A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

Vol. 37: No. 28.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED Svery Friday Morning on Juliana Street, OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE. BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. TERMS:

\$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance, 32.00 if paid within six months, \$2.50 if not paid with-a six months.

Rates of Advertising.

3 Months, 6 Months, 1 Year. \$3 50 \$4 75 \$8 00 5 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines, Estrays \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents on every additional head.

One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business en-trusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. specdily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors

south of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864—tf. KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel April 1, 1864-tf. JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-counts. April 1, 1864-tf.

JNO. MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA., April 1, 1864 .- tf.

d land in quantities to suit purchasers. ce opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa., BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT. G. W. RUPP. apr. 15, 1864-tf.

DANIEL BORDER. PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF Bedford, Pa. ORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST. Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.— Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than evmost approved style, and at rates more reasonable er before offered in this section of country. Call Specimeus of work. All operations warranted. Woodbury, April 1, 1864.-tf.

C. N. HICKOK DENTIST. OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the sitizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H.

April d, 1884-tf. J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tende professional services to the citizens of Bedford ar-cinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one orth of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864-tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE. THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JELIANA ST Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers. apr. 8, 1864-zz.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL. VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR, West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa., (Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him

A splendid Livery Stable attached.

PROCLAMATION

FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION.

TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ANDREW G, CURTIN.

Governor of the said Gommonwealth. To JOHN ALDSTADT, ESQ., Sheriff of the County of Bedford—Sends Greeting:
WHEREAS A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe: such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinction.

may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinctly:

And Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of A-pril, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, horoughs, wards, precincts and districts he townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts herein, on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST,

FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST,

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general election of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed.

Now, therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article of the Constitution, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said John Aldert, Schriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly, aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precinis and districts therein, on the PIRST TUESDAY of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,

ELI SLIFER. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, A joint resolution, proposing certain amend-ments to the Corstitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the

house of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment seperately and distinctly; therefore,

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgmen 2, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Josephs on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers. Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county. Provided, That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district of everycity and county wherein no newspaper is published, than an election will be held in each of the townships becomes received and district of the townships becomes received. is published, than an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or injection of said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and elerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed from each of the qualified voters of the State, who may offer the same and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that each of the qualified voters of the State, who may offer the same and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which ticket shall be; respectively, labelled on the out side, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many seperate written or printed or party written or party printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many seperate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, conprinted or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors voting for or against the amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the purposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution, and electors voting for or against the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall, in all respect, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective

tis shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascer-tained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figure only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the worthcontern's office of the court of

duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figure only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county.

Szc. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the same shall on the same day and hour be opened and published in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the number of votes given for and against said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up and assertained, and duplicate certificates of the result, shall be signed by the Speaker of the two houses. One of said certificate shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificate shall be delivered to the Govenor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State voting thereon; Provided, That if, for any csuse a quorum of either house or the Legislature shall not be present at the day and hour above mentioned, then the said votes shall be signed by the Speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both Speakers, by the Chief Clerks of both houses, or either of them in the absence of one of the said certificate.

clerks.
Sec. 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth shall be performed by such officers in and about the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty or the

commission of any offence at, in or about the said election as they would for the neglect of like duty or the commis-sion of like offence at, in or about the general elections of this Commonwealth.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved—The twenty-third day of April Anno Domain one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

ini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JOHN ALD-STADT, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Bedford, ON TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough. The electors of Broad Top Township, to meet at the School House in the town of Hepewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run, to meet at the School house in said Borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at the School house, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridge-port, in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick

house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick School house in said Borough.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr, in said town-

chip.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township. The electors of St Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

ship.
The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill, in said township.
The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.
The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's Mill in said township.
The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the Village of Woodberry.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES. Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectfully take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the BOROUGH OF BEDFORD, on the third day after the day of the election, being FRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

required by law of said Judges.

Also, that where a Judge by sickness or anavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in the control of the

Given under my hand, in my Office, the eighth day of July, A. D. 1864.

Sheriff of Bedford County.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Bedford, Pa., July 8, 1864.

NO COMMUTATION.

