The Bedford Inquirer

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Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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Apr. 28, 1895—22.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

VOLUME 39; NO 21.

Woetrn.

....J. G. MINNICH, JR. Hodgkin, L. D. Harmon, C. W. Nowland, DENTISTS, Bedford, PA.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.

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H. Whitehurst, Norfolk. After the Grand Jury was sworn in Judge Underwood delivered the following charge: Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The absence of the Chief Justice imposes upon me the duty of submitting to you some considerations for your direction. To the last Grand Jury assembled in this city my views in relation to the great, crime of treason against the Government of the United States were fully presented, and were also so extensively published as not to re-

nuire repetition.

But the liability of persons who were then subject to the parole agreed upon by the commanders of the armies which had been contending in daily conflict, was at that time an unadjudicated and embarrassed question. Happily, however, the universal concurrence of judicial and legal authorities with the opinion given by the court on that occasioa, has relieved us of all doubt upon the

We are also, from the changed condition of the country, as the smoke of battle is clearing away, more free to act in the administration of civil justice. Except in spe-cial cases the writ of habeas corpus is re-stored, and the restraints of the parole having been removed by the proclamation of peace, it becomes our duty to proceed in the investigation and punishment of some of the crimes which have been committed against

our laws.

The omission of the last Grand Jury to find indictments against those who may be considered the principal criminals and greatest offenders against the national sovereignty, who were, in fact, the most prominent in position at the time they deserted their places in the Senate of the United States, and became leaders of the rebellion, has been misunderstood, and the President has informed the court that he is unwilling to advise proceedings against subordinates as formed the court that he is unwilling to advise proceedings against subordinates as Wirtz, while their superiors and more guilty leaders are not brought to justice. This court entirely agrees with the President in his often-repeated declarations, that treason is the greatest of crimes and ought to be signally punished, and that it is cowardly to punish the subordinate and comparatively misignificant, and allow the principals to escape. We also concur in the opinion that the leaders in the late rebellion may be treated as traitors or public enemies, as they ed as traitors or public enemies, as they were undoubtedly both by the laws of na-

It is due, however, to the late Grand Jury to say that their omission to find indictry to say that their omission to find indictments against the greater criminals, when presenting those of inferior position and promisence, was caused by the knowledge that the leaders had been previously indicted in Washington, and the jury was unwilling to seem vindictive, or to do any act not demanded by the sternest and clearest duty. Since that time the Attorney General has published his opinion that Washington is not the proper place of trial, but that the trial should be in Virginia, where the actual offenses had been committed. We therefore submit the matter to your considera-

better, in imitation of the great and good martyred Lincoln, and in imitation of the Great Ruler of the Universe, whose judgments and retributions are slow but sure, that we should approach this great question of the punishment of the authors of the terrible and unprovoked rebellion with all possible deliberation, discrimination, caution and elemency, so that no unnecessary blood shall be added to the torrents that have already soaked the soil of our devoted State.

Those at the North who assail us seem to forget our peculiar circumstances. That education which is almost universal with them is here confined within very narrow limits; that the masses of the people with us who cannot read are necessarily dependent on the educated few for their opinions and conduct, and hense the necessity of greater care and discrimination in ascertaining guilt and inflicting punishment. It may be said that ignorance is not an excuse for rights which white men were bound to restrict the very large of the control of labor, trading in the bodies and souls of our fellow-men, of separating husbands and wives, parents and children, and sending them to a returnless distance from each other, and from the homes of their living and the graves of their dead; and had become, with some worthy and glorious exceptions, panderers and apologists of the lust and violence of the master, who, in return for their services, were willing to feet them on the fat of the land. Our legislators, instead of following the Christian law requiring much where much is given, and proportioning accountability to the gifts and talents of nature, had established the reverse enactments, punishing the ignorant and uneducated, whom it was made a crime to enlighten, with death for many offences, which, when committed by the educated and privileged, were satisfied with fine of imprisonment.

