

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 16, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

Read This.

We are out of money. We have money to pay, which has been due long since; our creditors can't wait. We have enough coming to us to pay our indebtedness, if our friends pay us what they owe us, or part, by the coming Court! All that we want for subscription, advertising, job work, and election tickets, we hope will attend to this. Many Administrators and Executors owe us for years; they can't expect us to live without money; they must pay soon or expect to pay costs in addition. We hold several notes also that must be paid.

Reported Great Battle in Missouri.

We learn by telegraph of a great battle having been fought in Missouri, the other day. It is reported that the American lost in killed and wounded was 800; among our killed was General Lyon. The secession loss was much heavier, including among the killed, Generals Ben. McCollough and Price. The victory was with the union forces. We rejoice over the victory, but mourn the death of the brave Lyon.

We think we fairly answered the question of the Gazette, week before last. But the last Gazette puts it again: "If the present war should be made a war for the abolition of slavery in the seceded States, will you still favor its prosecution?" We answer: NO! But we believe Congress is right in confiscating the property of rebels.

We have on hand several communications. They are all too long. If our correspondents can't put their thoughts into a half column we will not be able to publish their articles. In these times there are too many other matters, that the people desire to read, for us to fill our paper with long communications that could be condensed into one-eighth the space.

We publish a communication in our paper today, over the signature of "H." The writer was a former citizen of our place, but has resided for several years in St. Louis. He has suffered himself from secession and knows and feels what he writes.

COUNTY FAIR.—Are we to have a County Fair the coming fall? Crops are excellent and there is no reason why we should not have the best Fair we ever had.

Our Convention met on Tuesday. The feeling among the delegates was excellent. We have no room for comments on the ticket this week.

Bedford, Pa., August 12th, 1861.

To the Editor of the "Bedford Inquirer."—Sir:—By your last issue I perceive that you make a lengthy and elaborate notice of a copy of the "Bedford Gazette" having been sent to a person in McColloughsburg, with the following words written in the inside: "Bully for them, Hurrah for Jeff. Davis and S. C." In referring to this matter you blame very harshly the Editor of the "Gazette." Now, sir, Mr. Meyers has nothing whatever to do with it, I sent the paper myself, and for a piece of sport, wrote the words above mentioned, inside. I am, therefore, alone responsible for it, and an unwilling to bear the responsibility. On the day that the paper was sent, Mr. Meyers was absent. Hoping that in justice to Mr. Meyers, you will publish this note, I am, Yours &c, JOHN B. ALLENDER.

In justice to Mr. Meyers, we publish the above letter, omitting the writer's endorsement of Meyers as a Union man. We would prefer an endorsement from someone who don't hurrah for Jeff. Davis & the Southern Confederacy." Especially would we be glad to see something in the editorials of the Gazette from which a Union man's heart could reasonably infer soundness on the great question.—Even the leader of last week is a doleful harangue on the present condition of the country, in which not a word is said against rebellion or treason, or a wish expressed that they should be put down, or about the duty of the people to suppress them. Against treason and rebellion he has no warfare to wage, but characteristically predicts the "eternal overthrow of Black Republicanism." In plain English, the government may be overturned by rebels and traitors, and he will not try to prevent it, nor care for the result, provided the Republican party only be put down. To still further prove this, Meyers last week publishes an article recommending the New York Day Book, a rank secession paper, and gives as one of his reasons, for recommending the Day Book, that "it now combats the war in a vigorous style"—this holy war which is waged by all patriots for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." Such a man may be a good Union man in the opinion of one who hurrah, as Mr. Allender does, for "Jeff. Davis, & S. C." but cannot be so regarded by any one who despises Jeff. Davis as a rebel and enemy, and his sympathizers as but little better. Mr. Meyers is welcome to his endorser. "Like master like man."

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COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call by the Republican County Committee, the County Convention met on Tuesday afternoon, in the Court House, for the purpose of forming a ticket to be supported at the coming fall election. The following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Bedford Borough—G. W. Rapp, D. Over. Bedford Township—Thomas Imler, Thomas Hughes.

