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DENTISTS. .....J. G. MINNICH, JR

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Jul

DESERTERS

**DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors.** 

deserted the military or naval ser-vice of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter men-tioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever inand such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States,

or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United mour. States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to

issue his proclamation setting forth

of this section, the President of the in turn is succeeded by that of Martin Gro-ver, another Republican, who left the Dem- At the time of the Chicago Convention, United States, on the 11th day of

DESERTTERS AND SKEDADDLERS DISFRANCHISED! \$200 fine for taking their votes EVERY BOARD THAT RECEIVES THEIR VOTES SHALL BE PROSECUTED! The 21st section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, provides as follows: SECTION 21.—And be it further enacted, That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military and naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval ser-vice of the United States, who

THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

triotism, fidelity to principle, and practical wisdom that have characterized its long and auspicious identification with the history of the nation."

the nation." There let us take breath and ask, as well as inextinguishable laughter will allow, why, in a crisis of mortal peril, the American people, to secure their national salvation, utterly obliterated all this Demoeratic patri-otism, fidelity, and practical wisdom? And history and the immediate memory of the people answer, because it was the Patriotism of Benedict Arnold, the fidelity of Judas, and the practical wisdom of Horatio Sevand the practical wisdom of Horatio Sey-

mour. "The Democracy" of New York having thus complacently referred to the proud rec-ord of their contemptuous rejection by the people, enthusiastically resolve to support cordially a President whom they are still hoarse with denouncing as a renegade and traitor; whose election they deplored as a national disgrace, comparing him to the horse whom the Roman emperor made con-sul; and, finally, this Pretorian guard of slavery gravely announce that the abandon-ment of slavery makes peace and Union pos-sible.

issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President, in which proclamation the President having the sector of last year's Chicago plating is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on conditon of returning to the bitter opponents of the war having the sector of the provisions as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of the most notions. Copperhead opponents of the war in the State, to nominate ed and honored soldier, and the melitary presed the "civil" Governor's athority. His unanimous selection is followed by that I answer the second part of your question, the President of the section, the President of the the section, the President of the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the finance and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the chicago Convention.
Martin Section and the section is succeeded by that of Martin Grome and the finance a

awkward in their business," says Burke, "as to fall into the identical snare which has proved fatal to their predecessors." The in-evitable tendencies of human nature are stronger than men: and he is not a wise fixed of liberty or his country who helps to put in power those who have betrayed both because for a while they hide their hands. The course of the New York Democracy at Chicago in 1864 and at Albany in 1865 is ab-solutely different. But the party will still be the nucleus of the reaction. Its face is turn-ed, but its heart cannot be changed. A ship now tacks before a head wind to the right, now to the left, but it is still the same ship pursuing the same voyage.—Harper's Week-yy.

RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Pro-slavery k cos truction So far from maintaining the indissoluble ature of the Federal bond, the Democratic

hature of the Federal bond, the Democratic Party at an early period in the struggle adopted the theory that the secession of the South absolved the remaining States from all further obligation to the Constitution, and that they were individually at liberty to separate and set up for themselves or form new connections on such terms of alliance as they might please. There can be little doubt that the ultimate object of this scheme was to reorganize under the Montgomers was to reorganize under the Montgomery Constitution, whereby the old supremacy of the alliance between slavery and Democracy might be restored and the domination of the party be perpetated. The key-note to this will be found in one of the resolutions adouted at the great Democracie meating in THE SOLDIERS AND THE DEMO-The idea of feeding a hungry man upon the savory odors of a hospitable kitchen is not unlike the hope of achieving a Demo-cratic victory by the aid of soldiers' votes. Nor does the utter desperation of that hope deter these politicians. They indulge it with an oblivious forgetfulness beyond de-crimenting reliable to the soldier of the soldiers.