Our courts of justice had proclaimed the infamous doctrine that dusky men had no rights which white men were bound to restrict.

we ask why have our rivers, like ancient Nile, run blood? why have we like the Egyptians been overwhelmed in a Red sea, while we were trying to prevent ourselves from escaping to a land of Irecadom? while we were trying to prevent ourselves the time may be hastening when our people from escaping to a land of Irecadom? while we were trying to prevent ourselves the time may be hastening when our people with attacks upon Congress and the people of the North, and are demanding the right blood, children of the same Almighty Benjard the same carth, breathet the same air, bask in the same sunshine, and dwell under the same carth, breathet the same air, bask in the same some earth, breathet the same air, bask in the same some earth, breathet the same air, bask in the same some earth, breathet the same air, bask in the same some earth, breathet the same air, bask in the same calestial canopy, thus teaching our duty and inviting our initiation. When joining in efforts for mutual aid, we shall find the answers to be cause in the language of reason and philosof phy, we have made war upon the rights of human nature. Or, in the language of the poor, and because the God of the poor is determined to write with His own hand His abhorrence of slavery and oppression all over our land in characters so legible that neither we nor our children's children can ever mistake His mind and Will in coming generations.

To our shame and disgrace it must be admitted that, so far as we are advised, every one of the numerous conflicts of races which have occurred in this State during the past when the provided work of wicked white men upon poor, quiet, unoffending, and in most cases, unarmed and we do work of wicked white men upon poor, quiet, unoffending, and in most cases, unarmed and do work of wicked white men upon poor, quiet, unoffending, and in most cases, unarmed and do work of wicked white men upon poor, quiet, unoffending, and in most cases, unarmed and mand the provided wark and recombined the province of the same sumstained the dep

year, has been the wanton and unprovoked work of wicked white men upon poor, quiet, unoffending, and in most cases, unarmed and unresisting colored people. Why should we murder, rob, or interrupt them, burn their school-houses and churches, insult and at-tack the teachers, who in the cause of imtack the teachers, who in the cause of improvement and elevation and Christian charity, have come to us from the ever friendly North, in the same spirit that brought them in 1855 to this devoted city, when the scourge of yellow fever was here in its wrath. Let us not forget that then as now it was to the North and its generous people that we had to look in our want for aid and assistance. Unless a stop is put to such violence and

Unless a stop is put to such violence and atrage upon the freedmen, we can never spect relief from the presence of Northern onets, and admission to the rights and ileges of the Federal Union; but we shall become the by-word and scorn of the whole civilized world, We shall be considered tarbarians, and be justly excluded from the sympathics of all Christian mea. It is the sympathies of all Christian men. It is your duty, gentlemen of the jury, to see to it that a people who were loyal and true to the nation's flag in the time of trial and danger shall be protected against the persecution of those who, fresh from scenes of treason and rebellion, are pursuing their victims with most infernal hate, for no apparent reason, except their fidelity and devotion to the country.

We fully appreciate the magnitude and difficulty of the task set before you—the monstrous wrong with which you are called to grapple, like the giant hydra, still lifts some of its many heads, which you must strike down, or they will continue to disturb

trial should be in Virginia, where the actual offenses had been committed. We therehood into the gospel of human brotherhood into the gospel of human chattelhood,
and of the absolute submission of a part to
the lust and avariee of the rest of human
Much complaint has been made by our
fellow-citizens of the North of the tardiness
of our criminal prosecutions. We think it

The state of the s

SHALL ÉLEVEN DISAFFECTED by colored men. All else is defiance of Congress, scorn of the North, and ridicule of the flag. Even as I write one of the local judges decides the civil-rights bill to be unby colored men. All else is defiance of Congress, scorn of the North, and ridicule of the flag. Even as I write one of the local judges decides the civil-rights bill to be unconstitutional, and insolently repeats the Johnson argument that the present Congress is held in violation of the Constitution. The heroic Alexander J. Hamilton, Provis-

have peace and restoration on their terms as spoken through his despotic policy. Choose ye! Shall these terms be accepted by the American people, or those embodied by their representatives in Congress? That is the question.

The congressional plan of reconstruction goes to the people not to humiliate nor to permanently exclude, nor even sufficiently to punish the authors of our country's woes—but to secure what has been saved, to strengthten what has been repaired to one mode is natural, the other is artificial. to strenghthen what has been repaired, to establish on enduring foundations a truly

Democratic Republic. -Philadelphia Press.

CHLORIDE OF LIME AS A DISIN-FECTANT.