Bloody Run Borough—Wm. Masters, Wm. Dibert.

Broad Top—Lemuel Evans, J. P. Ashcom. Colerain Tp.—Josiah Ott, N. C. Evans. Harrison—James Mullen, William Hollar. Juniors—John Kerr, Josiah M. Lehman.

Londonderry—John Wilhelm, Jacob Evans. Napier—Peter Hull, G. W. Williams.

Providence E.—A. J. Nycum, John W. Sams.

Providence W.—Adam Weaverling, Danl. Sams.

Schellsburg Borough—J. W. Kuipple, Isaiah Conley. Snake Spring—A. S. Stuckey, H. C. Crouse. St. Clair—Wm. Barefoot, Wm. Kirk.

Union—Wm. F. Moorhead, J. S. Riddle. Woodberry S.—D. M. Bare, D. F. Buck. Woodberry M.—S. A. Cormick, W. F. Johnston.

Geo. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., was chosen President, and DAVID OVER, Secretary.

The following ticket was then nominated by the Convention:

LEGISLATURE, GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, of East Prov. ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

JOHN METZGAR, of Juniata.

TREASURER, MARKIN MILBURN, of Bedford Borough.

COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM KEFFER, of Bedford Township.

POOR DIRECTOR, JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

AUDITOR, SAMUEL M. OVERAKER, of Colerain.

The following Resolutions were then read and adopted.

Resolved, That in this hour of our country's peril, we had hoped for the suppression of all mere party issues, and for a patriotic and cordial Union of all our citizens upon one ticket and one platform, sustaining our National Constitution and Government, and for the suppression of the present iniquitous and causeless rebellion; and we exceedingly regret that all our labors and propositions to this end were deliberately spurned by the recent Democratic County Convention, and their candidates prohibited by resolution from accepting any nominations at our hands.

Resolved, That no honorable alternative is now left us, but to nominate our own ticket, adopt a National and patriotic platform, and to call upon all who desire to preserve the Union of the States, and the integrity of our Constitution, to rally with us under the glorious Stars and Stripes of our Country, and to aid us to uphold and maintain the supremacy of our National flag against all its foes, whether open or secret, foreign or domestic.

Resolved, That the following resolution, introduced by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and adopted at the recent special Session of Congress, (with but two dissenting votes in each house,) is expressive alike of our past principles and actions, and our present convictions, and we hereby cordially approve and adopt the same as our platform on the great issues of the day; viz:

"Resolved, That the present civil war has been forced on us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment will 'recollect only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with its rights and equality under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought 'to cease.'"

Resolved, That we recognize no issues at this time before the people except loyalty to the Constitution and Union, and an unconditional and unqualified support of all the men and measures necessary to the maintenance of the government, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we cordially extend the hand of fellowship, and invite the co-operation of every man who regards his allegiance to the Government of the United States as paramount to every other political obligation, and is willing to assist in the suppression of the gigantic and causeless rebellion that now threatens the existence of the nation.

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the integrity, patriotism, and wisdom of the President of the United States, and his Constitutional advisers; the country admires his heroic and patriotic struggles to baffles the machinations of treason, and has unbounded gratification in knowing that he has the courage to look traitors in the face, and that in discharging the high duties of his great office, he takes no counsel of his foes."

Resolved, That our National Congress is entitled to the grateful thanks of the Country, for the promptness, unanimity, and patriotism, with which at the recent Special Session, it responded to the call of the country, and provided the necessary means for the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in our gallant and patriotic soldiers, from Gen. Scott's renowned leader down to the humblest hero who was repulsed at Manassas; that though by reason of fearful odds against them they failed to achieve a victory there, yet by their heroism they deserved it, and abundantly demonstrate that all will yet be well, and that the honor and great interests of our country, and of civil liberty, are safe in their hands.