From the Tribune It is settled there is to be no com

It is settled there is to be no commutation.—
The House yesterday passed the bill of Mr. Smithers, of Delaware, which provides substantially:—
That the President may at any time call for any number of volunteers for one, two, or three years.
That in case the quota of any town shall not be filled within sixty days after the call, the President may order a draft for one year to fill that That in case of a draft there shall be no exemp-

tion by the payment of money.

Bounties are offered for volunteers or substitutes-\$200 for one year, \$300 for two years, \$400

So much we collect from the imperfect telegraph ic summary. The essential feature of the bill is of course, the repeal of the exemption clause—or rather, that is the point on which most of the con-

troversy turned.

The Senate passed a bill recently for the achievement of the same object, but the House has thrice refused to accede, voting the other day by on-hundred to fifty in favor of retaining the commu Now that the two branches are reconciled on this vital question, we presume they will spee-dily be at accord on matters of detail, and that one

It is no secret that the change of front in the House is due to the urgent representations of the Executive. The system heretofore existing was deemed a failure. The Government got money and not men. Hence the argument addressed to members of Congress has been:—If you mean the war shall go on, you must grant the power to draft compulsorily—in other words, you must give the war snan go on, you must grant the power to draft compulsorily—in other words, you must give the Government the power to fill its armies speedily, and to keep them full. And the House has yielded to this urgency, impelled by the patriotic conviction that the Executive entitled to the grant of such authority as in its view was neccessary for

the suppression of the Rebellion

Heretofore it was believed that a wise adminis tration of the law would secure all the men needed: but we now have the assurance of the military authorities that it was insufficient, and since the Executive requires the power of absolute draft it should be granted. That the men and all the men crush the Rebellion must be had some how, all loyal men have always insisted. The

uestion of means is less essential.

It is of course, understood that the power which is now put into the hands of the Government is to be effectually se d. The law is to be put in force and there is no longer any excuse, if there eve were, for misapprehension on the part of the peo ple or indecision on the part of the Government n on the part of the Government The nation, by the voice of its representatives offers its whole strength to the Executive. Wha it asks in return is that its magnificent gift shall not have been given in vain

President Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27. 1864.—Hon. William Denison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention—Gentlemen: -Your letter of the 14th instant for notifying me that I had been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received.

next, has been received.

The nomination is gratefully accepted, and the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are heartily approved. While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of Republican Government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be a misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed though the State Department and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that

Dosition pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seamen were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself your ob

nt servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Select Poetry.

[From the Philadelphia Daily Fare.] SONG OF THE CROAKER.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

An old frog lived in a dismal swamp, In a dismal kind of way; And all that he did, whatever befel, Was to croak the livelong day. Croak, croak, croak, When darkness filled the air, And croak, croak, croak, When the skies were bright and fair.

"Good Master Frog, a battle is fought, And the foeman's power is broke," But he only turned a greener hue, And answered with a croak. Croak, croak, croak, When the clouds are dark and dun;

And croak, croak, croak,

In the blaze of the noon-tide sun. "Good Master Frog, the forces of Right Are driving the hosts of Wrong," But he gives his head an ominous shake And croaks out "Nous verrons !"

Croak, croak, croak, Till the heart is full of gloom, And croak, croak, croak, Till the world seems but a tomb.

To poison the cup of life By always dreading the worst, Is to make the earth a dungeon damp And the happiest life accursed. Croak, croak, croak, When the noontide sun rides high, And croak, croak, croak, Lest the night come by and bye.

Farewell to the dismal frog, Let him croak as loud as he may, He cannot blot the sun from heaven Nor hinder the march of day. Though he croak, croak, croak, Till the heart is full of gloom, And croak, croak, croak, Till the world seems but a tomb.

A CAMPAIGN LYRIC.

Abraham Lincoln knows the ropes!

All our hopes Centre now about the brave and true. Let us help him as we can, He's the man. Honest for the country through and through.

Others good, perhaps, as he There may be

Have we tried them in the war-time's flame? Do we know if they will stand, Heart in hand.

Seeking for the right in Heaven's name? Let the nation ask him, then,

Once again To hold the rudder in this stormy sea. Tell him that each seepless night, Dark to light,

Ushers in a morning for the free. Let us not forget our rude

Gratitude! But lend our servant the poor crown we may! Give him four more years of toil, Task and moil.