adopted at the great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, held January 16, 1861. We have the authority of Mr. William B. Reed for the assertion that "it was adopted with authoritie meeting." scription ridiculous. Even their soldier candidate, Colonel DAVIS, seems to have

for the assertion that "it was adopted with enthusiastic unanimity." "Resolved, That in the deliberate judg-ment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separa-tion of the whole South, a result we shall most sincerely deplore, may release this Commonwealth from the bonds which now connect it with the confederacy, and would authorize and require its citizens, through a convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom their lot shall be cast; whether with the North and East whose fanaticism has precipitated this mislost his own memory of their notorious sym-pathy with the rebels. But that is not surpathy with the rebels. But that is not sur-prising on his part, when you compare it with the fact that for three years he allowed a furious secessionist to conduct his own pa-per, "The Doylestown Democrat," and to fill it with all sorts of abuse of the govern-ment, and never thought of disowning the the infamy until he was charged with being responsible for it! Three years want of memory! When it was his own paper-published over his own name, in his own cast; whether with the North and East whose fanaticism has precipitated this mis-ery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania shall stand by herself, ready, when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union." That these were the views of the domi-nant men of the party is evident from the fact that Judge Woodward at that time made no secret of his desire that Pennsyl-vania should go with the South. So, in the spring of 1861, ex-Governor memory! When it was his own paper-published over his own name, in his own town, sent to him in his camp and read in his tent! Wonderful absent-mindedness! But it appears that ever since the gallant Colonel has recovered his memory sufficient-ly, yet very feebly, to say that this three years' prostitution of his own columns was without his consent (not mark you without

years' prostitution of his own columns was without his consent (not, mark you, without his knowledge), he has again lost that im-portant intellectual element. The Reading *Daily Evening Record*, a reliable Union pa-per, says, on Friday last: "The Doylestown *Democrat*, owned and edited by Colonel Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has an edit-orial in a recent issue in defence of the in-human monster. Cantain Wirz, who mur-

vania should go with the South. So, in the spring of 1861, ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, in a letter to L. W. Burnet, of Newark, argued the matter thus: "I believe the Southern Confederation permanent. The proceeding has been ta-ken with forethought and deliberation—it is no hurried impulse, but an inevitable act, based upon the sacred, as was supposed, 'equality of the States,' and in my opinion, every slave State wilk, in a short time, be found united in one confederacy. " \*\*

cide to forget, even to deny, that they

cratic syren may sing, but we doubt if she can persuade ANDERW JOHNSON to go down to posterily as the yoke-fellow of JOHN TYLER.—*Harper's Weekly*,

CRATS.

TYLER. -- Harper's Weekly. "VANITY AND VEXATION OF SPIRIT." The opposition party, which calls itself democratic, having been knocked into a cocked hat at the last election, and seeing no other chance, now calls upon the Union par-ty to support President Johnson, the elected candidate of the Union party. It is usual, we believe, for a party to support its own candidates especially when the people ratify its choice by such a majority as elected, Mr. Johnson.

ohnson.

VOLUME 38; NO. 41.

It must be gratifying to the President to see that while he is supported by the party which nominated and elected him, he is contred and flattered by those who during the election abused him, and during the whole four years of the wave poke of and an-ly as a reprobate and a renegade. But the democratic organs also invite the Republican and Union party to come over to "democracy." What kind of "democracy" —that of the fernsylvania platform, or that of New Jersey, or that of Maine, or that of Vallandicham in Ohio, or that of Minneso-ta." If they mean that true and consistent democracy, represented by the *Eccaing Post*,

the Leader, a few weeks ago. He wrote: "What the democratic party chiefly needs is power. It is a very thankless and cheer-less office to be confined to the business of standing outside of the farm fence and find-ing fault with those who are in possession of the house and grounds, fruit and orchards, eattle, stock, pork and provisions. You may talk more sense, know more moral law, be more fluent in argument, and have the most solid conviction of your own wisdom, personal elevation and abstract right, but if you can't get in and get the other fellows out, it is all vanity and vexation of spirit." It seems that the opposition lea lers dis-

