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THE BEDFORD INQUIRER

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868. VOLUME 39: NO. 7.

Poetry.

TO THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

O people-chosen, are ye not Likewise the chosen of the Lord, To do His will and speak His word!

From the loud thunder of war Not man alone hath called ye forth, But He, the God of all the earth!

The torch of vengeance in your hands He quenches, not Him belongs The solemn recompense of wrongs.

Enough of blood the land has seen, And not by cell or gallows-stair, Shall ye the way of God prepare.

Say to the pardon-seekers, Keep Your manhood, bend no suppliant knees, Nor palter with unworthy pleas.

Above your voices sounds the wail Of starving men; we shut in vain Our eyes to Pillow's ghastly stain.

What words can drown that bitter cry? What tears wash out that stain of death? What oaths confirm your broken faith?

From you alone the guaranty Of union, freedom, peace we claim; We urge no conqueror's terms of shame.

Alas! no victor's prize is ours, Who do but adore our triumphs won. Like David o'er his rebel sons we mourn.

Be men, not beggars. Cancel all By one brave, generous action; trust Your better instincts, and be just!

Make all men peers before the law, Take hands from the negro's throat, Give black and white an equal vote.

Keep all your forfeit lives and lands, But give the common law a redress To labor's utter nakedness.

Be in the right as brave and strong As ye have proved you in the wrong. Defeat shall then be victory.

Your loss the wealth of full amends, And hate be love, and foes be friends. Then buried be the dreadful past, Its common slain be mourned, and let Its memories soften to regret.

Her soul the Union's mother-heart, Her lost and wandering ones recall, Forgiving and restoring all.

And Freedom break her marble trance, Above the Capitolian dome, Stretch hands, and bid ye welcome home!

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A STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

What do you mean by such carelessness? exclaimed John Doring to his son William, a young lad of twelve years.

What do I mean? asked striking the boy a heavy blow on the forehead, and then said that he was punishing the boy for speaking the last of which knocked the boy over a plow that was standing by his side.

Get up now and go into the house, continued the father, and see if you can't keep out of mischief for a while, and stop that crying. I'll give you something to cry for.

The boy started for the house, struggling to suppress his sobs as he went.

It is astonishing, said Doring, addressing a neighbor named Hamford, who was near by in a lawn, and who had just seen and heard all that had passed, that you trouble some boys after. Just see those out, now that I've got to pick up for that boy's carelessness, and he pointed to a measure of oats which William had accidentally overturned.

And what is that for, that trifling that you assisted your child and knocked him down? replied Mr. Hamford, in a sorrowful tone.

Doring looked from the oats in surprise, and repeated: "Assaulted my child and knocked him down! Why, what do you mean, neighbor Hamford?"

Just what I mean, replied Doring, who was not at all displeased to see the neighbor's indignation at this act, that he was restored with still higher honors. He at once assumed the management of the war and of home affairs, and under his energetic administration the nation was transported with joy by a series of victories by sea and land in every part of the world.

Canada was conquered, the West India Islands subjugated, the naval power of France was broken by a succession of splendid victories, and the power of England was advanced on the continent of Europe.

When George the Second died, no man in England occupied a higher position than the young man. He was the idol of the people, and was known by the name of "the Great Commoner."

On the accession of George the Third he resigned in consequence of the refusal of the ministry to engage in war with Spain, in anticipation of the junction of that country with France. The war was continued, however, until 1763, when peace was proclaimed.

Pitt maintained his popularity until he accepted the title of Earl of Chatham, when his influence declined. He assumed power for a brief period in 1768, when he resigned.

The American colonies were lost to the Colonies, and took the part of the Americans, his last speech having been uttered against it. He died in 1778. He was an orator of surpassing eloquence, and a statesman of unblemished integrity.

He extended the power and possessions of England, and secured the permanent union of the Empire. It was in consequence of the adoption of a policy against which he protested to the last.