Knowing God shall crown him in His day. N. Y. Independent.

Amusing Proverbs About Women.

As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good A woman and a greyhound must be small

nd a little wife well willed All women are good; good for something or good A virtuous woman, though ugly, is the ornament

An obedient wife commands her husband. A man of straw is worth a woman of gold. A woman's work is never at an end. A good wife is the workmanship of a good hus-

When the good man's from home, the good rife's table is soon spread. A man's best fortune-or his worst-is a An enemy to beauty is a foe to nature.

All are good lasses; but where come the ill wives A woman conceals what ske knows not. A lass that has many wooers oft fares the worst. Choose a wife rather by your ear, than your eye. Many blame the wife for their own thriftless

Women laugh when they can, and weep when they

Beauty in women is like the flower in spring; ut virtue is like the stars of heaven. Women grown bad are worse than men; because A man must ask his wife leave to thrive.

Every man can tame a shrew but he that hath Ladies will sooner pardon want of sense than Bare walls make gadding housewives. You may know a foolish woman by her finery.

Fools are wise men in the affairs of women

Women are wise on a sudden, fools on premed-Beauty will buy no beef Beauty is no inheritance. Fire dresses the meat, and not a smart lass.

Far-fetched, and dear bought, is good for the

Three woman and a goose make a market. There is many a good wife that can't sing and The society of ladies is a school of politene The rich widow cries with one eye and rejoic

He that tells his wife news is but newly married. He who wishes to chastise a fool, get him a wife. Next to no wife, a good wife is best. No woman is ugly when she is dressed. She that is born a beuty is half married.

Saith Solomon the wise, "A good wife is a good She who is born handsome is born married. Who has a bad wife, has purgatory for a neigh-

She that has an ill husband shows it in

The cunning wife makes her husband her apron. The more women look in their glasses, the less There is one good wife in the country, and every man thinks he hath her,

There is no mischief in the world done, but a man is always one.

A. H. STEPHEN'S

at Milledgeville, in November 1860, to consider the | tion nor my vote.' question of seceding from the Union.9 His arguments against secession are valuable as a matter of

me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North, but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithful to Relieving with you six this is the possible reason.

twenty years? When we asked a three-fifth representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the constitution? And again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850?

Do you reply that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individuals and local communities they may have done so; but not by the sanction of government, for that has always been true to Southern interests. Again gentlemen, look at another fact: when we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands and given us Louisiana, Elonida and Texas, out of which four states have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you by this unwise and impolitic act do not destroy this hope, and perhaps, by by it lose all and have your last slave wenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were; or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation which may reasonably be expected to follow?

ure in the prosecution of the war which is as vigorous, unmistakable, and unfaltering as the national purpose itself.

No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant, and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of peril every faithful citizen concedes that, for the sake of national existence and the common welfare, individual liberty may, as the Constitution products in case of rebellion, be sometimes dimensally constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant, and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant, and universal jealousy. Yet in this h

the control and management of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the Judges of the Samuel of the controlling the Executive Department. So of the Judges of the Samuel of the controlling the Executive Department. the Executive Department. So of the Judges of contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just—leanit the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from upon the great heart of the people, and satisfic A little house well filled, a little land well tilled, the South and but eleven from the North; although early four-fifth of the judicial business has arisen in the free states, yet a majority of the court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we ing the presiding officer (pro tem.) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four and they eleven. While request your acceptance of this nomination we have had twenty-four and they eleven. While
the majority of the representatives, from their
greater population, has always been from the
North, yet we have generally secured the Speaker,
because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls
the legislation of the country. Nor had we less
control in every department of the general government. Attorney-Generals wehad fourteen, while
the North had but five. Foreign ministers we had
eighty-six, and they but forty-four. While threefourths of the business which demands diplomatic
agents from abroad is clearly from the North from
their greater commencial interests, yet we have had their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world's markets for our cotton, tobacco and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a larger portion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, au-ditors and comptrollers filling the Executive de-partment; the records show that, for the last fifty years, of the three thousand thus employed we have had more than two-thirds, while we have had but one-third of the white population of the re-

> 'Again, look at another item, and one, be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest : it is that of revenue or means of supporting govern-ment. From official documents we learn that a

ment. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of the government has uniformly been raised from the North.