Resolved, That we hereby present the Hon. Alexander King as the unanimous choice of Bedford County, for President Judge, and we cordially recommend him to the favor of our sister counties of the District as one whose integrity, character and legal attainments, preeminently qualify him for the honorable and responsible office, and that

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S. L. Russell, Benjamin R. Ashcom, and Francis Jordan, be appointed Judicial Conferencers with power to appoint substitutes.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse and confirm the renomination of Edward M. Schrook of Somerset County, as one of our nominees for the Legislature in this district; and that we greatly regret the declination of his late colleague, Charles W. Ashcom of this County, in whose integrity and patriotism we have the fullest confidence, and that the reasons given this Convention for his declination increase our confidence and entitle him to be cared for hereafter.

Resolved, That the Legislative and County tickets this day nominated, are composed of unconditional Union men, honest and capable, who cordially accept the sentiments of these resolutions, and who are every way worthy of the confidence and support of their fellow citizens at the approaching election.

Resolved, That these resolutions and the proceedings of this Convention, be published in the Bedford Inquirer, and in such other papers in the Legislative and Judicial districts as approve of the same.

The Convention appointed the following gentlemen, as the

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

David Over, Bedford, Chairman. John E. Colvin, Schellsburg. Simon Nycum, East Providence. Lemuel Evans, Broadtop. Jona Fichter, Londonderry. Wm. F. Moorhead, Union. Wm. F. Johnston, M. Woodberry.

THE NEWS.—Gen. McDowell, in his official report states our loss at Manassas, in killed amounts to 19 officers and 462 non-commissioned officers and privates, and our wounded, at 64 officers, and 947 non-commissioned officers and privates. He says many of the wounded will soon be able to join the ranks, and will leave our total of killed and disabled for further service under 1000.—Breckenridge attempted to make a speech in Baltimore the other day, but was hissed from the stand, the people not desiring to hear the traitor.—The Democrats of New York and Ohio, have refused the proffer of a Union ticket by the Republicans.—A secession paper in Concord, Ct., has been demolished.—Congress adjourned Tuesday, week, after passing all necessary war measures.—It is said the body of Col. Cameron has been discovered. It will be removed by order of his brother.—Prince Napoleon visited Manassas the other day. This gives rise to various surmises.—The victory for the Union in Kentucky sends a thrill to the heart of every patriot.—The historian, J. Lathrop Motley, has been appointed Minister to Austria.—It is reported that the great Garibaldi, the Washington of Italy, has offered his services to the Government, and that the President has tendered him a Major Generalship.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The Prægrader for this institution for the next school year will be found in our advertisement page.—every Parent is interested in its perusal.

SIXTY THOUSAND MAJORITY!!

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION—LARGE UNION MAJORITIES.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The legislative elections took place to-day. Mr. Harney, the editor of the DEMOCRAT, was elected over Governor Merriweather by from 600 to 1,100 majority which represents the Union majority in Jefferson county.

The Union majority in this city is about 6,000. Judge Buckner (Union) is elected over James R. Clay, in Fayette county, by from 500 to 900 majority.

Richard C. Anderson (Union) a nephew of Gen. Anderson, of Sumter fame, has been elected in Franklin county by from 300 to 400 majority.

J. W. Jacobs (Union) is elected in Old Hall county.

The returns thus far indicate a Union majority as large or larger than at the last Congressional election.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 6.—The Union victory in our State election is complete and overwhelming.—From all quarters of the State the news being received is all one way.

Our majority over the Secessionists is now far larger than on the occasion of their utter route in the late Kentucky Congressional election. Good judges around me are claiming that our majority throughout the State will reach fully 60,000.

The Disunion leaders are defeated wherever they dared to go before the people.

A BATTLE IN MISSOURI. Rebel Loss 40 Killed and 44 Wounded.

8 Federal Troops Killed and 30 Wounded! ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 9.—A battle has occurred at Dug Spring, nineteen miles south of Springfield, Mo., between the Federal forces under Gen. Lyon, and the Rebel troops under Ben. McCollough.

