, is the inquiry in the army, why were we sent here? and why are we kept here? what good can our remaining do? the mules be sold for far less than they would the mules be sold for far less than they would the mules be sold for far less than they would the mules be sold for far less than they would where.

"He ridiculed the idea of protecting naturalized citizens who owed any kind of service country was cleaned out of its specie. Bank the mules be sold for far less than they would the mules be sold for far less than they would where. have brought if those who must have them had whore.
been enabled to bid directly for them. Two or In most wagers, somebody secures an advan-

Treasury? Every article caten, drank, worn, males obtain it, save in Winter, only growing on barrel, and hams at 6 cents, didn't pay. Farm-Treasury? Every article eaten, drank, worn, or in any manner bought by the soldiers, costs three to ten times its value in the States; part of this extra cost falls on the Treasury, the residue on the troops individually. Their position here is an irksome one; their comforts few, home, family, friends are far away. If the policy now pursued is to prevail, they cannot be needed in this. Territory. Why then of \$340,000, or over \$11 per bushten pot be needed in this. Territory. Why then of the country immediately agrang forward of Mr. Sidely's friends that he falls personally as a sum of the man and the cents, didn't pay. Farming the Public Lands, which may as well be eaten in part by Government mules as all by those of the Mormon squatters. But let us see how it tooks and actories, but the mere employers who owned forges and factories, but the men who did the work in them—should be protected from this deluge of fereign fabrics. This was in 1824.

The construction of \$340,000, or over \$11 per bushten of the Mormon squatters in part by Government mules as all by those of the Mormon squatters. But let us see how it tooks a many of them are unable to do it now. The protected that the labor of the nation—not the mere employers who owned forges and factories, but the men who did the work in them—should be protected from this deluge of fereign fabrics. This was in 1824.

The construction of \$340,000 are the public Lands, which may as well be eaten in part by Government mules as all by those of the Mormon squatters. But let us see how it they rose up and required that the labor of the nation—not the mere employers who owned forges and factories, but the men who did the work in them—should be protected from this deluge of fereign fabrics. This was in 1860 has awakened intense of Mr. Sidely a factories of Mr. Sidely a factories of the men who did the work in them are unable to do it now.

The Public Lands, which may as well be eaten in part of the men are unable to do it now.

The Public Lands, which may as the feat of the the policy now pursued is to prevail, they cannot be needed in this Territory. Why, then, are they kept here? Brigham Young will contract, and make money by contracting, to put down all resistance to this policy at one tenth the cost of keeping the army here; why, then, not withdraw it.

| Additional contractions of \$340,000, or over \$11 per bush-led to such that the feels personally affronted at the public and persistent manner are they kept here? Brigham Young will contract, and make money by contracting, to put down all resistance to this policy at one tenth the cost of keeping the army here; why, then, or \$340,000, or over \$11 per bush-led to such that the feels personally affronted at the public and persistent manner are they kept here? Brigham Young will contract the south that be feels personally affronted at the public and persistent manner in which Mr. Buchanan insists upon getting down all resistance to this policy at one tenth the cost of keeping fabrics. This was in 1824. The country immediately eprang forward on a career of high presperity. The labor of the interior of Mr. Slidell's friends that he feels personally affronted at the public and persistent manner in which Mr. Buchanan insists upon getting down all resistance to this policy at one tenth the cost of keeping forward on a career of high presperity. The labor of the interior of Mr. Slidell's friends that he feels personally affronted at the public and persistent manner in which Mr. Buchanan insists upon getting down on his knees to a man who opposed him was again able to consume whatever the farmer produced, and he found prices to be constantly in 1856, and who joined the American Order than the south that he feels personally affronted at the public and of Mr. Slidell's friends that he feels personally affronted at the public and of Mr. Slidell's friends that he feels personally affronted at the public and of Mr. Buchanan insists upon getting the account of Mr. Slidell's friends that he feels personally affronted at the public and of Mr. S

where be less useful.

A suspicion that it is kept here to answer private pecuniary ends is widely entertained here. It is known that vast sums have been made out of its transportation by favored contractors. Take a single instance already notions; Twonty two cents per pound is paid for the transportation of all provisions munitions, &co., from Leavenworth to this point.

