The Beatord Inquirer.

BEDFORD, FA., FRIDAY DEC. 15, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We, to-day, lay before our readers the first Message of President Johnson. It ist plain, frank document, and of moderate length, considering the many Subjects of in terest necessary to be discussed. If remarkable for anything, it is tameness. On the great question of reconstruction it simply relates the experiences of the last six months with which the whole country is familiar and lays the matter before Congress with out any attempt to point out a policy for their guidance. The discussion, of the spirenred. it and design of our Union and Constitution the doctrine of State Sovereignty, the dan gers of military rule, &c., abounds in gen eralities, which may be useful and instructive to the Southern people, but contains nothing that has not long been familiar to every intelligent man in the North. The brief notice of the necessity for an early ie storation of the Federal Courts, pointed with the statement, "that, since it is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated the truth clearly established and affirmed. that treason is a crime, that traitors should

be punished and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled. finally and foreyer, that 'no state of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union" will afford matter for the serious consideration of Jeff. Davis, and his friends, North and South. In regard to the freedmen, the President reiterates what he so frequently told the southern people, that the rights of the freedmen, the security of their persons and property and the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor, must be recognized by the people and maintained by the Government. He recognizes the fact, so long palpable to every unprejudiced mind, that slavery was an incubus upon the whole country and espe-

cially the States wherein it existed, and that with its extinction, there opens before the Southern people a prospect of future wealth and prosperity unequaled in any country. In relation to our claims upon England, he simply states the facts already familiar to the people, without advising any attempt at following words gives no uncertain sound: "We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republi-canism against foreign interference. We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider, what opportunities may present them-selves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs infinical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have acted heretofore; they never will be driven from that course but by the aggres-sion of European powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results, has approved it-self to both continents."

self to both continents. The message then closes with a, by no means inappropriate, reference to our present unexampled blessings, and magnificent future prospects, and finally calls upon the nation to join with its Chief Magistrate in an appeal for future guidance to that Providence which has brought us in safety thro'

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMIT. vators, can offer, and in many cases the

TEE. A meeting of the Union State Central Committee was held in Philadelphia, on Finisday the 30th ult., at the National prices. Of one such case we have the de tails, as of others which prove that the true Club Roem, Chestnut street. The meeting substitute for slavery, fair wages for fair ways web attended, and much important work, has not yet entered the island's imagi business was transacted. The subject of the nation. The greatest grievance of all, how-settlement of the time for the meeting of ever, is the refusal of justice. Jamaica has settlement of the time for the meeting of the next State Convention was postponed until the next meeting of the Committee, trates, and the owners are said to be unfair to be held in Harrisburg about the middle of January. Arrangements were made for kceping permanently open the rooms of the Committee, and a resolution was passed requesting Union editors in the State to send their newspapers to the rooms. Due notice will be given when the new rooms are se-

A memorial on the state of the country, and addressed to the members of Congress, was adopted.

On motion of General James Ekin, the ollowing resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, That the Administration of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as evinced in the generous terms profiered the States recently in rebellion against the rightful authority of the General Government, commends itself to the admi-min repeat and confidence of the neoule respect, and confidence of the people ommonwealth.

of this Commonwealth. Resolved, That the principles recently enuperated at Washington, in the speech delivered by Hon. Schuyler Coltax, Inte speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, meets the hearty concur-rence of the loyal people of Fennsylvania. Resolved, That the thanks of the Union party are epinently due, and are hereby time bergetic, and successful labors during the recent political canvass in this State, contri-buting, as they have done so largely, to the riumph of the party represented by this

On Motion of Colonel Brice X Blair, i

was Resolved, That Congress be requested to pass an act to equalize the bounties for Sol diers, so that those who enlisted in 1861 and 1862, shall be entitled to receive the same bounty as those that enlisted at a subseuent date

AN OVERSIGHT.

The Southern emigrants to Brazil have verlooked, it seems, a fact essential to their future happiness, in selecting that country as their refuge. They knew it was a slaveholding nation and took everything else for granted; but it seems, from the Freeman's Journal that the cabinet, or ministry, of the Emperor of Brazil is chiefly composed of negroes, and that it sometimes happens that there is not one man of pure white blood in redress, for the present. On the Monroe the ministry under him. The Judges, too Doctrine the message is explicit, and in the that preside in the courts, before which the southern emigrants will have to appear, in civil or criminal suits, are as often, or oftene negroes, as white men. The Richmond Whig, commenting upon

these facts, says they could not possibly have been known to those who contemplate migrating to Brazil. It would be a sad thing, indeed, for the self exiled Southerner to find ourselves against designs inimical to form of government. The United reign of Abolitionism he has taken refuge under a negro administration, and will be compelled to address the throne through a negro cabinet officer, or to sue and be sued before a negro judge.-Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA

We commend, to such as have been point ing to Jamaica as a warning to us of the dangers to be apprehended from a negro opulation, the following article from the London Spectator. They will find that the danger arises not from freeing and educating the blacks, but from oppressing them and keeping them in ignorance. They who

trates, and the owners are said to be unfair towards the colored population. It does not matter much, in a political point of view, whether this charge is true or not. Observers like Dr. Underhill, a cool, shrewd man, whose evidence is distrusted because he is Secretary to the Baptist Mission, but who is a layman and not a negrophite, think it has a foundation, the planter even when up-right being swayed by a feeling of race en-grained into his very heart. Successive

has a foundation, the planter even when up-right being swayed by a feeling of race en-grained into his very heart. Successive governors, too, have thought, and have pleaded for stipendiary magistrates; but the Assembly is jealcus of its electors' power, and absolutely efuses to change the system. Whether, however, the charge is true or false, it is believed to be true, and that be-lief is fral to any confidence between gov-ernors and governed. The negro when in-jured will not apply to the magistrates, and when summoned accepts his sentence as a "white oppression," while all civil contracts fall hopelessly out of gear. Knowing that he has to deal with a poor employer, the negro refuses to make a binding contract, and when engaged by the day, bolts unless regularly paid. He cannot recover his wa-ges by law, and therefore can and will give no credit; while the planter who wants him for only half the year is often unable to pay until the crop is in,—that is, until the negro has abandoned his own crop for the uncer-tain chance of obtaining his employer's wa-ges. There are no county courts available,

There are no county courts available ges. There are no county county counts available, ind the negro, finding no redress from the tivil law, believing in none from the crimi-nal law, ignorant by legislative defect, and elf-indulgent from the absence of result to its self-restraint, falls back absolutely upon he little plot which is not his, to which he anget no lease, and which he is not permit-od by the convergence for the to hus

ed by the conveyancing system to buy. When that plot fails, the world falls from eneath his feet; and for the past two years has failed from drought, failed til the cople were in places actually without food

people were in places actually without food —there is no poor law—till they, among the vainest of races, leave their children with-out clothing, till in places they deliberated whether they, like their fathers, had not better fly to the mountains. The accidental publication of a letter from Dr. Underhill to Mr. Cardwell, which had so impressed the Secretary that he forwarded it to Governor Ever for a report blow the discontent into

Secretary that he forwarded it to Governor Evre for a report, blew the discontent into a flame, and meetings of colored men were held, demanding higher wages, education, better representation, an end to immigration and the exemption of raw materials from import duties. None of these demands were complied with; the Governor, though admitting the badness of the governing class, condemned the negroes, and an un-lucky placard was published by authority, headed, "The Queen's Advice," and con-taining in other words the answer which Pharaoh gave to the children of Israel. "Ye are idle, ye are idle." This increased the irritation to its height, and some acci-dental circumstance, most probably a move-ment among the West Indian regiments, we doubt not, caused the explosion which

we doubt not, caused the explosion which has led to the demand for troops. It can-not be a very formidable one, for the ne-groes have no arms, and unless the black soldiers have joined it, it is difficult to see they alone were not strong enough to down.

The first duty of the Government, it is clear, is to put down the insurrection. Whatever the evils inherent in the present system, and they are many, the violent upsing of an ignorant population is not the medy for them, and they must if needful,

reduced to order by the strong arm. hat done, however, it will become the duty the Imperial Government to reorganize e island, if necessary, by measures of rev-ntionary breadth. The old order of things utionary breadth. The old order of things as broken down. The Assembly, convened a plan two hundred years old, is a nest of bbers, and the planting class is, alike by ereditary feeling and by circumstances, dis-number of men called for by the Govern-number of men called for by the Govern-

CONGRESSIONAL. SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 6th inst., the stand ng committees for the session were announ ed. Bills were introduced in regard to the ced. Bills were introduced in regard to the carriage of passengers and freight by rail roads from one State to another, and to in corporate the International Telegraph Com-ny and establish telegraphic communication between New York and the West Indies Different portions of the President's Mes-sage and bills previously introduced were re-ferred to appropriate committees. A reso-lucion calling for viccorans onerations acainsi ution calling for vigorous operations against the hestile Indians was introduced. A pe-tition of naval surgeons for increase of pay was presented. The Senate concurred in the joint resolution for a committee to take action relative to the death of President Lincoln. Adjourned to the 11th inst.

HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives a bill follows In the House of Representatives a bill was incroduced and referred to the Judicia ry Committee, to guard againt the office of President of the United States becoming va-cant. It provides for the succession to that position of the Vice-President, President pro tem. of the Secate, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Resolutions were offered and referred to the Judiciany Comoffered and referred to the Judiciary Comoffered and referred to the Judiciary Com-mittee, proposing an amendment to the Con-stitution, making duties on exports legal, that the rebel debt shall never be recogniz-ed, and that Congress shall have power to secure equal liberty and protection to all persons throughout the country. Resolu-tions and the country. persons throughout the country. Resolu-tions were adopted subscript to the portion of the President's Musage relating to the freedmen to a special committee of nine, instructing the Naval Committee to inquire nto the expediency of a naval depot on Lake Erie, and instructing the Military Commit-tee to report on the propriety of paying bounties to the two years volunteers dischar ged before the expiration of their service and on the expediency of establishing a Mil-tary Academy in the West. A bill reviving the grade of full General was introduced and referred to the Military Committee. bill for the relief of the widow of President Lincoln was presented and referred. olution requesting the President to furnish information in regard to a decree of Maxi-milian re-establishing Slavery in Mexico was submitted, but laid over. Adjourned to the 11th inst. The following are the chairman of the

enate Committees: Public Lands—Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas. Foreign Affairs-Mr. Sumner of Massa

nusetts Finance-Mr. Fessenden of Maine. Commerce-Mr. Chandler of Michigan. Manufactures-Mr. Sprague of Rhode Island.

Agriculture—Mr. Sherman of Ohio. Military Affairs—Mr. Wilson of Massa-

Naval Affairs-Mr. Anthony of Rhode

Pensions-Mr. Lane of Indiana

Judiciary—Mr. Trumbull of Illinois. Post Office—Mr. Dixon of Connecticut. Claims—Mr. Clark of New-Hampshire. Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Ramsey of

District of Columbia-Mr. Morrill of Ver-Private Land Claims-Mr. Harris of New-

Indian Affairs-Mr. Doolittle of Wiscon-

Public Buildings-Mr. Foot of. Vermont Patents-Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania. Territories-Mr. Wade of Ohio. Public Railroads-Mr. Howard of Michi-

Secretary Stanton's report to Congre gives the history of the final events of the war, and then proceeds to show the wonder ful military resources of the country, and indicates what it could do if suddenly called upon to assert the national dignity. The national military forces numbered 1,000,516 men. May 1, 1865. It is to be reduced to 50,000, and over 800,000 have already been mustered out. The military appropriation of the last session of Congress were over \$500,000,000, and the estimates for the next year are less than \$34,000,000. Over \$1, 000,000,000 have been paid to the soldiers

GREAT GOLD DISCOVERY.

Richest Deposits in the known World-Gold in almost solid masses—Tremen-dous excitement in Montana.

Colonel Inslee, of St. Joseph, now Montana Territory, in a letter to his family, newses the following extract from the Vir virus City (Montana) Post, of November 4th, tive to some newly discovered mine ich bid fair to surpass in richness an thing heretofore known in the world. Co Luci Inslee writes that he has seen some specimens of the quartz from these mines which seemed to be "nearly solid gold." Here is the extract from the *Post*: "Upon the arrival of the Halor

ast Friday morning, the people of Virginia City were thrown into a gold excitement, be which all former excitements must pale The facts, as we get them from apparently ell authenticated sources, are briefly

miles from Helena. He had sunk near twenty feet, when, the indications not suitby drifting up hill from the bottom of hi shaft. He had advanced in this direction shaft. He had advanced in this direction about ten feet, when he reached a gold de-posit which, in richness and extent; has per-haps, no parallel in the history of gold mi-ning. Gold, in almost solid masses, glitter-ed before his hewildored vision. For two weeks longer, unknown to others, he tun-nelled into the golden wall. Secreted about him, he had accumulated several gunny-sacks, literally filled with the precious metal when longer secrecy became impercicable when longer secrecy became impracticable, from the very extent of his unexpected wealth, and Mr. Brown proceeded to record and secure his property, when the publi were informed of the great discovery. It i It is said that he now keeps a strong guard, night and day, over his seemingly incomputable wealth, while he himself, unassisted, delves into the golden walls around him, and continues multiplying his sacks of precious One person who was admitted into

Brown's drift, states that it presented scene of wealth more akin to a picture of the imagination than actuality. Gold ! gold !

fully five feet in width. The gold vein is three feet wide—three-fourths of the entire substance therein being pure gold; the re-mainder mainly bismuth. On each side of this vein there is a casing of one foot of quartz, which will assay from \$400 to \$2,000

"Whether this is, to use familiar mining terms, a 'blow-out' or a 'pocket, we are not prepared to admit or deny. But be it either, millions are 'lying around loose.' We can scarcely realize that this is a distinct, continous ledge, as, in that case, so vast an amount of gold would affect the standard of gold valuation throughout the commercial world. But our informant, whom we know to be a man of reliability, assures us that a distinct ledge has been traced fully seventy-five feet.