"Pause now, while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Look at another necessary branch of government, and learn from stern statistical facts how matters stand in that department. I mean the mail and postoffice privileges that we now enthe mail and postoffice privileges that we now enthe mail and postomec privileges that we now enjoy under the general government as it has been for years past. The expense for the transportation of the mail in the free states was, by the report of the Postmaster-General for 1860, a little over \$13,the Postmaster-General for 1800, a little over \$15,-000,000, while the Income was \$19,000,000. But in slave states the transportation of the mail was \$14,716,000, while the revenue from the mail was \$8,000,265, leaving a deficit of \$6,715,735, to be supplied by the North for our accommodation, and without which we must have been entirely cut off from this most essential branch of the governing the second of the second

Leaving out of view, for the present, the countbattle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of ambition,—and for what, we ask again? It is for the overthrow of the American government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity? And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriotic of this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government—the most equal in its rights—the most just in its decisions—the most lenient in its measures, the most inspiring in its measures to elevate the race of men—that the sun

A. H. STEPHEN'S

SPEECH AGAINST SECESSION.

THE REBEL VICE-PRESIDENT'S REASONS.

The following remarks were made by Alexander H. Stevens, now Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy at the Georgia Cenvention which met at Milledgeville, in November 1860, to consider the

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

ments against secession are valuable as a matter of history:

"When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by all the demons of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth: when our green fields of wavering harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of war upon us; who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetuate?

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reason can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in this case! and to what cause or one overt act can we point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the, North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been with-held? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberate judges in this case! and to what cause or one overt act can we point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has been with-held? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberate judges in this case! and to what cause or one over act can we point, on which the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been with-held? Can either of your to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberate public economy and vigorou

and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithful to yours, mine, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness), of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records a vthentic in the history of our country.

"When we of the South demanded the slave trade or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifth representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery

of a universal emancipation which may reasonably be expected to follow?

"But, again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the general government? We have always had the control, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been. We have have a sun of the Parallel of the proposed change of our relation to the general government? We have always had the control, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been. We have have been the proposed change of our relation to the general government? We have always had the control, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been. We have have been the proposed change of our relation to the general government? of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as tention, and amid the bitter taunts of eager friends

to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as the candidate; and the convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will. ed so as to guard against any interpretation of the constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of government. In choosing the presiding officer (pro tem.) of the Senate, of that liberty and Constitution, sir, we earnestly erently commending our beloved country, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing We are, sir, very respectfully, your friends and

WM. DENISON, Ohio, Chairman. JOSIAH DRUMMOND, Maine. THOS. E. SAWYER, New Hamshire. BRADLEY BARROW, Vermont. A. H. BULLOCK, Massachusett A. M. GAMMELL, Rode Island. A. M. GAMMELL, Rode Island. C. S. Bushnell., Connecticut. G. W. Curtis, New York W. A. Newell, New Jersey. HENRY JOHNSON, Pennsylvania. N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware. W. L. W. SEABROOK, Maryland. JOHN F. HUME, Missour G. W. HITE, Kentucky. E. P. Tyfle, Ohio. Cyrus M. Allen, Indiana. BUSHNELL, Illinois. P. ALEXANDER, Michigan. W. RANDALL. Wisconsin. A. OLIVER, Iowa. Thomas. Simpson, Minnesota. John Ridwell, Calafornia, Thomas H. Pearne, Oregon. Leroy Kramer, West Virginia, A. C. Wilder, Kansas. M. M. BRIEN, Tennessee, J. P. GREVES, Nevada, A. ATOCHA, Louisiana. S. PADDOCK, Nebrasks VALENTINE DELL, Arkansas. JOHN A. NYE, Colorado. A. B. SLONAKER, Utah.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO. - Maximilian arrived on eight more and paid their passage to Vera Cruz, and distributed two thousand francs among the remainless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the north; there will be thousands and tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altarinoon, when he went on board the Novara, accompanions of the sacrification of the sa der, and promised to attend to their fate immediatley