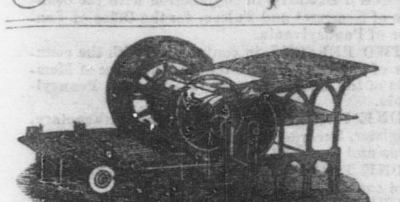
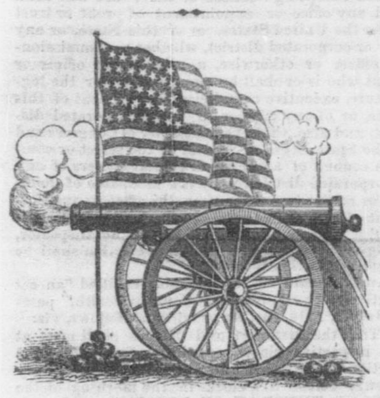
Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1866.

GEARY.



UNION AND LIBERTY.

THE FIRES OF 1861 REKINDLED.

The Hills of Bedford county Reverberate with the Shouts of Freedom.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" EVER TRUE.

OVATION TO

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The "Great Commoner" delivers the initial Speech of the Campaign, and boldly proclaims himself in favor of Human Liberty and the Universal Brotherhood of Man.

Thrilling Addresses by Col. A. K. McClure, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. John Williamson and others.

5000 Freemen in Council.

Music, Flags, Banners, Enthusiasm, Patriotism and Ladies.

HOW ARE YOU MONTGOMERY BLAIR?

TREASON MADE ODIOUS.

One of the largest political demonstrations ever witnessed in this part of the State came off last Tuesday evening. The morning was cloudy, but soon the sun burst forth in his majesty, presaging auspiciously the glorious afternoon that was to come. At early dawn people came flocking to town, but it was not till about the middle of the afternoon that the vast delegations began to pour into the place. All became a scene of indescribable excitement when the imposing delegations from the Eastern part of the County entered the place. It was a sublime spectacle and sent a thrill of joy through many a patriotic breast, to behold the "Boys in Blue" mingling in mighty procession with it. Sturdy yeomen of the County, St. Clair and Union sent forth their hundreds, and "Little Berks" was represented. Colerain did not fail, while Bloody Run seemed to send forth her entire population. The Woodberries were on hand with a splendid delegation. We feel that we would be derelict in duty did we fail to speak of the admirable manner in which those entrusted with the management of the meeting, performed their several duties. The Chief Marshal of the Procession, Mr. George McDaniel, who fought nobly for his country during the rebellion, attired in his Country's Blue, riding a gaily caparisoned steed, received the highest commendation.

Our gallant soldier boys, D. S. Elliot, Wm. G. Riffle, Jas. A. Gilchrist, Howard H. Welsh, David Prosser, and John H. Cook, deserve great credit for the assistance which they lent to the chief Marshal. The Union Republican Brass Band nobly sustained, its reputation, and many were the beautiful and inspiring airs which it discoursed. Our friends of the band, E. M. Alsip, Esq., Messers, John Arnold, John Reimond, John Miller, and all have the thanks of our appreciating public.

The meeting was held in the public square, public stands tastefully decorated with flags, emblems and devices, having been erected near the residence of Hon. S. L. Russell.

The meeting was called to order by J. B. Cessna, Esq., Chairman of the Union County Committe. The following is the list of officers:

On motion of J. B. Cessna, GEORGE W. WILLIAMS was called to the Chair:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Andrew E. Dibert,	Alva Williams,
Thomas L. Rea,	Capt J. S. Stuckey,
Dr J. Henry,	Capt. G. S. Mullin,
Wm. Masters,	D. Sparks,
Albert Smith,	Jos. Fisher, Esq.
Lieut W. Hafer,	Capt. Wm. Gracy,
Col. L. A. May,	Jno. W. Sams,
Michael Gillam,	H. C. Lashley,
W. R. Green,	Jas. Penrose,
G. W. Figart,	W. Kirk,
Capt. W. McVicker,	Asa Stuckey,
Hezekiah May,	B. R. Ashcom,
Capt. J. Eichelberger,	Capt. Jno. Swartz,
Edmund Trimbath,	Geo. W. Shaffer,
Jacob Corley,	F. Weaver,
Adam Geller,	E. A. Fockler,
Jacob Tharp,	Jos. H. Griffith,
Jacob Evans,	Peter Imler,
Dr. F. O. Allerman	Geo. R. Barndollar,
D. S. Berkstresser,	D. Strickler,
J. M. Kinkead,	D. F. Buck,
Wm. Rogers,	W. Aaron.
Jos. S. Messersmith,	

SECRETARIES.