The Rebels lost forty killed and forty-four wounded. Eight of the Federal troops were killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Lyon took eighty stand of arms and fifteen horses and wagons.

A body of United States Cavalry, two hundred and seventy in number, made a charge on the Rebel Infantry, said to have been four thousand strong, and cut their way through them, and returned with a loss of only five men. The charge is described as most gallant as well as most terrific. Several of the Rebels were found with their heads cloven entirely through by the swords of our dragoons.

The enemy retired during the night, and Gen. Lyon took possession of the field.

Another battle was momentarily expected, the Rebels being in large force west of Springfield.

Important Naval News!

A Rebel War Vessel Sunk by the St. Lawrence.

Thirty-Six Rebel Prisoners brought to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The U. States

Gun Boat Flag, Commander Sartori, (formerly the Phoenix Sprague,) arrived off the powder magazine, at Fort Mifflin, this morning, from Savannah. She brought thirty-six pirate prisoners, taken from a rebel vessel of war off Charleston, on the afternoon of 1st inst. The rebel craft was sunk by a broadside from the United States frigate St. Lawrence. Five of her men were drowned, but the remaining thirty-six saved, and are now prisoners.

The vessels that was sunk was formerly the United States revenue cutter Aiken, that was seized by the secessionists at Charleston, last November.

The officers of the Aiken evidently did not understand the character of the St. Lawrence. She came boldly out of Charleston harbor, and fired two shots at her. The St. Lawrence returned the fire, and at the first discharge sank her, rescuing most of those on board, as we have already stated.

The rebel vessel, we are informed, was called the "Petrel," under her new commission. The St. Lawrence's shot are said to have cut her completely in two.

COLONEL JAMES CAMERON.

This gallant officer, who died at the head of his regiment, the New York Seventy-ninth, better known as the Calcedonia or Cameron regiment, on Sunday the 21st inst., was born at Maytown, Lancaster county, Pa., and at the time of his death was about 60 years of age. When that fine corps reached Washington they had no Colonel. Their ranks were full and their enthusiasm unbounded. Learning that Col. Cameron was in town, they offered him the command, which, after some hesitation, he accepted, and was duly commissioned by the President.

The Cameron brothers have always been conspicuous in the politics of Pennsylvania.— Their parents were in straitened circumstances, and James, the youngest of the four brothers, was, like them, thrown early upon the world, and forced to take care of and educate himself. The qualities that enabled their widowed mother to look after her children in youth have strengthened them in their many contests with the world. Of the two surviving brothers the eldest is William, one of the noted capitalists of the State resident in Union county, and the next in years the present Secretary of War.

James Cameron was married to the daughter of Mr. Lehman, of Lancaster, more than twenty years ago. Always identified with the politics of Pennsylvania from the year 1832, he was like his brother Simon, the editor of several leading newspapers. Both were printers. He also acted as the superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, when that improvement was under State management. Col. Cameron always belonged to the Democratic party until within recent years, when his sympathies were enlisted on the side of the straight Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania, with whom he efficiently co-operated until the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, whose election he warmly supported. He was a man of singular unobtrusiveness of character. His kindness and his charity were his prominent attributes. He had a charm in his manner that attracted a stranger to him at once, and in all his life, it may be truly said that he was never guilty of a mean act. He was ever a favorite with the Irish citizens of Pennsylvania, particularly with those who lived in and about the town of Lancaster. Inheriting their social nature, and proud of his connection with them, he was never so happy as in their company; and born in an old German settlement, he may be said to have been equally a favorite of the Germans. He was highly courageous. Whatever he might have lacked in other respects, he made up by his natural, instinctive, and daring intrepidity. More than twenty years ago, in a contest with a newspaper editor in the town of Lancaster, while attempting to enter his office, he was shot down, and his conduct, in what threatened to be his death-bed, showed that he could meet the most deadly foe without fear. After having been elected Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, he took up his quarters with the corps at Georgetown College, and soon secured their confidence. His brother, the Secretary of War, took great interest in the regiment, and although averse to his acceptance of the command, on account of his age, did all in his power to encourage him. But the natural vigor and intrepidity of Col. Cameron soon fitted him for the arduous duties of his new position. In the first engagement he exhibited great coolness and gallantry. The effect of a passing cannon ball threw his horse upon his knees, and he lay motionless, and, with a joke, said, "I think I had better be among the footmen." But, in the bloody battle of Manassas, he exposed his person, and cheered his men at all points. A short time previous to his death, he met a citizen of Lancaster, Colonel Heintz, the editor of the Lancaster Express and Herald, and conversed with him freely, assuring him that he intended to lead his regiment and to come out of the fight with honor, if his life should pay the forfeit. He then disappeared; the order came from the commanding General directing the Seventy-ninth to "forward!" and in a short time James Cameron numbered among the departed.