William Pitt, the son of the Earl of Chatham, was born in 1759. He manifested a precocious genius, and was named for his father, but he failed to be a politician.

Two years after his father's death he entered Parliament, when only twenty-one years of age, and a few months after made a speech in favor of reform, which stamped him as the foremost man of his time.

He was the only man in the House of Commons who was a member of the House of Lords, and the great orator of the Whig party. Partly from this cause, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the Shelburne administration, when only twenty-three years of age.

When Lord Shelburne resigned, he prudently declined. He remained in opposition until 1783, when he resumed office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Treasury.

No minister ever encountered greater difficulties. He had a formidable opposition in Parliament, but by superior talents, energy, and a dissolution of Parliament placed him at the age of twenty-five years, in the first place in the British Empire.

He held this position for a period of twenty years, when he resigned in 1801, on account of the king's unalterable opposition to Catholic emancipation. In 1804, he was again appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was crushed by the consequence of the renewal of the war against France. He died in 1806, his haughty spirit broken by the military successes of Napoleon.

Pitt is described by Macaulay as the greatest master of Parliamentary Government that ever lived, being superior to Walpole, his father, the Earl of Chatham, or Peel and Canning; to this fact may be chiefly attributed his extraordinary retention of power for so long a time.

As a statesman, his ability scarcely reaches his Parliamentary and oratorical fame, and was crushed by the resolution and undertook to fight the battle of legitimacy and the divine right of kings. His policy in this respect, has been reversed by the recognition of the second empire of Napoleon the Third. He added enormously to the National debt of England, and was successful in meeting the military plans, which were baffled by the masterly genius of Napoleon.

His personal character, however, was above suspicion, and the man who dispensed hundreds of millions of pounds did not care to be a statesman, but a man of the people. Let the youth of our land reap the benefit of the opportunities now offered them.

New Proposed Reciprocity Treaty. Copies of the preliminary report on the treaty of reciprocity with Great Britain to regulate the trade between the United States and the provinces of British North America prepared by G. H. Derby, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, were, on the 29th, laid before the members of Congress.

He appended the draft of a bill to extend the present treaty for the further term of one year, from March 1st, 1868, on the condition that Canada shall repeal all duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horse-shoes, and horse-shoe nails, harness, tacks, brads, watches, music and musical instruments, and other articles of commerce, and that he should not be again suspended.

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TO YOUNG MEN.

The question is often asked by the young setting out in life, What shall I do? What had I better follow? What business shall I pursue, and where shall I locate? Most of mankind are dissatisfied with their own business, and with the course they have pursued, and think they would have done better at something else, and therefore will seldom recommend the young to follow the same business they have. Or, it may be, they experienced the difficulties, and see the hardships and obstacles to be overcome, and are unable to see them in a course of life which they have never followed or known.

It is quite certain that there are difficulties in every business and in every walk of life, and that the young and inexperienced cannot see them, but that those who have pursued some have far greater difficulties in the same class of business than others. Some have a peculiar aptness to their business, and their success is natural; while others, by reason of their health, constitution, and training, are not at all adapted to their business; and those who are not adapted to their business, the better for them. Some have not the faculty nor energy to succeed at any thing, and are usually contented that they do not, because a man without energy is usually contented as he is. But a large class of young men are men of energy and ability, and are not satisfied with their present position, and they are anxious to know what will turn up for them. It is this class of young men to whom advice is the most acceptable and valuable.

It is an erroneous idea that some kinds of business are very easy, while others are very laborious. It is generally thought that if a man can only get a profession, or a trade, or a kind of doctor, lawyer, or minister, his labor will be light, and his life a happy one. Young people often say to themselves: "Oh, if I could only be a merchant or a business man, how soon would I get rich." They think that a profession, or a trade, or a kind of doctor, lawyer, or minister, is a light labor, and they are anxious to know what will turn up for them. It is this class of young men to whom advice is the most acceptable and valuable.

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