It seems that the opposition leafers dis-pair of getting the present ins out by popular

to seems that the opposition featers dis-pair of getting the present *ins* out by popular consent—so they, in desperation, adopt the novel expedient of calling themselves the *ins*. "Hurrah for Johnson" they shout, poking their heads over Mr. Purdy's "farm lence." "Open the door to us, we are the real simon-pure Johnson men!" And as they utter these cries they shove forward two or three Union men whom they have snatched up and forced to head them. But peering out from behind the coat-tails of these unfortunates, we see Vallandigham, Pendleton, Thomas and Horatio Seymour, Long, the Woods and the whole tribe of fellows who consider, with Purdy, that "what they need chiefly is power." and who are ready to hide behind even a Repub-lican staking-horse, if so they can get with-in gun-shot of a political success.—N. Y. *Eve. Post.* 

"7. Ef wo undertake the soljer, we commit unselves to payin his penshuns, et settay, "I wo would the suthren Dimocrisy like that?" "8. Ef we nominate men who surved, we disgust the deserters and them ex went to knady for the sake ov the coz." "The Nasby appends the following advice to its party." "We have capture lenuff in the Nigger of the solution of the sake over the code of the solution of the sake over the code of the solution of the sake over the code of the solution of the sake over the code of the solution of the sake over the code of the solution of the sake over the code of the solution of the sake over the solution of the sake over the code of the sake in planting in the sake over the solution of the sake over the solution of the sake over the sake

win. "May the Lord hasten the day. "PETROLEUM V. NASBY, "Lait Paster uv the Chnrch uv the Noo Dispensashun.

HOW WELL PENNSYLVANIA KEPT HER WORD.

HER WORD. When President Lincoln made the first call for troops in 1861, of 75,000 men Gov. Curtin in behalf of this State said: "Penn-sylvania voold not only furnish her guota, but give 300,000 more to put down the rebel-tion." According to official tables, the Pro-yost marshal General says that Pennsylva-min has furnished 361,930 men. This does not include those who were called out during the invasion of the State in 1863, the num-ber of which is set doyra at 90,000. The mumber who left this State to enlist in other States is computed at 25,000, and the num-ber of colored men who left Pennsylvania to join organizations in other States is estimaber of colored men who left Fennsylvania to join organizations in other States is estima-ted at 2,500, making in all the grand total of 479,449; or a little less than half a million of soldiers. Pennsylvania leads the van, and she has the proud distinction, although not the first in population, of furnishing more men for the preservation of the life of n upon then is Demo-votes. bope perit dee print the Leader, a few weeks ago. He wrote: "What the democratic party thankless and chea ses office to be confined to the langed built of the

THE DANGEROUS ELEMENT. The News thinks "the negro element of the South is dangerous to the peace of the country at large." In what respect? Does "the element" eat too many Gov-ernment rations? In Knoxville, 359 eat, but only two belong to "the element!" Is "the element" lazy! Every writer from the South tells us that the bar-room loafers the corner loungers, the petty gamblers are white men. The negro works. Does "the element" cost too much?—The rate of wages in the South is from five to seven dollars a month. The labor is severe and harsh. It could not be purchased here for five times the money.

and harsh. It could not be purchased here for five times the money. Is "the element" vicious? We hear sto-ries of oppression and injustice every day, assaults, murders, deceptions; but in all cases the white man is the oppressor; "the ele-ment" is calm, uncomplaining, doeile. "The element" is dangerous to the country prety much as the lamb was to the wolf. Whether he drinks up the the stream or down the stream, or does not drink at all, the wolf will certainly be disturbed.—N. Y. Tribune.

 Pendleton. Thomas and Horatio Seymour, Long, the Woods and the whole tribe of fellows who consider, with Purdy, that "what they need chieffy is power;" and who are ready to hide behind even a Repub-lican stalking-horse, if so they can get with in gun-shot of a political success.—N. Y.
 THE RECORD OF THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY.
 By nominating as candidates for office, soldiers who have served their country in the late terrible war, the Democratic party would fain hope to escape from the consequences of the fearful record it made for itself during the last five years. But are the people pre-pared to let it do so? Shall the hideous disloyalty which blackens that record now be obseured by means of soldier candidates? debts of the Southern States be liquidated. According to Col. Davis's own theory the triumph of the Democrats at the ballot box would be to wipe out all disgrace of the defeat of the rebels on the battle field. The Doylestown Democrat takes this posititn, and W. W. H. Davis is the editor and proprietor of that pestilent sheet.—Union Free Press.