He was struck at the same moment by two balls, one in the stomach and the other in the head, immediately after he had called out to his command, "Scots, follow me!" He expired almost without a groan.

Discrepancy of Mount Vernon.—Gen. Scott has issued the following order: "It has been the prayer of every patriot that the tramp and din of civil war might, at least, spare the precincts within which repose the sacred remains of the Father of his Country; but this pious hope is disappointed. Mount Vernon, so recently consecrated anew to the immortal Washington, by the ladies of America, has already been overrun by bands of the rebels, who, having trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, the ark of our freedom and prosperity, are prepared to trample on the ashes of him to whom we are all mainly indebted for those mighty blessings.

"Should the operations of war take the United States troops in that direction, the General in Chief does not doubt that each and every man will approach with due reverence, and leave uninjured not only the tomb, but also the house and groves and walks which were so loved by the best and greatest of men."

CAIRO, Friday, August 2.—Gen. Fremont and staff, and a fleet of eight steamers and four regiments of infantry; also, several detached companies of infantry, and two companies of artillery, all equipped, arrived here at 5 p. m. They were enthusiastically received by the soldiers and citizens.

A salute was fired by the battery and at Fort Prentiss. The troops were landed at Bird's Point, swelling the force at that camp to about 8,000 men. No news from the Rebel camp to-day.

The steamer S. P. Cherry, running in connection with the Nashville and Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was seized at Columbus, Ky., yesterday, by the Rebels from Tennessee.

THE REBEL LOSS AT BULL'S RUN.

Winchester letters to Secessionists report in part, twelve hundred Secessionists certainly killed at Bull's Run; that it is California Albert Johnson who is killed and no Utah Joe Johnston; the enemy retired from the field simultaneously with our army believing they were beaten; and that Beauregard showed the white feather during the battle.

A military Board will be established at an early day, before which all the officers suspected of incompetency will be summoned, and those who are not found in every way responsible for the discharge of their important duties will be cashiered at once. This Board will also attend faithfully to the examination of the army, and unless thoroughly competent for the position they claim, their services will not be received.

Union or Disunion.—Choose Ye.

Every true lover of his country feels the fire of Patriotism new kindled in his heart by the consciousness that his country is imperilled. Treason to the Federal Government having dared to array itself in open day and assert itself by the arbitrament of arms, the long waged political contests which divided the talent of the country are forgotten and the heart refuses to feel for any other cause so long as the question is one of life or death to our cherished institutions. On the one hand stands the Federal Government, created by the wisdom of our forefathers, the wiser and the model of the world, toward which the long-fing eyes and oppressed hearts of the people of the Old World have for long years turned with burning desire and hearty aspirations.