A Noble Gift to Pennsylvania College.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. John E. Graeff, of Philadelphia, has presented to Pennsslvania College a Telescope of the very highest order of excellence. This instruhighest order of excellence. This instru-ment has for some time been packed up in Philadelphia, where it was taken after its removal from the Sharon Observatory. It having come to the knowledge of Prof. Mayer, that this noble instrument was thus being idland awaiting a nurchaser however lying idle and awaiting a purchaser he wrote to Mr. Graeff to aid him with his influence to Mr. Graeff to aid him with his influence in getting up a subscription in Philadelphia when to the joy of all interested in the wel-fare of the College, Mr. Graeff unexpected-ly presented it himself. The possession of this instrument forms an important era in the history of the Institu-tion in our midst and cannot fail to give the incentive to others to follow the noble exam-ple of the graphy gives gives

The Ferian Brotherhood in Ireland, escaped from prison at two o'clock on the morning of the

Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, escaped from prison at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult. His escape, and the mystery at-tending it, caused great excitement. In the Court of Queen's Bench at Dub-lin, the Lord 'Chief' Justice delivered the unanimous judgment of the Court, repres-sing the writ of *ertiorari* applied for by the Fenians, on the ground that it was shown that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in Dublin.

The Star says that Parliament will prob ably meet on the 28th of January to organ ize, and that the regular business of the ses sion will commence on the first of February with the delivery of the Queen's speech. The question of parliamentary reform shows

an increasing agitation.

THE ALABAMA DIFFICULTY.

Back Down of the English Ministry-The Queen our Friend.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. The State Department received by the last steamer from Europe an important dis-patch from our Minister to England. There is strong reason to believe that England, der the new ministry, will back down from her position on the Alabama question, at once consent to a just and equitable justment of the question in dispute. The temper of the last dispatch from the State Department, and which emanated from the President himself, was calculated to oper the eyes of the English Government. A gentleman writing from England to a gen-tleman in this city, by the last mail, remarks that the Queen is our friend, and she will not allow Earl Russell to take any position

which will cause an estrangement of the two Governments.

Mr. Seward's first knowledge of the Death of Lincoln.

Mr. Seward had been kept in ignoran of the attack on the President, his physi cian fearing that the shock would be to scene of wealth more akin to a picture of the imagination than actuality. Gold ! gold ! gold ! met the view on every side—above, below and all around —and reflected back its rich hues in the glare of the candle, as if this that he could see the tops of the trees in subtorranean vault had been hewn out of a solid ledge of the yellow metal. "This gold is found in a well defined ledge fully five feet in width. The gold vein is how for the solid vein is the park opposite, just putting on the spring foliage when his eyes caught the stars and stripes at half mast on the War Department on which he gazed awhile, then turning to

his attendant, said: "The President - in dead !" The confused attendant stammer ed and changed color as he tried to say nay, but the sagacious old man said: "If he had been alive he would have been the first to quartz, which will assay from 5400 to 22 ich. to the ton. The very wall-rock is rich. Specimens can be seen at the City Book flag at half mast." The old statesman's ductive reason had told the truth, and the incidence the great te**ars** conrising de call and know how I am, and there's the flag at half mast." The old statesman's in

lay in silence, the great tears coursing down his gashed cheeks, as the dreadful truth

A COLORED DEMOCRAT.—It is stated that the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in New Bedford, Massachusetts, at the late election was a negro, "as black as the late election was an error, "as black as the late state curtain." The Republican the late election was a negro, 'as black as night's sable curtain.' The Republicans nominated a white man, and in order to catch the votes of black men, the Democra-cy put up a negro. But the colored voters could not be deluded, and the Republican white man was elected.—Harrisburg Tele-actor

graph CORN AS FUEL .- We understand that

many of the people of Warren and other towns in the east part of this county are us ing corn for fuel. We had a conversation yesterday with an intelligent gentleman, who has been burning it, and who consider it much cheaper than wood. He says tha He says that corn in the ear, gives considerably more heat than the same bulk of wood. Ears of corn can be bought for ten cents per bushel by measure, and seventy bushels worth seven dollars, will measure a cord. A cord o wood; including sawing, costs nine dollars and a half, which is two dollars and a half more than the cost of a cord of corn, he

Clubs designed to agitate in favor of annex-ation to the United States are being organized all over Lower Canada.

all over Lower Canada. Lient.-Col. Meyer, formerly of the Confed-crate army, has been made a General in the Mexican Liberal army. The Mexican State of Sinaloa has been evacuated by the Imperialists and occupied by the Liberals.

the Liberals.

The ex-Emperor Soulouque of Hayti has been expelled from Jamaica by the British authorities. He was supposed to have had something to do with the recent negro revolt iere.

Twelve hundred troops of the Foreign Le-fion recently arrived at Matamoras to rein-force the Imperialists there.

The cholera has appeared in the West-In dia island of Guadaloupe.

