

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865.

EXPORT DUTIES.

At the very outset of the rebellion, the South recognized such a necessity, and promptly abandoned their sine qua non of no export duties. The Confederate Constitution contained no prohibition, and upon the contrary their whole financial policy was based upon the revenue derived from Cotton and Tobacco. Their statements declared that in case of success, their proposed government would necessarily depend chiefly upon revenue to be derived from export duties, to defray its expenses. This certainly affords us an argument and precedent which the South cannot gainsay with good grace.

Cotton and tobacco having been the financial strength and basis of the rebellion, and having enabled the South to maintain the war, and thus necessitate our present debt, it is but just that they should be made to contribute to its liquidation. More especially is this the case when we consider that the imposition of a moderate export duty would not affect the foreign demand, and that European sympathizers with the rebellion would thus practically be compelled to pay a portion of the debt which they largely contributed to force upon us. It is safe to say that we can impose a duty upon cotton of ten cents a pound and still supply the world at a lower price than any other nation. This upon the basis of 2,000,000,000 pounds, which was the production of 1860, would result in a revenue of \$200,000,000. Tobacco would supply a much higher taxation. This would at once solve the whole problem of our future finances, and open the way to the easy and speedy extinguishment of our debt, without seriously affecting the country.

Upon the contrary it would tend to enrich us while the situation was going on. It would transfer to our country the course cotton manufactures of the world, by giving us a margin over England amounting to the tax and the transportation. It would force the surplus operatives of England to come to our shores for employment, and in a few years we should supply the world with the heaviest cotton fabrics instead of being purchasers. Exchanges would be largely in our favor and finally when the time should come when the necessity is passed and our debt be extinguished, we should hold undisputed possession of the commercial and manufacturing power of the world. We should then be in the broad road toward the fulfillment of the great mission which is now before us as the champion as well as the pioneer of the world's progress.

The above article from the Pittsburgh E. Chronicle presents an interesting subject for consideration at the present time. In the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 9, Clause 5, we find export duties prohibited in the following terms: "No Tax or Duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." This clause we believe was inserted at the instance of Southern men for fear of legislation, prejudicial to the Cotton and Tobacco growing interests then in their infancy. The propriety of abolishing it is now a matter of highest moment. The Confederate States while adopting in most parts the old Constitution as a model for theirs, left out this prohibition, may we not take a hint from their action; and abolish it in ours. It should be the policy of our government to protect and foster manufactures of every kind, as well as to raise revenue, by the least oppressive measures. Both these objects may be promoted by the imposition of export duties, especially in those articles raw material, which we can furnish cheaper than other countries or of which we have a monopoly. Cotton and Tobacco can particularly be made to pay a handsome revenue in this manner while our manufactures of cotton would be largely promoted thereby. In this way our commercial rival, England, would be obliged to help pay our national debt as well as build up our manufactures so as to enable them to compete with her own, not only at home but in foreign markets. England, while building up her manufactures, which have since been the source of all her wealth and power, not only imposed export duties, but prohibited the exportation of many articles entirely. The exportation of wool or sheep was prohibited by both common and statute law, and punished with heavy penalties. We annually buy millions of dollars worth of manufactured cotton goods from England and pay the bulky and perishable productions of the farm, instead of sending them to foreign markets where the cost of transportation is almost equal to their value. The protection and development of our national industry is a matter of vital importance to the nation. The prosperity throughout the North induced even in the midst of civil war by the incidental protection afforded by the gold premiums and the revenue tariff has given our people an illustration of the prosperity that may be created by judicious protection. It can be increased ten-fold all over the country or quickly destroyed by congressional action. We are already suffering because the incidental protection of the gold premium is everyday decreasing. Prompt action by Congress at its next session, either by reducing taxes or increasing duties alone, can save our industrial interests from suffering materially. We hope to see these matters receive prompt and careful attention at the next session of Congress.

THE COMPLEXION IT IS COMING TO.—Private commercial letters received here say that in the best informed political circles of Europe, the belief is general that Maximilian has expressed to his father-in-law, King Leopold, and also to his brother of Austria, the strongest possible desire to abdicate the rickety throne of Mexico. The intimation of this wish at the Tuilleries, through these intermediary parties, is at the bottom of much of the excitement in Paris in regard to Mexican affairs generally. It is a much more serious business for Imperialism, than the defeat of a few Belgian troops at Tacambaro, to find the newly-installed Emperor already eager to get out of the concern, and out of the country at the same time.—N. Y. Times.

