RATES OF ADVERTISING. All advertisements for less than 3 months 19 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices toom half additional. All resolutions of Associa-tion, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marinages and deaths, ex-ces of every kind, and all Orphans' Coart and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be pub-lished in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising dues after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertises. <u>Summars.</u> 6.00 9.00 16.00 Three squares. Solo 12.09 20.06 One-fourth column. 18.00 20.06 35.00 Half column. 18.00 25.00 45.00 One column. 20.00 45.00 80.00 The Bedford Inquirer Bedkord Inquirer. IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN LUTZ. JULIANA St., opposite the Mengel House BEDFORD, PENN'A. TERMS: A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LUT ERATURE AND MORALS. \$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance. If not paid within six months \$2.50. If not paid within the year \$3.00. DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865. **VOLUME 38; NO. 48.** <text><text><text><text><text><text> Arofessional & Business Cards. MORE PROTECTION FOR WORK-INGMEN'S LABOR. PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND NAPO-LEON III. the latter in addition to its other burdens. Rails......1.00 - 3.60 3.50 Zoetru. pays an extraordinary tax to freedom and calightment, which are usually deserving of THE DESERTERS' RETURN. -\$7.50 ... 90 ATTORNEYS AT LAW. One of the most mischievous successes accomplished in the interest of the foreign manufacturers, in their long struggle to ob-tain possession of the markets of the United States, is the establishment of a too gener-al impression that the demand for the Pro-tection of American Labor proceeds from We shall shortly be favored in this coun-try with the return of some hundreds, it has been said thousands of absentees. The lat-.Add 12 per cent to make gross tun THE CELESTIAL ARMY. TOHN PALMER, protection. BY T. B. READ. \$8.40 The cheapening of American iron by com The cheapening of American iron by com-petition with American iron satisfies the re-guirements of trade, produces a harmony of interests, a perfect equilibrium of values, and gives stability to all the pursuits of in-dustry. The cheapening of American iron by competition with imported iron is degra-dation of the national life, derangement of national business and a disaster to the Na-Ardirect tax paid by laborer. L direct taxes paid by manufacturers: Tax on Incomes, Stamps, Licenses, Oil, Steel, Brass Castings, Machin-ery and Repairs, Bricks, Gum and Leather Belting, Freights, and the innumerable other items connected with manufactures and one of the states. Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa., 5.83 Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to I stood by the open casement Will prompty attend to are. 3.9. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y And looked upon the night, And saw the westward-going stars tection of American Labor proceeds from capitalists only-that a high tariff is design Pass slowly out of sight. ed to foster investments, and not to bless workingmen-that the employing iron-mas-Slowly the bright procession J. B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, with manufacture and sale of iron, add at least two dollars more...... for spinners and weavers, who ask the Government to sustain and develop their several industries, speak only for their own small and wealthy number, and that the eco-Went down the gleaming arch, O. ATTORNET AT LAW, Office with Joins Cassna, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Mili-tary Claims, Possions, &c., speedily collected, Bedford, June 9, 1865. 2.00 And my soul discerned the music ional Government. Of their long triumphal march: \$16.23 nomical question between them and the hir-ed advocates of British Free Trade, concerns Import Duty on Tun 2,240 lbs..... 15.68 Till the great, celestial army, Stretching far beyond the poles, simply a class of men, already rich, who do but selfishly seek larger and larger profits. 'Tis a huge and a cruel falsehood. The cap-italists petitioning Congress, with the man-ufacturers pleading through the Press, are OHN T. KEAGY, Became the eternal symbol Of the nightly march of souls. Onward, forever onward,

Will promptly attorned to all legal business entrust-ed to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. april: '65-*1y.

Red Mars led down his clan;

And some were bright in beauty,

Was riding in the van.

The noblest of them all.

Downward, forever downward,

And downward is netjust;

The stars and the mailed moo Though they seem to fall and die, Still sweep with their embattled lines

An endless track of sky.

And though the hills of death

May hide the bright array, The marshalled brotherhood of souls

Still keeps its upward way.

I see their march sublime,

Of the conquerors of Time.

That the palest, faintest one,

Miscellancous.

And hear the glorious music

And long let me remember

May to diviner vision be

A bright and blessed sun.

Upward, forever upward,

Behind earth's dusky shore,

They passed into the unknown night,

For the sight is weak, and the sense is dir That looks through heated dust.

They passed, and were no more No more? O say not so !

And the moon, like a mailed maiden

And some were faint and small, But these might be in their greatest height

D URBORROW & LUTZ. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BEFFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest no-

tice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the 'Mengel House' and nearly opposite the Inquirer office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfally and promptly attend to all busi-ness entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoin-ing counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., 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. aprl, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA. April 1, 1864.-tf.

DENTISTS.

jan6'65-ly.

DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD D I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOOD-DERNT, PA., will spend the second Monday, Taes-day, and Wodneeday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attend-ng to the duties of his profession. At all other imes 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.

DR. B. F. HARRY, D. 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. Hofius. April 1, 1864-tt.