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

# BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

All rations pertaining to Surgical or Me All operations pertaining to burget on the chanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully per formed and warranted. TERMS CASH. jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY. DIN. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woon-BERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tues-day, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-ing to the duties of his profession. At all other times 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. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All opera-ions warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

#### PHYSICIANS.

D.R. 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 formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofus. April 1, 1864-tt.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D., Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office or Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Pal-mer's office. April 1, 1864-tf.

#### HOTELS.

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

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

#### BANKERS.

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD,

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. apr.15,'64-tf.

#### JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER, RS WEST OF THE BED PITT STREET, TWO DOOR D HOTEL, BEBPORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL-

RY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Sil-ver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refin-d Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best uality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order iny thing in his line not on hand. apr. 28, 1865-zz. apr. 28, 1865-zz.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

#### OHN MAJOR,

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, gopewell, Borone courty. Collections and all business ertaining to his office will be attended to prompt-Will also attend to the sale or renting of real State. Instruments of writing carefully prepa-red. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-counts.

#### April, 1861-tf.

March, 1865, issued his proclamation "ordering and requiring" all deserters to return to their posts; or to report themselves to Provost

Marshals for duty, on or before the 11th day of May, 1865.

That proclamation and the act of Congress upon which it was based, were published in all the authorized newspapers of the 16th

District. Thus all parties interested had full knowledge of their rights and ample warning of the

penalty that would ensue in case they neglected to avail themselves of the privilege of reporting on or before the 11th day of May, 1865. The 103d section of the general election act of Pennsylvania, ap-

proved July 2, I839, declares that

that "If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified etitizen or KNOWINGLY RECEIVE THE VOTE OF ANY PERSON NOT QUALIFIED, OR CONCEAL FROM HIS FELLOW OFFICERS ANY FACT IN THE KNOWL-EDGE OF WHICH SUCH VOTE SHOULD BY LAW BE RECEIVE SHOULD BY LAW BE RECEIVE ED OR REJECTED, EACH OF THE PERSONS SO OFFENDING SHALL ON CONVICTION, BE PUNISHED IN THE MANNER PESCRIBED IN THE MANNER PESCRIBED IN THE NOTH SECTION OF THIS ACT." And on referring to the Penalty in the 107th section it says that each such person "CONCERNED THEREIN, SHALL, ON CON-VICTION THEREOF, BE FINED IN ANY SUM NOT LESS THAN, FITTY NOR MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS." We now tell every Copperhead

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on andh and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office Mew 10, 1865.

ocratic party ten years ago, when its "proud record" was characteristically illustrated by "the patriotism, fidelity, and practical wis-dom" of the repeal of the Missouri Com-

promise. Thus poor old King Canute yields to the ocean which he can not command. Thus Du those who have systematically betrayed the principle of the Government surrender for ed:

principle of the Government surrender for the time to those who, under whatever name, have inexorably maintained it. Thus the party which has thwarted progressive civilization in America eats its own words, abjures its own acts, turns one complete somersault, and its late face disappears. The anti-American spirit which has so long dominated the Democratic party still survives in the country. Its associations are all with the name Democracy. The or-Paw-Paw, Michigan, declared; "If the North and South are ever re-uni-

ted, we predict it will be when the Confed-erate States North adopt their new ('Montganization of the party remains; and al-though its leaders temporarily desert their reactionary and natural ground, they are still the same, and the irresistible tendency of human nature will compel them to reocgomery') constitution, or something very near like it. There's a good time coming cupy it at the earliest practicable moment. That profound faith in the moral righteous **COPPERHEAD DISUNION CONVEN-**

ness and political wisdom of fair play for all men, which is the mainspring of progressive American civilization, will never, under any probable circumstances, be found in the Democratic party, but in its antagonists. In every country there is a constant tendency to intelligent progress and an opposition to it. This makes the eternal Tory and Liber-

al parties of all civilized nations; and the American Democracy is the American Tory party. It is useless to say that it was not formerly so, or that it ought not now to be so. We must deal with facts. The true

of all the States' advocated in the platform. One speaker, however, D. H Mahony, of Dubuque, Iowa, was bold enough to enun-ciate them, and they were favorably receiv-