By the Constitution of the United States, the national authority is bound to guarantee a republican form of government to every State. Is that a republican form of government where a whole race is disfranchised? A republic is a state in which the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. Is that a republic where representatives are elected by only a part of the people?

GENERAL LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, has been nominated for U. S. Senator from Kentucky He is a courageous anti-slavery man.

JOHN MITCHELL.

The arrest of John Mitchell will be a hard blow on the Daily News. It has been doing yeoman's service in the ranks of the Copperhead papers ever since the breaking out of the rebellion and was one of the chief organs of the rebels in New York city. Its proprietor, Ben Wood had just imported Mitchell, fresh from Richmond, to take charge of his paper and preach unadulterated rebel doctrine to his patrons. We are inclined to admire the enterprise of Wood in obtaining an editor, who has proved himself an uncompromising and unrepenting rebel during the last four years by publishing the Richmond Examiner, the organ of the rebel government. It is a redeeming trait in the character of Wood to come out so boldly and acknowledge his sympathy for and complicity with traitors, by a deed that speaks louder than words, instead of the sneaking, cowardly denial that has usually characterized the organs of that party. As John failed to get that "rich plantation in the South well stocked with niggers," Wood was only acting the part of friendship in finding him employment and a home among congenial spirits. Unfortunately for John he has been a little too fast and Uncle Sam has provided apartments for him in Fort Monroe, which will probably be not quite so enjoyable as the society of his New York friends. He will undoubtedly have given him to take a brief retrospect of his last four years' experience and perhaps to moralize a little upon the inconsistency of a martyr for liberty in one country fighting for slavery in another. He will probably come to the conclusion that the last state of such a man is worse than the first.

As Wood has set the example we may expect to see others of that ilk importing editors from rebellion; we have no doubt it would add spiciness to their column as the chivalry, male and female, have a remarkable aptness in that line, besides it would aid them greatly in displaying their true colors, as they infinitely surpass their northern friends in courage. For the benefit of such as meditate trying the experiment we would suggest that though it might be difficult to get any more convicts editors at present, some may be obtained who are in a very fair way for becoming convicts.

HOW TO SETTLE THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—We would give the suffrage at once to four classes of Southern negroes. First, and emphatically, to every negro who has borne arms in the cause of the United States; second, to every negro who owns real estate; third, to every negro who can read and write; and, fourth, to every negro who had belonged to any religious organization or church for five years before the war.

These points would cover every one that ought to vote, and they would create in every negro voter a spirit of manhood as well as discipline; some practical shrewdness, intellectual development, and moral consciousness and culture. It is well worth the consideration of the President whether something like this should not be included in the scheme of reconstruction.—N. Y. Herald.

The Copperhead papers are now greatly agitated about the Union party because of its refusal to take any interest in the establishment of a national bank. We recollect that they were similarly distressed last fall, and made similar representations, but the election showed the truthfulness of their statements by running up something like half a million majority for the Unionists.

AS THE GREAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY is now in imminent danger of having his neck dislocated, and as the body of the party is about caving in from galloping consumption, we suggest that a decent respect for public sentiment should induce those Copperhead editors to dry up.—Lebanon Courier.

NOW AND THEN.—A year ago General Sherman wrote these words: "If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot."

Gen. Sherman having thus claimed in advance the ballot for the negro soldiers, his present change of position cannot but excite surprise in the minds of all interested in the question or the man.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that a carefully executed counterfeit of the U. S. Legal Tender \$100 Greenback note has made its appearance. It is hardly recognizable except by an expert, or on the closest examination. The bank note detectors have not yet described this dangerous counterfeit.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS. POPE PIOUS IX and Victor Emanuel have come to an understanding the result of which is, that the King of Italy will be crowned at Rome by the hands of the Pope.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More applications for pardon.—Gen. Lee and A. H. Stephens apply for pardon. A delay in giving decisions expected.—The Georgia Union delegation.

WASHINGTON, June 17. The Attorney General's office received a large number of applications this morning for pardon from high rebel military and civil officials.

WASHINGTON, June 17. One hundred and fifty thousand soldiers have been sent away from here up to today.

