

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!

The Bedford Inquirer has the largest circulation in this part of Pennsylvania. It is therefore one of the best mediums in the country for advertisers.

THE ELECTIONS—THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

The elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa are over and sufficiently accurate received to indicate with certainty the overwhelming defeat of the Copperheads and sympathizers with the rebellion.

IN TRIBULATION.

The old adage that troubles never come singly has been fully verified by the so-called Democracy in the recent elections.

HOW IS IT?

The copperhead papers and speakers throughout the state have persistently declared that the issue involved in the political campaign, was negro suffrage.

In the serene and yellow leaf.—The forests around our town, and the Democracy in Pennsylvania.

RESTORATION OF POSTAL FACILITIES TO THE SOUTH.

When we incidentally read of the reopening of Post Offices and Postal routes and the repairing and extension of telegraphic communications throughout the Southern States, we are apt to give it no more than a passing notice.

THE PRESIDENTS' PLATFORM.

While politicians all over the country, of all shades of opinion, are shouting out, each that he is the true supporter of President Johnson, we notice that they are all somewhat shy of the most important part of the President's platform.

CRIME AND CASUALTIES.

A bookkeeper named Bernard Straub was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 10th, charged with defrauding his employers, and while being conveyed across the river jumped overboard and was drowned.

LITERARY.

M. Thiers is about to publish a History of Florence.

RELIGIOUS.

The American Bible Society have sent agents to Tennessee, Virginia, Alabama, and Florida to labor among the freedmen.

ELECTION NEWS.

The Union majority exceeds that of Lincoln several thousand and will be in the neighborhood of 25,000.

HOW IS IT?

Iowa gives a clear union majority of over fifteen thousand.

C. C. C. in the election returns, means

Copperhead for Copperheads.

Muddy—Democratic lucubrations over the election returns.

Elongated—The visages of the Democratic prophets who predicted a victory in Pennsylvania.

Gloomy—The weather, and the prospects of the copperheads.

THE LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

Less than five years ago, the secession of the Southrons having left the friends of Protection in a majority in either House of Congress, they improved their opportunity by framing and passing what is known as the Morrill and has been stigmatized by its enemies as the immoral Tariff.

GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL.

The wheat crop of Minnesota this year will be 9,000,000 bushels, with an average of 24 bushels to the acre.

LEGAL.

The will of the late Mr. Cobden, executed the day before his death, has been sworn to as under \$8,000 sterling.

MILITARY.

The First District of Columbia Colored Regiment returned to Washington on the 8th, and their colored fellow-citizens gave them a reception and dinner of the following.

FINANCIAL.

The English Confederate bondholders are endeavoring to induce the London Stock Exchange to admit them to quotation.

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oldest Bishop of that faith in the world. A recess was had, during which he received the congratulations of clergymen from all parts of the world.

Alderman Phillips, a Hebrew, has been elected Lord Mayor of London, Eng.

The Pope is opposed to secret societies and Free-masonry in particular, and censures the Sovereigns who protect them.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, in session at Lynchburg, Va., on the 7th, voted to maintain a separate church organization in that state.

POLITICAL.

The Connecticut election, which took place on the 2d, resulted in the defeat of the negro suffrage Constitutional Amendment by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority.

The Radical Republicans of Wisconsin held a convention at Janesville last week, and expressed themselves in favor of impartial suffrage as the only basis of the safe reconstruction and future security of the Union.

The election for delegates to the Florida State Convention was held on the 2d.

The North Carolina Convention met at Raleigh on the 2d, and organized.

Gen. Terry has designated nine members of the Richmond City Council and nine Aldermen—being a majority of each body elected in July—who are to qualify and organize for the purpose of appointing officers to conduct the Virginia Congressional election to take place on the 12th.

Gov. Perry will, it is understood, be chosen Senator from South Carolina.

The Louisiana election of State officers and Members of Congress takes place on the first Monday in November.

The South Carolina election will be held October 18. James L. Orr is nominated for Governor.

The Alabama State Convention has reconsidered the resolution to pay the debts contracted during the war, and has repudiated both the State and Confederate debt. They have also passed an ordinance which practically excludes negro testimony from the courts.

In Mississippi the negroes have been placed upon an equality with the whites in the courts of law.

Col. Chaner has been elected Delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

William Lloyd Garrison is to make a lecturing tour this Autumn in the West.

The North Carolina Convention has declared the ordinance of secession null and void, abolished Slavery forever in that State, and ordered an election for Governor and members of the Legislature to be held Nov. 9.

Garret Davis's Kentucky delegation is in Washington, asking the removal of Gov. Palmer.

The colored people of St. Louis, Mo., held a meeting on the 2d, to take measures for securing the right of suffrage.

The Honorable John Minor Botts is a candidate for Congress in the Lynchburg District, Va.

Col. J. W. Forney has concluded that negro suffrage in the South would be injurious at present.

The majority of Gen. Humphreys over Judge Fisher for Governor of Mississippi is 10,000.

The new State of Colorado has voted against negro suffrage.

Maj-Gen. N. P. Banks has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth District of Massachusetts.

The North Carolina election takes place on the first Thursday in November.

MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Sharkey on Negro Testimony. He Orders it to be Received in the Circuit Courts.

JACKSON, Miss., September 28.—Quiet reigns in this locality at present. The politicians are resting their claims before the dear people, who will decide on Monday next the fate of each. The villains who were recently engaged in shooting negroes for the fun of the thing, and stealing cotton because it was the "custom of the country," have subsided, because both the fun and the custom are played out.

Governor Sharkey's proclamation which appears in the papers this morning, is the theme of conversation, and has provoked a great deal of comment pro and con. There has been much controversy, both in the public prints and in the bar-rooms; where politicians and other loafers "most do congregate," regarding the admission of negro testimony in courts of justice. While they were heartily fired and anxious to get rid of the Freedman's Bureau Court, before which a white man stood but in chance, they could not consent to the policy of allowing the negro the right of testimony before their civil tribunals even in cases where Sambo should be the plaintiff or defendant in the suit.

A few days ago it became known here that Colonel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner for Freedman for the State, had turned over the business of his court to the Mayor of Vicksburg. There was a great howl raised, and the news of this city called upon Governor Sharkey to suspend from office the Freedman's Bureau Court, and to appoint a white man to fill the place.

The proclamation of the Governor, however, has put a quietness to the matter, and the malcontents can do nothing but grin and bear it. As the proclamation explains the matter fully I append it—

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, September 28, 1865.—By an order bearing date the 1st inst., Colonel Samuel Thomas Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in this State, proposes to transfer to the civil authorities of the State the right to try all cases in which the rights of freedmen are involved, either for injuries done to their persons or property. This proposition is made, however, on condition that "the judicial officers and magistrates of the Provisional Government of the State will take for their mode of procedure the laws now in force in this State, except so far as those laws make a distinction on account of color, and allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts," by which I understand that negroes shall be allowed to testify in cases where their interest is involved.

And believing that the late constitutional amendment which abolished slavery abolished all laws which constituted a part of the policy of the system of slavery, and in declaring that the negro shall be protected in his person and property establishes principles which of themselves entitle the negro to sue and be sued, and, as a necessary incident of such right, that he is made competent as a witness according to the laws of the State. Now, therefore, I, William L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, with a view of securing to our citizens the rights of trial before their own officers and under their own laws, rather than by a military tribunal, and by military law, do hereby proclaim and make known that in all cases, civil or criminal, in which the rights of negroes are involved, either for injuries done to their persons or property, or in any case where the testimony of negroes may be received, subject to the civil law, the rights of the negro shall be allowed to testify in cases where their interest is involved.

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