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Will promptly attend to all ourness cardeness first areas. The areas attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

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M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Eq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND 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 House. or1. 1864--tf.

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.-tf.

## DENTISTS.

.J. G. MINNICH, JR N. HICKOK .....



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

### DURBORROW & LUTZ. Editors and Proprietors.

Loetru.

### BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

SONG OF THE UNENFRANCHISED. The following song is being sung in England y several millions of the unenfranchised work-ng men, to the disgust of the snobs and aristowrats:
We plow and sow, we're so very, very low, That we delve in the dirty clay,
Till we bless the plain with golden grain And the vale with the fragrant hay.
Our place we know, we're so very low, Tis down at the landlord's feet;
We're not too low, the grain to grow, But too low the bread to eat.

Down, down, we go, we're so very, very low, To the hell of the deep sunk mines, But we gather the proudest gams that glow When the crown of a despot shines. And when e'r helacks, upon our backs Fresh loads he deigns to lay; We're far too low to vole the tax But not too low to pay. We're low, we're low, mere rabble we know, We re tow, we re tow, mere taking we also But at our plastic power. The mold at the lordling's feet will grow Into palace, church and tower. Then prostrate fall in the rich man's hall, And erings at the rich man's door; We're not too low to build the wall But too low to tread the floors. We're low, we're low, we're rery, very low, Yet from our fingers glide The silken flow, and the robes that glow, Round the imbs of the sons of pride. And what we get, and what we give, We know, and we know our share; We're not too low the cloth to weare, Ent too low the cloth to wear.

exist in attempting forfeitures, which can only follow conviction in States protected by the Constitution; and then it is said only for the life of the malefactor—Congress can

We're low, we're low, were very, very low, And yet when the trampets ring. The thrust of a poor man's arm will go Thro' the heart of the proudest king. We're low, we're low, our place we know, We're only the rank and file We're not too low to fight the foe, But too low to touch the spoil.

# Political.

RECONSTRUCTION. HON. THADDEUS STEVENS ON THE GREAT TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

 HON. THADBELLY STEVENS ON THE HOLE.
 GHEAT TOPLE OF THE HOLE.
 An Address delivered to the Ottigues intempting forficitures, which character of the balliggerous noe right takes the balling takes takes upon right takes tak Mill faithfully and prompily attend to all busi-ers eatrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoin-age counties. Millitary claims, Pensions, back may, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Manu & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south The Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf. M. A. POINTS, M. A. POINTS, M. A. POINTS, M. A. POINTS, A DEPRORD, PA.

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war. Upon the character of the belliggerent, and the justice of the war, and the manner of conducting it, depends our right to take

I prefer to believe the ancient and mod-ern publicists, and the learned Professors of legal science, rather thad the extemporised doctrines of modern sciolists. If "Restoration," as it is now properly christened, is to prevail over "Reconstruc-tion," will some learned pundit of that school inform me in what condition Slavery and the Slave laws are? I assert that upon that theory not a slave has been liberated; in legal force. Slavery was protected by our Constitution in every State in the Union where it existed. While they remained un-der that protection no power in the Federal Government could abolish Slavery. If, how-Government could abolish Slavery. If, how-ever, the Confederate States were admitted to be what they claimed, an independent beliggerent *de facto*, then the war broke all treaties, compacts and ties between the par-

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The whole fabric of Southern society must yet, but in progress of determined the society must be changed, and never can it be done if this opportunity is lost. Without this, this Government can never be, as it never has been, a true republic. Heretefore it had more the features of aristocracy than of democra-the features of aristocracy than of democra-

ernment can never be, as it never has been, a true republic. Heretofore it had more the features of aristocracy than of democra-cy. The Southern States have been despot-isms, not governments of the people. It is impossible that any practical equality of rights can exist where a few thousand men monopolize the whole landed property. The larger number of small proprietors the more safe and stable government. As the landed interest must govern, the more it is subdi-vided and held by independent owners, the better. What would be the condition of the State of New York if it were not for her in-dependent yeomany? She would be over-whelmed and demoralized by the Jews, Mi-lesians and vagabonds of licentious cities. How can republican institutions, free schools, free churches, free social intercourse, exist in a mingled community of nabobs and serfs; of the owners of twenty thousand a-cre manors with lordly palaces, and the oc-cupants of narrow huts inhabited by "low white trash?" If the South is ever to be made a safe republic, let her lands be culti-vated by the toil of the owners, or the free labor of intelligent citizens. It will be hard to persuade the owner of ten thousand acres of land, who drives a coach and four, that he is not degraded by sitting at the same table, or in the same pew, with the embrowned and hard-handed farmer who has himself culti-vated his own thriving homestead of 150 acres. This subdivision of the lands will yield the bales of cotton to one that is made now, and he who produced it will own it and *feel himself a man*. It is far easier and more beneficial to exile 70.000 proud, bloated and definat rebels, than

It is far easier and more beneficial to exile 70,000 proud, bloated and defiant rebels, than to expatriate four millions of laborers, na-tive to the soil and loyal to the Government.