THE WHITE HOUSE OPEN. The President authorizes the announcement that the Executive Mansion will be open to the public every day except Sundays, between the hours of 9 and 3, to all who desire to visit the east room, and that he will personally receive them for transaction of public business, between 10 and 3, except on Cabinet days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

TREATY WITH HONDURAS. The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras is officially proclaimed. It provides for the perpetual and reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation with the various Governments of the Central American Republics, for separate recognition of perpetual neutrality, and for the protection of the contemplated Honduras inter-oceanic railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

NEW YORK, June 17. The Herald's Washington special says: Intelligence from the City of Mexico, to the 29th ult., states that the Republican General Meco occupies the States of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila and Michoacan, and that he has recently been proclaimed Republican troops under Segalies in excellent spirit. Despatches from the French commander still holds the wives and daughters of Gen. Ortega, Segalies, Salzar and others, in imprisonment, notwithstanding Maximilian had ordered their release.

WASHINGTON, June 17. The Washington correspondent of the following statements: "It is probable the regular army, or permanent military establishment of the country, will be organized on the following basis: General officers—one General, five Lieutenants, fifty Major Generals and seventy-five Brigadier Generals. The regular army proper to be composed of nineteen regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and five regiments of artillery, all filled up to the maximum number, besides these fifty thousand choice troops will be retained with the regiments filled up to the maximum number.

The Medical Staff will be increased to one hundred full surgeons, with a corresponding number of assistant surgeons. The regular army and cavalry regiments of the regular army comprise three battalions of eight hundred men each.

The proposed arrangement of the total strength of the army will be nearly as follows: Regular infantry, 45,000; regular cavalry, 14,000; regular artillery, 12,000; colored troops, 50,000; Hancock corps, 20,000; Veteran Reserve Corps, 25,000; total, 177,000 men.

The following are the leading features of the new Constitution of Missouri just adopted by a majority of the people: It declares Missouri a free State forever. It establishes the equality of all men before the law.

It prohibits legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color. It declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.

It excludes from the ballot-box and from office, writers, rebels, sympathizers, guerrilla magicians, bushwhackers, and their aids and abettors. It in like manner excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and O. A. Ks.

It in like manner excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympathizers, to avoid military duty. It provides for an efficient registration of voters, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal voters.

It removes the rule requiring treason to be proved by at least two witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime. It invites to emigrate into Europe by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth who have more than one year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States.

MISSISSIPPI.

Another step toward reconstruction.—Mississippi back in the Union.—William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor.—The same policy to be pursued as in North Carolina.

By Proclamation of the President. Whereas, the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and, whereas, the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as Chief Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;

And, whereas, the Rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi River, as shall be embraced within the lines of National military occupation; and

Whereas, by my Proclamation of the 22d day of April, 1865, for reasons therein given it was declared that certain parts of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the 1st day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury; and

Whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been declared to be at an end; and that the authority of the United States is undisputed; and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions.

And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee, as recognized and admitted under their recently adopted Constitution and reorganization and accepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that all disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamation issued by virtue of the Fifth Section of the Act entitled "An Act further to provide for the protection of imports and for other purposes, approved the 13th day of July, 1861, are removed.

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TENNESSEE.

No Rebellion within her borders.—Trade restrictions and disqualifications removed.—Contraband of war excepted.

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Late Oil News.

The Venango Citizen gives the following as the latest oil strikes in that region: A splendid well, according to accounts, has struck near Waterloo on Big Sand Hill, which is throwing a large stream of oil. Great excitement exists in that locality in regard to territory, and prices have greatly advanced.

On Pithole creek the well of J. H. Simmonds & Co. has commenced to flow and is now yielding 25 barrels per day. The United States Oil Co. have struck a new well near the above, which is yielding upwards of 800 barrels per day.

On the Brandon Farm, Allegheny river, the Jack well, lately struck, is yielding 100 barrels per day. Sheriff McAleavy, on the same farm, has just obtained a well. Another well just tested, is yielding about 25 barrels per day, but we are unable to obtain the names of the proprietors.

The Sheridan Oil Company, on the Cochran Farm, have obtained a fine well, which is yielding probably from 30 to 40 barrels per day.

The Clarion Banner thus chronicles a big strike on the Clarion Valley. On Tuesday morning last a 48 barrel well was struck at Blyson's Run, in the Clarion river. It has created great excitement. This well fully demonstrates that we have oil all along that stream. Look out for big times in Clarion county.