T L. MARBOURG, M. D.

ish iron. He says : * * Iron-masters write and speak and me-moralize on the subject of protection; they meet to discuss it, and combine to secure it; and it would seem, at a superficial view, to be a question solely between them and the Government. It is not so. They are amouth-piece for innumerable workingmen, who through them, demand the right to labor and to live. The industry of these men has sustained, perhaps saved, the Government. They pay it, directly and indirectly, a large portion of their wages. By their aid the National credit has been maintained; and adequate protection will enable them to re-pair the waste of war. and to insure the liq-SKETCHES OF NEW YORK EDIT-ORS. **GRS.** Mr. Dana thus discourses of the most prominent of New York editors, in a recent number of the Chicago *Republican*: The largest of New York editors, in point of size, is James Gordon Bennett, while the smallest is Henry J. Raymond. Both of these men have been bold editors and yet, quite strangely, the latter has never met the touch of personal violence, while the former has been punished often and se-verely. Mr. Raymond exhibits a marvelous contrast between muscle and intellect. His pair the waste of war. and to insure the liq-uidation of the National indebtedness. The Government is in partnership with them, and dependent upon their prosperity. It must protect them if it would protect itself. Does it do so? I propose to show what proportion of its

happiness upon the prosperous employment of the manuracturing capital of our coun-try. It is their interest, almost exclusively, which is at stake in the controversy over

principles of Economy, so persistently urg-ed by the European manufacturers against

verely. Mr. Raymond exhibits a marvelous contrast between muscle and intellect. His industry, for a quarter of a century past, has been incredible, and he has the reputa-tion of being the hardest worker in New York. In this way he has built up the *Times*. Erastus Brooks, of the *Express*, is of a tall, nervous frame, indicating no ordinary decrease decrements in the base based on the contrast the support, and foreigners who have armed and aided arebellion for its over-throw. throw

tall, nervous frame, indicating no ordinary degree of power, and yet with all his ability he has failed to build up a leading paper. As for Horace Greely, almost everybody knows how he looks, and we need only add st I shall endeavor, partially at least to ana- Carb. Oil, Gas, Candles, yze a tun of iron, to show what it repre-tents, and how its elements affect the com-Hardware, Queensware, that he dresses much better than in form on weal, and are affected by the laws of the land. It has been usual for iron-masters, in estidays, and the famous white coat has retired from service. We believe that the excen-tricities of this peculiar man are entirely unaffected, and are the idiosyncrasics of his nature. Mr. Greely has changed but little mating the cost of a gross tun of ordinary Musins....... bay iron, to consider it equivalent to the Hosiery. &c..... alue of fifty days' average labor, and my bservations have convinced me that this nature. Mr. Greely has changed but fittle in twenty years, and wears remarkably well, considering the great amount of work he turns off daily. When we first saw Mr. Greely, he was a tall, slender youth, with a peculiar freshness of countenance, and a calculation is approximately correct. My experience in the manufacture of rails shows that an average of about 32 days la-bor is expended *directly* in the production of a gross tun of railroad bars—in taking the <text> beautiful simplicity playing over his feat-ures. This was in 1839, when he was strugor a gross tin of ranfoad bars—in taking the ore and coal from the mines, and delivering the finished-iron from the nill ready for shipment. Add to this the wear and tear of furnaces, machinery, building, &c., inter-est on capital, and royalty for the minerals gling for a foothold in the great metropolis. He has since became stouter and while he <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> JUSTICES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOPEWELL, BERFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to prompt 9. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate Instruments of writing carefaily prepar ed. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-counts. Apl '61-tj. apl '61-tj.

In times of great depression in this coun-try labor has fallen to an average cost of 75 cents per day, and rails could then be pro-duced at a net cost of \$30 a tun; but, taking the average of labor at \$2 per day, the net cost would be \$80 per run, the calculation excluding direct tax, increase, royalty and profits.

proms. The English and Welsh ironworkers re-ceive at this time an average of about 50 cents per day, and the ironmaster who em-ploys this cheap labor can make rails at a net cost of about \$20 per tun; and he can land them in this country by paying a duty but little greater than the direct tax paid by the American maker, whose product has been further enhanced in cost by heavy con-tributions to the treasury in the form of inbut the representatives and mouthpieces of millions of working people directly and in-directly dependent for their bread and their tributions to the treasury in the form of in direct taxes.