The notorious George N. Sanders is in Liv-pool, England.

A collision has taken place between the paniards and the Chilians. A boat from the panish fleet attempted to land at Valparaiso, out was driven back with the loss of several illed and wounded.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Supreme Court of the United States met on the 5th inst. All the judges were present. After calling at the White House and paying their respects to President John-son the Court adjourned till the following day when it entered upon the business of the term.

The California Legislature assembled at acramento on the 4th inst.

A conductor out West recently demanded two tickets of the Siamese twins who were riding on the train but the twins insisted they were one and as the conductor could not eject one without the other he had to let them pass.

Semi official statements received by the Mexican Minister at Washington assert that five States have been abandoned by the Imrialists and that the Liberals are everybere gaining ground.

Sol. Meredith of Indiana lately defeated y Geo. W. Julian in a race for a seat in longress cowhided Mr. Julian in Richmond in that State a day or two ago.

The weather was fine in Washington on the 4th inst and large numbers of visitors filled the galleries in the House to witness the organization.

Gen. Howard of the Freedmen's Bureau has forbidden the summary expulsion of freedmen and refugees from the plantations restored to nardoned Southerners.

The Louisiana Legislature has declared y acclamation that there is no opposition to the U.S. Government in that State; that slavery is abolished, forever, and that they ordially inderse the President's reconstrucon policy.

A petition for the release of Geo. Davis, late Rebel Attorney General, is being circu-lated in North Carolina. All classes sign the petition.

Provisional Governer Hamilton of Texas has authorized the organization of special police forces in the several counties to assist n the preservation of order.

Gen. Humphreys is acting as Governor of Mississip pi although unrecognized as such by President Johnson. In his recent mess-age to the Legislature he spoke of the late struggle as "four years of cruel war against the South conducted on principles of vandal-ion discrete the spoke of the late struggle as "four years of t sm disgraceful to civilization

The Virginia Legislature met in Rich-mond on the 4th inst. Gov. Pierpont an-nounces the State debt as \$41,000,000, against \$22,000,000, of available assets and, suggests taxes and a sale of the public inter in railroads to meet the deficiency. He ieves very little legislation in regard to he freedmen is required but thinks they hould be allowed to testify in courts and be tried and punished just as white men.

The Provost Marshal Courts have been losed in Texas. The Rebel Gen. Stirling Price, in exile in

all our past vicissitudes.

PODSNAPPERY.

The Reverend John Chambers delivered, on Thanksgiving day, in Philadelphia, one of his characteristic political sermons; for it need not be supposed that all the political pulpit harangues are on our side. The Rev. gentleman is well known to this community (having spent many summers here) as one of the loudest and most violent of all who sympathize with the rebellion. During the summer of 1863 he joined with those at the springs, who got up a ball, to throw contempt on the day appointed by President Lincoln for fasting and prayer. Mr. Chambers is one of that class of divines (now fortunately growing very small) who imagine themselves the special interpreters of the will of God, and who regret that they are not commissioned also, to hurl the bolts of not commissioned also, to hurl the bolts of omnipotent wrath against all who have the misfortune to differ with them on political and religious subjects. The entire sermon is worthy of perusal by those who would is worthy of perusal by those who would see how much the views of a man may be warped and perverted by his partizan passion. In opposing the right of the negro to vote, Mr. Chambers delivers himself thus: 'All right thinking men must feel that as a nation, our condition is a deplorable one, because we have departed from our old landmark, and are attempting to amalgamate mark, and are attempting to amalgamate discordant elements, which God never in-tended should be united. This is what we are endeavoring to do; we are a nation of white men. ** There are Congressmen who white men. * * There are Congressmen who are asking that the whole negro population of the South may have the right to the elective franchise, and to give it to every man in the District of Columbia. I have no planting scarcely exists, and the negroes therefore, are driven to hire little plots of hostility to the negro, but he must not be put on an equality with white men. God ground, upon which they grow their food and some little tobacco, but scarcely any does not mean it."

thing else which can be converted into mon-ey. The island is therefore practically pop-Thus with a flourish, with one of those well known oratorical gestures, our Philadelwell known oratorical gescures, our r minuter phia Podsnapper consigns the negro to his original degradation, and banishes the sub-ject from the universe We might meekly inquire when this special revelation of the manning of Heaven same down to the Revlated by cottiers, as poor as irish cotti meaning of Heaven came down to the Revgrants imported form India, and used up at a frightful pace, and refuses justice, educa-tion, and a sound system of conveyance. That Assembly is elected by less than 2,500 erend gentleman, or where he finds the divine authority that this must be a nation of white men. Mr. Chambers is opposed to voters in a population of 441,000, and legisthe negro voting in the Dirtrict of Columlates exclusively in the interest of the bia, and by a peculiar process of podsnap ters. These latter are, as a body, inheritors of the slaveholding ideas, and sometimes of argumentation, he resolves the right of unithe slaveholding morality; and they have refused all measures in the interest of the versal suffrage into the amalgamation of the races, to which we are opposed as well as he. A few years ago, this philanthropic divine who, to obtain credence, is obliged to protest his want of hostility to the poor negro, was opposed to his emancipation in the District of Columbia and everywhere else told us that Heaven did not mean that either, and with a wave of his hand consigned him to everlasting slavery. But we are weary of this church blasphemy, O Podsnapper! Podsnapper!