#### THE AUTUMN ELECTIONS.

"We must elect our candidate, and then, The autumn elections in Maine, Vermont, and California show little sign of that great holding out our hands to the South, invite them to come and sit again in our Union and cantorna show inde sign of that great and sweeping reaction against the Union party of which there have been so many dismal forebodings. Indeed, upon a smaller yote, the Union majority is proportionately circle. [A voice-suppose they won't come?'] If they will not come to us, then I am in favor of going to them." [Loud [Loud cheers.] And the Van Buren County Press, at

larger than it was last year. The reason is plain. In the utter wreck The reason is plain. In the utter wreck of its hopes, prophesies, and policies, the Democratic party has been engaged all the autumn, from Maine to Iowa, in coming as near to the Union party and its principles, as possible, but with very various result. In Maine the effort was laudable. In Penna. the old currents were too strong, and the Convention was like a congregation of dead men solemnly affirming obsolete falschoods. In New Jersey the result was characteristic. The Copperhead gentlemen, who knew that the war had settled their position unless they assumed an aquiessence it it, said as much as they dared to show that their sympathies were still with the rebellion, and then nomi-nated--since there was no escape--the least warlike of warriors, who immediately atoned

did sympathize with the receis? And who fain hope to es these views were not so openly ventilated, but they evidently were at the bottom of the reconstruction contemplated by the "cessation of hostilities" and "convention of all the States" advocated in the platform. of the fearful record it made for itself during the last five years. But are the people pre-pared to let it do so? Shall the hideons disloyalty which blackens that record now be obseured by means of soldier candidates? Those who call to mind the atrocious speech-es made in Legislative bodies and in mass meetings, the abominable resolutions pas-sed by conventions, and the outrageous ar-ticles published in papers belonging to the Democratic party, can have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that nothing can atone for such things. The war was waged for the preservation of the very life of the nation itself, and for no partisan object what

nation itself, and for no partisan object what ever, and it was against such a contest that the Democratic party chose to array itself. Yet, by now raising all sorts of side issues Yet, by now raising all sorts of side issues by appealing to the prejudices of classes, by propogating malicious falsehoods against particular candidates, by adroitly allying themselves now with one interest and then with another, by claiming to be friendly to President Johnson after having vehemently denounced him as an 'itinerant pedler of abolitionism,' by sheltering itself behind the laurels of soldiers who fought in the war and who have been weak enough to accept its nomination, it struggles desperately to obtain once more the power which it so shamefully abused whenever entrusted with it. We appeal to reading and thinking men to refer back to the record of the party, to ask themselves whether such a party is fit to be entrusted with power again, and ask themselves whether such a party is fit to be entrusted with power again, and whether they are prepared to sanction its course by voting its ticket.—*Phila.* North

American.

# A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

#### THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.

A sample of the temper of the Southern people is to be found in the action of the Alabama Convention, refusing to repudiate the Confederate State debt. This debt was contracted for the sole purpose of overturn-ing the United States Government, and now that Alabama is preparing to re-enter the Union, she cooly flings into the teeth of the Government the insulting declaration that she intends to shoulder the debt incurred in her rebellious efforts to throw off its authority. In other words, Alabama declares that she thinks secession was a legitimate busi-ness and that all debts incurred in carrying it on should be paid. She believes she was right in what she did, and is sorry only that

she failed. The action will be followed in the other Southern States, and when the way is clear, the effort will be made to saddle the nation with the Confederate debt contracted by Davis government. The one is the enter-ing wedge to the other.—*Pittshurgh Ga-zette*.

### WHO WORK

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

TIONS. As early as July 15th, 1861, the project of Disunion was broached by the Hon. Ben-jamin Wood in the following resolution of-fered in the House of Representatives, which received the vote of every Democratic member .

general Convestion at Louisville in Ken-tucky, on the first Monday in September next; the purpose of the said Convention to be to devise measures for the restoration of peace to our country."