South.

most capable, the most industrious and the most virtuous in the world, but. Eighteenth, That they will inevitably be ruined and deprived of work by the compe-ition of ignorant and idle negroes. Nineteenth, That the presence of the

White House. Then restoration of laws and ancient Constitutions will be sure to follow, our public debt will be repudiated, or the rebel National debt will be added to ours, and the people be crushed beneath heavy burdens. Let us forget all parties, and build on the broad platform of "reconstructing" the Gov-ernment out of the conquered territory con-verted into new and free States, and admit-ted into the Union by the sovereign power of Congress, with another plank-" "HE PROT-ERTY OF REBELS SHALL PAY OUR NATIONAL DEET, and indennify freedmen and legal ERTY OF REELIS SHALL FAT OUR NATIONAL DEET, and indemnify freedmen and legal sufferers—and that under no circumstances will we suffer the National debt to be repu-diated, or the interest scaled below the contract rates; nor permit any part of the rebel debt to be assumed by the Nation."

debt to be assumed by the Nation." Let all who approve of these principles rally with us. Let all others go with Cop-perheads and rebels. Those will be the op-posing parties. Young men, this duty de-volves on you. Would to God, if only for that, that I were still in the prime of life, that I might aid you to fight through this last and greatest battle of freedom!

Miscellaneous.

### HARD TO PLEASE.

HARD TO PLEASE. The Daily News this morning writes: "The working classes of the South are ex-posed more than those of this section at pre-sent are, to the pressure of negro competi-tion. The equality of the two begins its as-sertion there, in a form more threatening to the white laborer than even in the case of the North. The progress of the struggle at the South may therefore be watched by the working classes here as a study of what is, as yet, but in progress of development among themselves."

slavery men. First, That the free negro will not work at

all, but. Second, That he will work so much better that the latter will than the white laborer, that the latter will be injured by the "pressure of negro competi-

tion. Third, That the country will be ruined by the idleness of the free blacks, but. Fourth, That the negroes are so eager for work as to leave none for white workmen.

work as to leave none for white workmen. Fifth, That the negroes are a curse to the country, but. Sixth, That the slave system, which made negro breeding a regular and profitable busi-ness, and thus increased their numbers at an abnormal rate, was a divine institution and a blessing to the land. Seventh, That the negro is naturally an abject coward, but. Eighth. That he is a most dangerous crease

Eighth, That he is a most dangerous crea-Eighth, That he is a most dangerous crea-ture, capable of rising and murderiog a com-munity double his numbers and with a hun-dred times his strength in arms and all pre-parations for defence. Ninth, That the negro can only live in a warm climate, like that of the southern States but

States, but. Tenth, That now he is set free there he will immediately rush north, and take the bread out of the mouths of the white work.

ingmen here. Eleventh, That white men cannot work in the southern fields, which can be cultivated

only by negroes, but. Twelfth, That the negroes ought all to be colonized in Africa, or driven off to some re-mote corner of this continent. Thirteenth, That the freedmen are so stu-

Fiteenth That it would be a curse to nor-

thern workingmen to have the negroes flock into these states, but. Sixteenth, That northern workingmen ought not to favor a policy which would make the negroes contented to remain in the South

Seventeenth, That the workingmen of the northern states are the most intelligent, the most capable, the most industrious and the

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street, All operations pertaining to Surgical or Me-chanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully per-formed and warranted. TERMS CASH. jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY. I. N. EOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-RERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopevell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-ing to the daties of his profession. At all other time: he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Person' desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All opera-tions warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

### PHYSICIANS.

D. C. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional ser-vices to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formedy accupied by Dr. J. H. Hofins. April 1, 1864-44.

J. HANBOURG, M. D., J. Having permanently located respectfully coders his pofessional services to the citizens "Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, "Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, Bedford and vicinity. posite the Bank, one door worth of Hall & Pa r's office. April 1, 1864-tf.

### HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE, AT HOPEWELL, EEDFORD COUNTY, PA., BY HARRY DROLLINGER. Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House. Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL, HARRISEURG, PA. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT. D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor. jan6:65.