are in fear of negro insurrection will ber learn whence the danger arises and how to avoid it :

ies of misrule; and being what they are verage Englishmen, with strong prejudices eclining capital, and the moral tone of a assed-away state of society, are entirely nable to attract the confidence of those beeach them. On the other hand, there is o class in the country to whom their pow-r can be transferred. The mulattoes are groes said to be in insurrection are influenc-ed by Haytien agitators, and are themselves only too well off. They are badly off; so badly off that the island has for months been a perplexity to the Colonial Office, and ot educated, and encourage race hatreds of ten own, and the negroes must be educa-d before they can be trusted with the franthere own, and the negroes must be educa-ted before they can be trusted with the fran-ehise. There is no iron necessity, as in the Southern State of America, fr r giving them power in order that they may not be tram power in order that they may not be tram is competent to secure justice. " " The talk about negro indolence is pure rubbish. In There is no settled race upon earth which is (indolent, the Bengalee slaving nine hours a day, and the Neapolitan tilling his land with as much assiduity as a Dutchman; and the negro is only lazy because he never reaps the reward of labor. Ten years of striet, equal government, administered by a man who can press hard, when needful, on either race, and who will attend to physical im-provement, will, we believe, make the is-land as prosperous as Ceylon, where, with no slavery and a native population which will not work for wages, the pople import European goods to the extent of a pound a head per annum, and the Treasury is so that, for seven weeks at least, the Secretar of State has expected news of an attempted insurrection. Letters are even now in town from Jamaica, in which the alarm of the local government and the strange move ments among the squadrons are notice either with ridicule or apprehension, and th few persons still keenly interested in the col-ony are well aware of a discontent which a trifle may have sufficed to blow into a flame. This discount has been growing for years and inds its ultimate root in two caus The negroes, always prolific, as very poo races are everywhere apt to be, have since the emancipation multiplied with extraord nary rapidity. The climate suits them the head per annum, and the Treasury is so overflowing that the Colonial office has quar, relled with the planters by issuing an order that they shall pay for their own troops. Nothing short of a radical change like this se from forced labor has increased the healthiness of the women, early marriag has been fostersd as an antidote to the im morality customary in slave colonies, and though there is a terrible amount of llcence remaining, it is not of a kind or degree to an, we are convinced, save the island, which can, we are convinced, save the island, which is full of natural resources, from sinking fi-nally into the condition of a great tropical pauper warren, hopelessly insolvent, and re-quiring to be garrisoned with at least five housand men Payment of Commutation Does not Ex years been leaving Jamaica, till only some 30,000 persons are now maintained by the ancient cultivation of the island. Other

Peninsula, in 1862, over 80,000 troops were enlisted, organized and sent South in less a complete set of sun glasses; a prismatic than a month, and 90,000 infantry were sent reflector; an annular micrometer; and a terto the armies from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, in 20 days; there-fore the country need not be apprehensive

of the lack of means of defense in case of

sioner of Internal Revenue shows that the receipts of that Department for 1863 were \$41,003,192; 1864, \$116,850,672; 1865 \$211,129,528. The cost of collecting th nternal revenue is 2³ per cent. The cost of collecting the customs is 3¹/₂ per cent. which is less than the cost of collecting customs in Great Britain. Among the receipts for 1865 are: From bank dividends, \$3,987,200 ailroad dividends and interest on bond 3,258,404; insurance companies, \$1,726, 60; salaries of Government employees 2,836,333; licenses, \$12,595,691; incomes \$20,567,340, over \$6,000,000 more than

the various forms, were \$9,219,713-\$6 000,000 more than in 1864; from petrol um, \$3.047,2.2-an increase of over 1864; cigars, \$3,069,448; of \$800,000 \$8,016,119; fermented liquors, \$3,657,091 distilled spirits, \$15,996,633-nearly \$13 000,000 less than in 1864, notwithstandir that in 1865 the tax was \$2 per gallon, and in 1865 the tax was \$2 per gallon, and in 1864 anly 60 cents. The receipts for the current fiscal year will reach \$272,000,000-about \$60,000,000 more than last year. Alterations in the mode of appointing assist ant assessors, and an increase in their com-pensation, as well as that of the clerks in the Internal Revenue Bureau, are urged.