On Saturday last, Mr. Philip Collins, of Ebensburg, manager of the Ebensburg Oil Company, struck oil at a depth of three hundred and twenty-seven feet from the surface. The well is located in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about eight miles from Ebensburg, three miles east of Loretto, and in close proximity to Gibbons' Loretto Springs. Operations were commenced on the well on the 3d of May, and a month afterward to the day success crowned their efforts. Some ten or twelve days ago, a vein of water was struck, which, for a time, flowed freely, a volume rising probably to 50 feet or more.

This is the first oil which has been found in Cambria County. It is not known how many barrels per day the well will yield. Enough for the present that it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that petroleum exists in Cambria County—on the very summit of the Allegheny.

Oil has been found in a spring near Burnt Cabins, in Fulton county. A Maryland Oil Company is about commencing operations in that State, immediately on the southern line of Fulton county. The engine, tools and fixtures necessary for the commencement of the bore, have been lying on the opposite bank of the Potomac and are awaiting the subsidence of the water, which has thus far been too high for boring. The prospects of the Company for a speedy strike are said to be the first class.—Pitts. Com. June 10.

TRIAL OF A NEW CANNON AT THE SPRINGFIELD ARMOY.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says: "A very interesting trial of a small and novel rifled cannon is in progress at the water shops, under Major Laidley's direction. The piece weighs only one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, and is loaded with a projectile weighing five pounds, and a charge of powder and projectile such as are fired ordinarily from guns weighing over eight hundred pounds. Nearly five hundred shots were fired with it, the charge being a pound of powder and a projectile weighing seven and three-quarter pounds; and the charge has been increased to a pound of powder and a projectile weighing a ton and a quarter pounds—ten charges of this kind having already been fired. About two hundred more will be, if the gun holds together so long as it undoubtedly will, and further testing then will be considered a waste of powder. The remarkable fact in the trial of the cannon is, that in this piece comes from a peculiarity of its construction. The core of the gun is bronze, which, after the two and a-half inch bore is made, is only about a quarter of an inch thick. On the outside of this core or cylinder, the rifling is cut. The rifling is of the depth of an inch. The rifling is cut diagonally, each successive layer being at right angles with the previous one. After this winding was completed when the gun was manufactured, it was heated to a high temperature and then plunged into a quantity of molten lead. The final result is a piece which it is impossible to burst except by a most extravagant and enormous charge."

STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—One of the principal attractions in our city at this time is the strawberry show of Mr. Knox, at his fruit store, No. 29 Fifth street. One of our citizens who wish to see something perfectly "awful" should not fail to drop in for a few minutes to-day. There was an interesting crowd coming and going all day yesterday to see the "wonders."

The tables will be replenished with fresh plates of the same and perhaps other kinds this morning. The most noticeable feature is the magnificent specimens of his berry known as 700. He showed several quarts of this kind, that were composed of berries weighing individually from three-fourth to a full ounce, and measured from several to six inches in circumference. By actual count it required but from twenty to twenty-five to fill a quart measure. The producing capacity of this variety is beyond belief, until seen on the plants on Mr. K.'s farm.

A SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT.—The Petersburg (Va.) News, of a late date makes the following suggestive statement:

In this whole commercial world there is not, as far as we know, a glass factory, a button factory, a paper mill, a broom factory, a manufactory of wooden ware, a brass foundry, a porcelain factory, a chair factory, a carpet mill, a pin machine, an agricultural implement factory, a manufactory for cutlery, a type foundry, a factory wherein a single article of printer's use is made, a brewery, a calico print factory, a lock factory, a linen factory, a cotton factory, above capacity for the commonest work.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that wherever a person is engaged in the purchase and sale of stocks, and a company, the stock of which he has purchased, becomes involved, so that the stock is rendered worthless, the amount of the purchase money may be allowed as a deduction; but it must be shown to the satisfaction of the assessor that such stock is not, and never will be, of any value. The loss may be deducted from profits derived from stocks, but not from profits in business, salaries, rents, interests, &c.—National Intelligencer.

THE PETERSBURG (VA.) EXPRESS says:—For years to come old iron will be plentiful enough in this section to supply several large foundries. No one will be able to stick a spade in the ground east and west of the city without striking a piece of iron. The plough, in nearly every furrow, will turn up a lump pistol, or a mortar, or some kind of missile. Now and then we shall probably hear of man, horse, and plough flying towards the clouds. When they explode, those shells are no respecters of flesh.