The great contractors were allowed this for transporting this year's supply of flour. By a little dextereus management at Washington, the were next allowed to furnish the flour. here, being paid their twenty two cents per pound for transportation, in addition to the strime cost on the Misseuri. As Utah has a ledian Agencies, is reduced to semi-monthly were bailt, railroads were opened, canals documents. better soil for growing wheat than almost any- mail service, though the contractor would gladly make it weekly at the same price!

From the N. Y. Tribune. Bantering with Bankruptcy.

It is not doubted that a prodigious amount of The army undoubtingly and universally beinterest in such matters. Has he done his brandy may be put inside of a man's skin.—
Rowdies and shoulder-hitters have occasionally Howdes and shoulder-hitters have occasionally of the master spirits of "the Charch," an or-large from Washington, secret, treasonable conspiracy to exhibit the power, increase the wealth, and gratefrom wealth, and gratefrom the power, increase the wealth, and gratefrom the power increase the wealth and gratefrom th lere is now seiting by auction some Two Thouify the lecherous appetitive of those loaders, who
are using the terms and terms of religion to
mask and shield systematic adultery, perjury,
counterfeiting, robbery, treason, and even murder. It points to the wholesale massacre at
Mountain Meadows, the murder of the Parishes,
and a hundred more such, as instances of Morand and Mules—about two thirds of all the Govthat a man may swallow sixty pints of lager beer
in a day, and yet live. Those who have wagin a day, and yet live. Those who have and a hundred more such, as instances of Mormon assassination for the good of the Church,
the chast-separat of its leading members—to the imdizement of its leading members—to the impossibility of bringing the perpetrators of these
crimes to justice, to the Territorial laws of
the Church, as instances been taken to in the days of Junius, being suspected of the
mon assassination for the good of the Church,
and there properly advertised and
nuthorship of those pungent missives, was asked how much treason a man could write without being hauged, to which he replied that he
was just then trying. It would seem from this
tically no demand and no competition for such
recital of human temerities that there is no rashof them, we began in 1846 the old wagering as

Manifestly, the recent responses from that quarter are not calculated to allay this anxiety. The official rebuke recently and publicly given to the Federal Judges here, for employing detachments of troops to arrest and hold securely Mormons accused of capital crime, clicits low mutterings of dissatisfaction from some, with a grave silence on the part of many whom discipline restrains from speaking. As the recent orders from Washington are undersuced bote, no employment of Federal troops to arrest or secure persons charged with or even convicted of crime is allowed, except where the mines of California to feat upon.

The milious she produces mereley pass in transmit through our mints to Europe. Every model of \$3, and pork to one of \$15 during the officers and soldiers of this Army as pay, in sums of \$40 to \$500 each. Many of those to whom this money is dae would very much like to take males in pert payment, either to use the real one at home created by manufactures, by fleeding us with foreign fabries. On the heel of this deluge came the Act of 1818, which repealed the little protection that romainded and the response of the control of the country to 20 cents per bush their time is out. Hundreds of mules would the follow-power (intensely Mormon) shall have certified power (intensely Mormon) shall have certified that the execution of process is resisted by a force which it cannot evercome by means of a civil posse. How opposite this is to the orders given and obeyed in the fugitive slave cases at Boston, &c., need hardly be indicated.

New accounts of the covernment, The farmers in their turn were ruined by thought the following power (intensely Mormon) shall have certified to receive that the execution of process is resisted by a force which it cannot evercome by means of a civil posse. How opposite this is to the orders given and obeyed in the fugitive slave cases at Boston, &c., need hardly be indicated.

Note that the execution of process is resisted by a force which it cannot evercome by means of a civil posse. How opposite this is to the orders give and to substitute the former sould live after the former could live after the featurers, as if the former could live after the two many and the intense in their turn were ruined by thought and so give up a home market for a foreign one, the price of the exchange being the ruin of the manufacturers, as if the former could live after the featurers, as if the former could live after the two many of the featurers, as if the former could live after the two many of the featurers, as if the former could live after the two many of the featurers, as if the former could live after the two many of the featurers, as if the former could live after the expected to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. to substitute the process of his speech, he induced in the following many of the substitute of the substitute of the exchange being the ruin of the exchange being the ruin of the exchange being the former could live after the expected.