Slavery First Abolished in the Keystone

empt from Bounty Tax.

An important case, and one in which the public in general are interested to a considrable extent, was disposed of in the District erable extent, was disposed of in the District Court on Saturday last. It was presented in form of a stated case in which the School Directors of Plum Township were plaintiffs, and John Ewer was defendant. The facts of the case are as follows; John Ewer, a citizen of said township, was drafted in July, 1863, under the act of Congress, paid the \$300 commutation and was discharged from further liability. In 1864, a Bounty tax, under the provisions of the Bounty act of Pennsylvania, was assessed and levied on Pennsylvania, was assessed and levied on him, amounting to \$55, by the School Di-rectors of said township which he refused to

pay claiming that he was exempt under the exceptions in said Bounty act, and hence this stated case. The point of law submit-ted to the Court for its decision was, wheth-

The to the Court for its decision was, wheth-er he, having paid the commutation in 1863 was liable to pay a bounty tax under the provisions of said act. Messrs. Moffitt and Cochran appeared for the School Directors, and B. G. Childs, Esq., for the defendant. After hearing the arguments of the counsel the Court decided that the payment of commutation did not refused all measures in the interest of the blacks, wasted half a million sterling on coo-lies, who die like sheep, passed a whipping act which recalls the tone of the old Black Code, and imposed enormous duties on Eng-lish imports; duties so heavy that, as was publiely stated in the Assembly, the negroes were falling back upon nakedness to avoid the cost of clothing as raised by the last tar-iff. They could pay in kind, but they can-not in cash, and they have no means of raising more. The planters will not buy of them, the dealers do not like the half-clean-ed produce which is all they, as cottier cultithat the payment of commutation did not bring the defendent within the exceptions bring the derendent within the exceptions contained in the 4th section of said act there-fore he was liable to pay said tax and order-ed judgment to be entered in favor of the plaintiffs for \$55, the amount of tax so as them, the dealers do not like the half-clean-ed produce which is all they, as cottier culti-township.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.* The Report to Congress of the Commi

The receipts from iron and steel,

State.

It is not generally known, we believe, that Pennsylvania was the first State in the Fed-eral Union, to abolish slavery within her territory, which was accomplished by an act of the General Assembly passed March 1, 1780. It was the first act or edict ever pas-sed or issued by any legislative body or an toerat, which abolished slavery. The an-thorship of this act has been erronionsly thorship of this act has been erroniously given to Dr. Franklin. This is a mistake given to Dr. Franklin. This is a mistake. At the time of its passage Dr. Franklin was, in Europe. The author was Wm Lewis, for many years the leviathan of the Bar. Mr. Binney, in his biography of Mr. Lewis has adverted to and corrected this error. The Society of Friends presented, as trib-ute of their respect to Mr. Lewis a service of plate. This service of plate is said to be in the possession of Sharp Delaney Lewis, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., a grandson of Wm. Lewis.

Lewis.

The merit of first abolishing slavery has The merit of first abolishing slavery has been claimed by Massachusetts. They base their claims upon their State Constitution, which was adopted on the 2d day of May, 1780, and which declares that all men are born free and equal. Substantially the same language is to be found in the Declaration of Independence of the 4th of July, 1776, but it has never been supposed that the Decla-ration of Independence either was intended or actually did abolish slavery in the old thirteen United States. No one can read

ration of Independence either was intended or actually did abolish slavery in the old thirteen United States. No one can read the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw, in the case of the Commodwealth vs Thomas Aves (18th Pickering's Reports page 194.) with-out being satisfied that these claims are groundless.

a plan two hundred years old, is a nest of bers, and the planting class is, alike by reditary feeling and by circumstances, dis-alified for the possession of absolute pow-ment was 2,759,000, and the number of basic is a solute pow-ment was 2,759,000, and the number of this. The number of negroes in the army in July last is the army in July l using it as such .- Galena, (Ill.) Gazette

GEN. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, finds it impossible to forget the rebel officer in the loyal Governor of a reconstructed State.

In a recent message to the so-called Legisla-ture, he speaks of "four years of cruel war conducted upon principles of Vandalism dis-graceful to the civilization of the age,"ter, finely graduated on silver to minutes of are and furnished with two verniers an i mi-croscopes which read to 4 seconds each. The whole instrument, although very heavy, is so beautifully balanced on its cenmeening thereby not the rebel mode of wa fare as illustrated at Andersonwille, but th out th heavy, is so beautifully balanced on its cen-tre of gravity that the slightest touch will move it readily; and when it is adjusted on a operations of Sherman, Sheridan and Wilson, all conducted strictly within the modern laws of war, exclusively for the restoration of the tel-national authority, which this same Hum so phreys and his fellow traitors were endeavcelestial object, a clock, attached to the telscope moves the tube of the instrument, that it follows the apparent motion of the heavenly body and thus it is always in the oring to destroy. He also denounces Freedmen's Bureau as a "black incubus" and field of view without requiring any further bandling on the part of the observer. This telescope has already done good work in astronomical science and has been con-sidered by the first astronomers in the couna "hideous curse, permitted of Heaven." Very naturally, he confesses a doubt as to

"what will satisfy the government of our loyalty and ability to maintain order and peace." We should say that it would take ry to be a perfect instrument. - Adams Sen great deal to satisfy anybody of the loyalty of such people. - Chicago Rep.