THE HANOVER SPECTATOR publishes the following: It is well remembered that when the war for the suppression of the rebellion broke out, that the Northern sympathizers in our midst gathered the old copper cents, and had them transferred into brass pins to indicate that they were Copperheads. "Now," says an exchange, "that the chief of rebels has adopted the petticoat, would it not be well for them to get a new label?" No suggestion is needed as to what it should be.

DURING OUR WAR for independence, Holland showed us strong sympathy and lent us material aid. She has now displayed again the same good feeling by being the first of the European powers to rescind the recognition of rebel belligerent rights, recognition which the precedent of England and France led, and virtually compelled her and the minor European powers to.

THE GOVERNMENT is said to be feeding no less than 2,000,000 of the inhabitants of Georgia, black and white, while 10,000 rations are issued to citizens of Richmond alone. At this rate the whole South bids fair to become one gigantic asylum.

THE CHROPS.—From all parts of the States and from Canada, we learn that the growing crops never gave greater promise. The wheat and hay crops in particular are represented to be unusually forward, and the yield is expected to be immensely over a common average.

We have not an atheistic government, and are not an atheistic people, for our national coins are to have the motto "In God we trust."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS. Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge is at her home in Lexington, Ky. The evidence already taken in the assassination trial is said to cover 4,000 pages. The Emperor Maximilian has just signed himself a salary of two millions of dollars per year from the Mexican treasury.

The Philadelphia American says pennies are becoming a drug in that city. The passenger railway companies are trying to get rid of the immense number on their hands. Since the war closed an immense tide of emigration has opened to the West. Men unassisted by the fortunes of war, and soldiers with booty money are going.

A meeting of the hotel proprietors of Boston was held in that city on Monday, at which it was agreed to reduce the rates of charge fifty per cent. A bill has been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature to compel railroads to provide seats for every passenger or refund half the fare.

QUEEN VICTORIA has granted a pension of \$10 a year to William Howitt, for the long and valuable literary labors of himself and Mrs. Howitt. Gen. HOLMES has withdrawn from the editorship of the Raleigh Standard, and is succeeded by his son, Joseph H. Holden and Joseph S. Cannon. Hon. HORACE G. MAYNARD, of Tenn., is a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Catron.

WARD H. LAMON, U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia, has done what he should have done long ago—resigned. Sherman killed all the dogs on his line of march. A western editor wishes Sherman would have done this through a certain town in his neighborhood. A SON of Dr. Breckinridge having returned from the Rebel army, the old man asked him in his quaint way, "My son, have you found out what you've been fighting for?" "Yes, father," returned the prodigal, "we've been trying to get the nigger into Kansas!"

PASS THIS ROUND. Many postmasters are in the habit of returning papers to publishers when not taken out of the office. This is not what is required. The Post Office regulations require postmasters to write to publishers, not only notifying them that the papers are not taken, but also giving the reasons why they are not taken.

IT IS ASCERTAINED on unquestionable proof that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point last Summer, whereby some 70 or 80 lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed, was the work of Rebel agents and was planned by the Rebel staff furnished from the Rebel State Department.

THE PEOPLE of Upper Canada are a good deal exercised as to whether the Reciprocity treaty will be abrogated. They already realize the severity of the blow which such an event would deal on Canadian enterprise, and it is generally believed that if the treaty should be annulled, the people would endeavor to have their province annexed to the Union.

GEORGE BANCREFT, in the Atlantic Monthly, shows that in 1787 the vote of New Jersey was wanting to sustain the proposition of a general railway from New York to Philadelphia, when slavery was excluded, not only from territory in possession of the United States, but from all other territories which they might subsequently gain. The present portions of that State who oppose the Constitution amendments are therefore only true to her history.

A Mobile clergyman went to Gen. Grant and asked him if he proposed to compel the Rebel clergy to pray for Andrew Johnson? "Compel you?" was the General's reply; "why, if your prayers don't do the President any good, what do you suppose will do them? If you have any more good than they have to offer, let them hear them, and let them have your prayers anyway." The parson took a new view of the subject.

THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR ARMS.—General Order No. 101, from the War Department, gives all honorably discharged soldiers the privilege of retaining their arms and accoutrements that they purchase them at the following rates: Muskets, all kinds, with or without accoutrements, six dollars. Springfield rifles, with or without accoutrements, ten dollars, and revolvers eight dollars. Sabres, swords, with or without belts, three dollars.