On the other hand stand the enemies to our Government. It matters little by what name they choose to call themselves. It is enough to know that they are opposed to their own Government and opposed to all who stand up for the support and preservation of that Government. It is indeed hard to believe that among the sons and daughters of boasted freedom, Treason has found a lurking place. Has it verily come to this that in our own country there are men bad enough to support and overthrow the Government which Washington fought to establish? Pitiable and horrible sight! Monstrous and damnable sedition has raised its foul head, and its black-spit even now hovers around the sacred remains of "the Father of his country." Shall Treason become the inheritor of Washington's home to guard the precious mementos of patriotism that cluster there? So long as hypocrisy and perjury could conceal the aims and ends of Treason each passing moment was occupied in preparations for open revolt. First of all the arms and ammunition belonging to the Government were clandestinely removed—then the mints and Custom Houses were more openly seized, until emboldened by the success of these wholesale pillage, it at length threw off all disguise, and Treason in its naked deformity wickedly assaulted the Government that had unwisely nursed its feeble infancy and nurtured its giant growth. And then the wide world witnessed the power of Treason invoked to drive from his post of duty the brave and pure and patriotic Anderson, with his handful of noble men, first by the ignoble attempt at starvation, and then by the grossest instruments of malignant and cowardly warfare. Choose ye now, this day, ye descendants of patriot sires, your own destiny. Will you stand by your country, in this her hour of peril, or will you be the slaves of Traitors? Think not of neutrality. Will you stand for your Country or against it? Amid the wood clad hills and smiling valleys of peaceful Bedford, you are as yet free from the attacks of open and undisciplined Treason. God, even our Fathers' God, grant it to remain ever thus. May your fields never be enriched by blood nor the torments of invasion make your heartless desolate. But be not deceived. Let eternal vigilance be the price of your Liberty. Treason has approached you. Nay, is it not already warming itself at your firesides? Its footprints already press your soil in stealthy tread—its dilated whisperings are here and there heard at the corners of your streets. Be warned in time. Look at poor, bleeding, devastated Virginia. Look at Missouri, half strangled by the treason of her own children, and threatened by a blood thirsty invasion from Tennessee! Will you sleep in a fancied security until the meshes of Treason envelop you. Be aroused. Even you are not safe. Allow no more the smallest semblance of Treason in your midst. Frown down every attempt to justify, much less to advocate it. Think not that you can escape the general ruin, if once the insidious doctrine of secession should prevail. Delay not to crush it, to silence it while it is in your power. Be not blinded to the real issue by the use of false names. Doubtless there is much to lament, yes, even to condemn in the administration of the Government at such a time as this. But remember the Constitution never contemplated that a monstrous attempt would be made to destroy it. It made no provision for such an exigency. No one doubts that the President is bound by all that is sacred to preserve the Government. If this be granted, then it follows that he is empowered to use all the means to accomplish that preservation. The preservation of this Government is for you and for your children. Will you not be prompted by considerations of self interest, if indeed your patriotism needs a stimulant? Recall to mind the clemency, the forbearance, the forgiveness of our government thus far to its enemies. But remember that this day of grace is fast passing away. For the life, the existence of our Government is threatened, and now the day of vengeance is approaching, when bloody Treason shall be glutted with the blood of its own adherents, when even its abettors and secret sympathizers will be caught in the meshes of their own wicked cunning, and our once peaceful and beloved country be crowned with the blessings of peace and prosperity, a fit heritage for the home of Freeman.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The newspaper rumor that Lieutenant General Scott condemned himself for allowing the battle of last Sunday to be fought, is confirmed by the authoritative statement made yesterday by Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives. He said: "I repeat that Gen. Scott has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues, Messrs. Logan and Washburne, and myself, were present with the President, Secretary of War and General Scott. In the course of conversation, Gen. Scott remarked, 'I am the biggest coward in the world.' I rose from my seat. 'Stay,' said the General, 'I will prove it. I have fought this battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me today for doing it.' At God's my judge," he added, after an interval of silence, "I did all in my power to make the army efficient. I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could and did not."

While we all regret that Gen. Scott should have allowed any influences to control his military judgment, all will admire his candor in acknowledging it, especially as it implies an assurance that he will never err as he says he has done in this instance. Henceforth this war is to be conducted by soldiers, and politicians are to be kept in their proper sphere, or their advice is to be unheeded.—*Phila. Ad.*

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