American manufacturers and statesmen. It is the good of these millions which is to be decided by the issue of the struggle to break down the revenue barriers which now fee-bly protect them in their work of developing is the good of these millions which is to be decided by the issue of the struggle to break down the revenue barriers which now fee-bly protect them in their work of developing the Industry of the United States, and to let foreign products flood in upon them and sweep them away into illeness or to over-crowded agricultural employment. This true relation between the Capitalists and the Workingmen—that of advocates pleading the causes of clients, of representa-tives struggling for the interests of constitu-ents—has recently been conclusively shown by an eminent Pennsylvanian iron-master, Daniel J. Morrell, the Superintendent of the great Cambria Works at Johnstown, Pa. Mr. Morrell's experience and distinction in his business, with his high personal charac-ter, will command the fullest credit for all the facts and figures contained in his argu-ment, and will enforce his earnest plea in behalf of the iron-workmen of the United States for an increase of the duties on Brit-ish iron. He says: ** Tron-masters write and speak and me-moralize on the subject of protection; they meet to discuss it, and combine to secure it; and it would seem, at a superficial view, to be a question solely between them and the spent, and will estimate and speak and me-moralize on the subject of protection; they meet to discuss it, and combine to secure it; and it would seem, at a superficial view, to be a question solely between them and the spent, and what revenue the Government It is difficult to fix the precise amount of

possible to tell very nearly for what it is spent, and what revenue the Government derives from this source upon a tun of American iron, which of course it could not receive if the iron was manufactured abroad. The following statement is made up by a

careful comparison of the purchase of differ-ent grades of workmen, and while it is not pretended that perfect accuracy has been obtained, I feel certain that the widest ob servation and most minute scrutiny will not convict it of material error :

TABLE SHOWING THE INDIRECT TAX PAID BY LABOR ON A TUN OF RAILS. Articles Taxed. Value. Tax. ..\$2 00 30 Coffee..... Bucket, Tubs. &c..... 50 2.4 Syrup..... 1 50 Matches..... 6 1 50 25 Tea...... 1 50 6 fb Soap...... 1 00 Vinegar ..

50

2.7

The Government, which is vitally interested in the contest looks on indifferently, or op-poses her own children. Every blow struck by the American workingman tends to the perfect restoration of Government credit and finance, and to the destruction of his own prospect of a livelihood; for every in-crease in value of the metional currons. or prospect of a hyperhood, for every in-crease in value of the national currency is instantly marked by a decline in the reward of his labor, and iron is at zero, while his food and clothing are at fever heat. Re-

sumption of specie payment, unless normal-ly attained through a revenue policy restrictng excessive foreign imports, will be the snell of American manufacturers, and the industry of the country will be buried in the same grave. After a period of suffering, suspension, and bankruptcy, manufacturing industry may again revive and struggle on with indifferent success, but there will be incalculable loss sustained, not alone by the manufacturer and his operatives, but by ev-ery business interest of the whole country. The political economist will again be saddened by seeing this great nation, the cho-sen champion of the Lord, blinded, and making sport for the Philistines: "Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves."

It is the penalty of trusting the false De-lilah, who has repeatedly betrayed it into the hands of its mortal enemies.—New York Tribune.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER:

7.

yet have been carried on to a very palpable extent; but of the fact there can be no doubt; and of the advantages and facilities it would afford, when a convenient time for intervention should arrive, no one can effect **GEOFFREY CHAUCER:** The Father of English Poetry. EVERY lover of poetry must honor the name of Chaucer, whose place in literature corresponds with that of Raphael in painting and Michael Angelo in Sculpture. He was born in London in the year 1328. He mar-ried a sister of Catherine Swinford, who was the wife of John of Gaunt, and maid of hon-or to Philippa, the queen of Edward III. Of course this connection attached the poet-to the Lancastrian party, with whose vicissi-the reign of Edward his successes were at flood. When he was thirty eight he received from the king a pension equal to fifteen hun-dred dollars a year of our money—a large sum for those times. In these days he tells us, he was "fat and jolly," and knew no the reign of Edward his successes were at flood. When he was thirty eighthe received from the king a pension equal to fifteen hun-dred dollars a year of our money—a large sum for those times. In these days he tells us, he was 'fat and jolly;' and knew no want. But his fortunes changed with the changes of government. During the reign of Richard IL, Chaucer was involved in great disasters. In 1388, at the ace of sixty we find him a political state of the Euphrates and the ment. What might have been, had Napo-leon III. reorganized the Southern Confed-eracy before it was exhausted and overpow-ered is a question it would now be useless to discuss. That he was willing and anxious to do so in concert with England is well he hesitated and forebore until it was too late to accomplish any purpose by commit-the ace of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political time of the size of sixty we find him a political the pare of sixty we find him a political time of the pare the was con-late to accomplish any purpose by commit-tical him the pare of sixty we find him a political time of the pare the was end of the pare the pare the pare of the pare the p

DAMASCUS, Damascus is the oldest eity in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore Baalbac is a ruin; Patmyra lies burried in the sands of the desert, Nineveh and Baby-lon have disappeared from the shores of the Tigris and Euphrates; Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of ver-dure in a desert. "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extend-ing beyond thirty centuries. It was "near Damascus" that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from heaven above the brightness of the sun;" the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayeth," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago, there is still the sheikh, the ass, and the waterwheel the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with

hal tax, direct and indirect, exceeds the im-port duty on corresponding articles of for-eign production. The American laborer, thus burdened with the multifarious inci-dents and responsibilities of his position as a citizen of a free country, is now engaged in desperate competition with the foreign laborer, who toils for back and belly alone.

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

HOTELS.

BEDFORD 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.

U. S. HOTEL, HARRISBURG, PA. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,