New two process is resisted by the following many of the former could live after the exchange being the former could live after the featurers, as if the former could live after the expected to vote the Democratic ticket.

three speculators reap a harvest here at the sore cost of the soldiers and the Treasury.

But it will be said that Forage is dear in Utah. It would suffice to answer that idle that cotton at 7 cents, pork and beef at \$8 a spring at length came; the day, long hoped and impatiently waited for, when they could advance, arrived; they had been promised a warm reception in the narrow defiles of Echo Canon by Lieut. Gen. Wells and his Mormon host, and they eagerly courted that reception. If Gen. Wells were able, as he boasted, to send

them to the right about, they would have nothing to do but to go. They had grown rusty siter the Mormon religion, so called, a delustrom inaction, and stood ready to be polished, even by so rough an implement as Gen. Well. But news came that the whole affair had been somehow arranged—that Col. Kane, Brigham Verse and the transport of transport of the transport Young and Gov. Cumming had fixed matters but the free would be no fighting—not even further train burning. Yet the Mormons fled from Salt Lake City in anticipation of their cutering it; they were required by the civil army, that there is no use in its retention here power to encamp as far from the Mormons set. elements as possible; and they have ever since that three or four companies of dragoons would their passenger business, and because they have capital as if it had been swalled up by fire.—
been treated by the Federal Executive as the advance every purpose of this large and costly to keep their stock and pay their men whether The coin of the country flowed out as fast as they had come here on their own motion, in de-flucce of, rather than in obedience to that Ex-centive's own orders.

The army would cost they work or play, find that they cannot carry the Mail every other week so cheaply as they by shinplasters—just as it is doing now; public can every week. For instance: A mail from and private credit were extinguished, and the

> the prostrate West went bounding onward in a new career of prosperity, and instead of an export of all our specie, an influx of forty millions of dollars within five years established credit, both national and private, on a basis that would have remained solid to this day, had not the old infatuation returned to plague us. The impulse given to all forms of human industry was prodigious. Iron rose from a home production of two hundred thousand tuns, in went up in price, and the country was not only

of them, we began in 1846 the old wagering as

or mainly for the sake of plunder, are known to the nuthorities here, and that there is no shadow of hope that one of the perpetrators will ever be brought to justice under the sway of Mormon "popular sovereignty" as now established in this Territory. The army, there tablished in this Territory. The army, there for, turns an anxious eye to Washington, and strains its car to hear what remedy is to be applied.

Manifestly, the recent responses from that more derivative of the People. The order is to soil seven bundred wagons as well, but these would not bring \$30 each, while they could not be replaced when wanted even for that, while the Army cannot move without them, and keeping them costs absolutely nothing. Who issues such orders as this, and for whose benefit?

Manifestly, the recent responses from that quarter are not calculated to allow this anxiety.

There is at this moment a large amount due to officers and soldiers of this Army as pay, in officers and soldiers of this Army as pay, in whole war. Peace came, and while it one half of them never recovered from the explosion. The war hour oction manufacture to a home consumption of one bale for every four that were grown, while the woolen manufacture at that carly day employed no less than \$12,000,000 of capital, and farmers had a domestic market for food better than they had ever had. Shutting out foreign goods sent flour up to an average of \$3, and pork to one of \$15 during the officers and soldiers of this Army as pay, in whole war. Peace came, and while it one and the fall has made mere than one their foreign covered from the explosion. The war about the sum a beggar. As the new crop comes for built up our cotton manufacture to a home consumption of one bale for every four that were grown, while the woolen manufacture at that carly day employed no less than \$12,000,000 of capital, and farmers had a domestic market that their boilers of the Peoples as well, but these void not sumption of one bale for every four that were grown, while the woolen manufacture he sake of plunder, are known that of the Army nor of the People. The or- their boilers so hopelessly that one half of them Year's, and the fall has made more than one

a debt in any country, and went back, he should be made to pay it. The Irish are dumb, and

"()ccasional" writes from Washington to

the cost of keeping the army here; why, then, not withdraw it.

Quired it at all. Somebody makes a good thing going up. Land rose even above its former in 1854. I am not now speaking against Sam of wagoning this Corn from the Missouri at value, and the rose even above its former Houston—for him I have great personal relative to the crops, cleared off thousands of debts in speet; but it is a fact, that nowhere in the