### BANKERS.

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ANK 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 Renattances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

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### April, 1861-tf.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale atthe "Inquirer" Office.

ture: "Resolved, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the Constitu-tion of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mu-tual relations as forcing States."

be admitted as new States they must form their own constitutions; and no enabling act could dictate its terms. Congress could pre-scribe the qualifications of voters while a ter-ritory, or when proceeding to call a conven-tion to form a State government. That is the extent of the power of Congress over the elective franchise, whether in a territo-rial or state condition. The President has not even this or any other power to meddle in the subject, except by advice to Congress —and they on territories. Congress, to be sure, has some sort of compulsory power by refusing the State admission until they shall have complied with its wishes over this sub-ject. Whether those who have fought our battles should all be allowed to vote, or only those of a paler hue, I leave to be discussed in the future when Congress can take legiti-mate cognizance of it. If capital punishments of the most guilty

The federal floor should be determined as a content and the federal floor should be determined as a content and and the federal floor should be allowed to vote or outper floor should be

What loyal man can object to this? Look around you, and everywhere behold your neighbors, some with an arm, some with a leg, some with an eye, carried away by rebel bullets. Others horribly mutillated in every form. And yet numerous others wearing the weeds which mark the death of those on whom they leaned for support. Contem-plate these monuments of rebel perfidy, and of patriotic suffering and then say if too much is asked for our valiant soldiers. Look again, and see loyal men reduced to poverty by the confiscations by the Bobel States—see Union men robbed of their property, and their dwellings laid in ashes by rebel raiders, and say if too much is asked for them. But above all, let as inquire whether imperative duty to the present generation and to poster-ity does not command us to compet the wick ed enemy to pay the expenses of this unjust

and not merely in an insurrection. It is ide to deny that we treated them as a bal-igerent, entitled to all the liabilities of an alien energy we blockaded beligerent right; the custor of the lives, which is an un-dusted beligerent right; the custor of the lives, which is an un-timelle, or reduction to bordinge of the apstrate right insurrecuised. The triange of the apstrate right; the custor of or many mars, but the abstrate right insurrecuised to be practiced the estimated at from three the some may be said of the seizure of the beligerent, or war. We acknowledged that a commission from the face of law reards. Succancers, Who lat an acknowledge i Government de jura or the face, could have power to is ue such at an acknowledge i Government de jura or de facto, could have power to is ue such de f

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Is all then lost? Is this great conquest to be in vain? That will depend upon the vir-tue and intelligence of the next Congress. To Congress alone belongs the power of re-construction—of giving law to the vanquish-ed. This is expressly decided by the Su-preme Court of the United States in the Dependence 7th Howard 42. The Court ext Dorr case, 7th Howard, 42. The Court say, "Under this article of the Constitution (the 4th) it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State, for the United States guarantees to each a

republican form of government," et cetera. But we know how difficult it is for a majority of Congress to overcome preconceived opinions. Besides, before Congress meets,

The second secon

Indians. These are some of the curious contradic-tions into which men fall who ignore all general principales, and follow only the will-of "the wisp of their prejudices. It is not only in relation to the negro question that they are thus blinded—their folly extends to other affairs. For instance, they assert very earnestly that a merchant ought to be free to sell his goods wherever he wants; but they will not have a laborer sell his labor as freely —though that labor creates the goods. They insist that we shall buy calico in the cheapest market, but not labor. They laugh at protective legislation," and yet cry out that white workmen must suffer, unless proat protective registration, and yet cry out that white workmen must suffer, unless pro-tected against "the pressure of negro com-petition." They welcome immigration from abroad, at the same time that they try to persuade workingmen here that the labor market is already overstocked. These are the same men who, before the war, declared the negro a heast a monkey mossessed of the negro a beast, a monkey, possessed of every vile quality, and a terrible danger to the community, and yet urged the reopen-ing of the African slave trade. N. Y. Even-

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

By glancing over the official proceeding of the Copperhead Convention as publishe in their organs, an important on sign will be discovered. The following resolution was offered by Mr. H. W. Petriken, of Lycom-ing, which was referred to the Committee,

ing, which was referred to the Committee, on Resolutions, without debate: "Resolved, That the soldiers of 1861-62, should have appropriated to them not less than one hun-dred and sixty acres of Government land, and that Congress be urged to make such appropriation." In examining the report of the committee, this resolution is missing, and from what we can learn, it led to a protracted discussion in the secret meeting of the committee, where it was almost unanimously rejected by that body.

body. Nothing is said in the official proceedings of this resolution, and Mr. Petriken must feel himself highly complimented by the omission.—Harrisburgh Telegraph.

An Irishman illustrating the horrors of solitary confinement, stated that out of one hundred persons sentenced to endure pun-ishment for life, only fifteen survived it!

As two lawyers were taking their gin at one of the "respectable" groggeries, a per-son observed that they were members of the bar. "Yes," said the landlord, "practicing

"I SHALL be at home next Sunday," the young lady remarked, as she followed to the door her beau, who seemed to be wavering in his attachment. "So shall I," was the