Always, during the prevalence of warm weather disinfecting agents should be libally used, but the present season, as a guard against the cholera, which may become prevalent in this country, there would seem to be a greater necessity than ever, to make use of every appliance for destroying offensive odors, and keeping the air about residences, workshops, &c., pure and sweet. No better agent for accomplishing this has yet been found than Chloride of Lime. It has been found also, to be a most excellent has been found also, to be a most excellent remedy for the destruction of vermin. A gentleman publishes the result of his trial with it for the latter object, in the London

of adating by military power such papers of uring the supremacy martial law, and furthermore, that "the Northern people is a superson of uring the supremacy of martial law, and furthermore, that "the Northern people is a superson of the press, it is submitted that the courts, papers treasonable as any even in the State.

Aside from an unwillingness to limit the freedom of the press, it is submitted that the state will see a superson of the press, it is submitted that the state will be submitted that the state of the state are under the ban. In South Law of the policy of suppression between the state are under the ban. In South Law of the policy of suppression in the State are under the ban. In South Law of the state are under the ban. In South Law of the superson of the press, it is submitted that the state of the superson of the press, it is submitted that the state of the superson of the press, it is submitted that the state of the superson of the state are under the ban. In South Law of the superson of the press, it is submitted that the state of the submitted that the submitt Builder, as follows:

Some years ago, I read in a French scientific periodical, that chloride of lime would rid a house of all vermin. I treasured up the information until an opportunity offered for testing its vaiue. I took an old country house, infested with rats, mice and flies. I stuffed every knot and mouse hole with the chloride. I threw it on the stone floor of the diary and cellars. I kept saucers of it under the chests or drawers, or some other convenient piece of furniture; in every nursual results of the chests or drawers, or some other convenient piece of furniture; in every nursual results of the chests or drawers, or some other convenient piece of furniture; in every nursual results of the chests or drawers.

the rebel press and the murderers of the colored race. What else need we say of Tennessee save to repeat the words of Thaddeus Stevens on Thursday last: "Let not the friends of secession sing their siren songs of peace and good will until they can stop our ears to the screams and groans of the dying victims at Memphis." From Louisiana we have no words of loyalty save those spoken through the newspapers conducted the moon, said: She laid her cheek upon a cloud, like beauty on a young man's bosom. Oh!

A would be prophet, down South, lately bearing the minister amounce as his text My daughter is grievously tormented with a devil. "MUNICIPAL FLAVORS.—The editor of a Chicago newspaper declared in speaking of the filth of thet city he had two hundred and twenty seve and distinct smells, with three wards still to hear from: deus Stevens on Thursday last: "Let not the friends of secession sing their siren songs of peace and good will until they can stop our ears to the screams and groans of the dying victims at Memphis." From Louisi-ana we have no words of loyalty save those

A TRAGICAL FARCE AND A FARCI-CAL TRAGEDY.

Children hunger perpetually for ideas, and the most pleasant way of reception is by the voice and ear. not the printed page. The one mode is natural, the other is artificial. Who would not rather listen than read? An audience will listen closely from the begining to the end of an address which not one in twenty of those present would read with the same attention. This is emphatically true of children. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem drudgery to study in the book; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of the educational advantages which they desire they cannot fail to grow up intelligent if they enjoy in childhood and youth the privileges of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. Let parents, then talk well at home. then talk well at home.

WAKING GRANDMA WITH A KISS.—A sweet little incident is related by a writer. She says I asked a little boy last evening: "Have you called your grandma to tea?" "Yes. When I went to call her she was asleep, and I didn't know how to waken her I did't wish to holler at grandma, nor to shake her; so I kissed her cheek and that woke her very softly. Then I ran into the hall and said pretty loud, grandma, tea is ready. And she never knew what woke her."

Youthful Conduct.—The line of conduct chosen by a young man during the five years from fifteen to twenty will, in almost every instance, determine his character for life. As he is then careful or careless, prudent or improvident, industrious or indelent, truthful or dissimilating, intelligent or ignorant, temperate or dissolute, so will he be in after years; and it needs no prephet be in after years; and it needs no prophet to calculate his chances in life.

ed at a negro, the other day, and was about to strike him with a brickbat, when the colored man fell back on reserved rights. "Look here white man, don't you strike me with dat ar' rock—don't you do it, sar. I'd have you know dat when you strike me you strike a Russau!"

A PENNSYLVANIA seven-year old was reproved lately for playing out door with boys—she was 'to big for that now.' But with all imaginable innocence, she replied, "Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em!"

Grandma took time to think.

One of the editors of a New Orleans paper soon after beginning to learn the printing business went to pay his addresses to a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended the meeting he was taken down by hearing the minister announce as his text My daughter is grievously tormented with