TEN TO ONE .- Lord Palmerston's first OUR MEXICAN MINISTER.-General L acceptance of high office was related by him-self the year before last *apropos* of a bet said to have been made and won by the late Mr. Milnes, the father of Lord Houghton, a man gan arrived here last night and had a long conversation to day with Secretary Seward upon Mexican matters. General Logan said he desired to have a thorough knowledge of what policy the administration wanted car-ried out. He expressed himself gratified at the appearance of matters, and will proba-bly accept the position although he has not yet positively made up his mind upon the enhibit subject.

FULL returns of the New York City elec-tion shows that Richard O'Gorman, Deno-erat, is elected Corporation Counsel by sev enteen thousand majority, being on all but the Republican ticket. Eight Aldermen were elected, of whom one was Republican and seven Democrats, two of the latter be-ing claimed as municipal reformers. Twen-ty-four members of Common Counsel were elected, of whom thirteen are Republicans. the start

FOREIGN NEWS.

A French war steamer has arrived at Mata ses of the Ric

moras having forced the passes of th Grande between that city and Bagdad. The Imperial Gen Zuolage has been ban-ished by Maximilian for holding communica-tion with the war Minister of the Juarez. Government.

The Iturbide family have renounced their claims to the Mexican throne. They received a snug little sum from Maximilian for

Twenty six whaling vessels were in the ort of Honolulu Sandwhich Islands, on the 11th ult. The year's receipts of whale oil footed up 18,000 barrels.

In Chili the Spanish Admiral has so far in Child the remonstrances of the foreign ministers against the unlawfulness of a block-ade of more than 50 ports by seven steamers as to restrict it to six ports.

The Chilian Government is unshaken in its determination to resist to the last the inolent aggressions of Spain. The abolition of capital punishment is be-ng strongly advocated in the Republic of

Honduras. Varon Vicente Cervio the new President Guaranta has received a congratulatory letter from the pope and one also from the Queen of Spain.

forwarded an application to Mexico has forwarded an a President Johnson for pardon.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed, over the Governor's veto a bill exempting from execution of judgement \$3,000 worth of property belonging to the head of a fami-

Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, A

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD

BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent

Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

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WILLIAM DIDERT, AutoDones, The subscriber having taken out license as at Auctioneer tenders his services to all his ol friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will fun a davanlarecons to give him their patronage. Post Office address, BEDFORD, P.cm'a. Nov, 3.;6m. WM. DIRERT.

been not to allow a military commission for the trial of Davis for his participation in the

for the a

known fact that blocks of native silver a

silver mines of Mexico and Arizo and it is settled beyond any doubt that the Owyhee region, in Southwestern Idaho, is rich in silver lodes." THE RESIGNATION OF MAJOR GEN. BUT

THE RESIGNATION OF MAJOR GEN. BUT-LER.—Sent in some months ago was finally accepted to day. It is known that for some months past General Butler has at the re-quest of the War Department, been thor-oughly examining the laws of treason and cases of State trials, for over a century back; but the final decision of the President has been not to allow a military commission for

conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln, and various raids in Northern States during the war. On the appearance of General Grant's report General Butler again asked for the accurate of the second states of the second states of the

for the acceptance of this resignation request has at last been granted.

THE Alta California, of the 10th ult., reports some remarkable discoveries of na-tive silver in Idabo. It says: "We hear that the Oregon Steam Navigation Compa-ny have found a mine that produces blocks of native silver as large as eandle-boxes, and they hammer it out like wagon tire. Seve-ral other mines of extraordinary richness ral other mines of extraordinary richness have been discovered in the same neighbor-hood, if the story be true. It is a well

large as candle-boxes have been found in

Economist.

Milnes, the father of Lord Houghton, a man of remarkable abilities and acquirements, although somewhat of an idler in his youth. He was lounging in a club when he over-heard a college friend snying that something was as unlikely as "Bob Milnes becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer." "And why should I not become Chancellor of the Ex-chequer?" "Simply because the odds are a thousand to one against you." Will you lay a thousand to one?" "Yes, in tens." "Done!" The bet was regularly booked—, ten thousand pounds to ten. When Perciv-al wrote to Mr. Milnes to offer him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, he inclosed the offer with a ten pound note to his friend. —Economist.