M. A. Points,	Lt. W. Wilkinson,
Lt. W. P. Barndollar,	Scott W. Hughes.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS was then introduced to the audience amidst tremendous cheers and spoke as follows:

It seems to me that I ought not to have accepted the invitation to speak before a meeting assembled mainly to discuss State issues, and State candidates. Being recently from Washington, I feel it to be proper in my first public speech to examine the State of National affairs; glance at some of the acts of the President; and candidly and impartialy examine the acts and omissions of Congress, with a view rather to the benefit of the Country than of party. This will necessarily make my remarks tame. The vivacity of the meeting must be left to younger men who will discuss State and local issues, and candidates.

For the last five years the Congress of the United States has been charged with more difficult duties than ever fell to the lot of any other deliberative body. It was charged with the defense of a nation riven, in twain by the most gigantic rebellion, which ever happened in a civilized nation; a rebellion more formidable than was ever before reduced to unconditional submission.

The nation was found distracted by parties; a very considerable portion of which North as well as South sympathized with the rebels; who in the loyal States, if they did not give them material aid, encouraged them with hopeful promises, and assisted them by voting against supplies of men and money to carry on the war.

But there were found brave men enough in Congress to overcome their opposition; and there were found brave and noble men enough among the people to subdue Southern traitors and Northern Copperheads. While we are remembering the patriots who have achieved these things, we must not forget the maimed and wounded heroes who are among us, nor the graves of those who have fallen. The arms of the Union triumphed. Freedom unfurled her banner over that land which for centuries had been cursed and disgraced by slavery

That triumph brought with it difficulties even greater than the war itself. To rebuild a shattered empire; to remove the old foundations which had become so corroded by the sweat of slavery, as to be unfit to bear the proud temple of universal Freedom; to plant deep and solid the corner stone of eternal Justice, and to erect thereon a superstructure of perfect equality of every human being before the law; of impartial protection to every one in whose breast GOD had placed an immortal soul, without regard to nation or race or color; to overcome the prejudice and ignorance and wickedness which resisted such reform, required more than the wisdom of Solon or Lycurgus, the patience of Job, and the meekness, humility and philanthrophy of SOCRATES and the GREATER than Socrates.

You may perceive how difficult it was to find all these qualities combined among the recent defenders of slavery; the apologists of secession, the timid conservatives, and the ardent, impulsive, sincere but halting radicals. Notwithstanding the large majority which the Republicans nominally had, the unexpected apostacy of their chief perplexed some; and the lightings which were hurled at them from the White House shocked others. The jesutism, the imbecility, the impudence, and vacillation shown by the cabinet ministers perplexed, and for a while paralyzed Congress—reluctant to make war upon the Executive of their choice, they sought every expedient to avoid it. But when it became inevitable they accepted it with a courage and unanimity, which does great credit to their bravery and honesty. There were a few tremblers and a few apostates; but they were so few that their absence in the next Congress will not be noticed, and is very desirable. Pennsylvania I think had the fewest number.

When the war ended the work of reconstruction would have been easy had all the Departments of Government confined themselves to their legitimate spheres. The rebels were submissive and asked only to be allowed their forfeited lives. Having lost all by treason and the fortunes of war. Having destroyed their State governments under the Constitution and voluntarily severed their connexion with the United States, and thereby lost all claims to protection under the constitution; having declared themselves alien enemies, and in that character having waged a war of savage ferocity against the Union; having slaughtered nearly half a million of our citizens, and inflicted a cost of more than five billions of dollars; they were willing to surrender the government of their conquered territories to their conquerors to be governed by such laws as they chose to impose; to surrender their estates to reimburse the expenses and damages of the war; to suffer such further fines and imprisonments as their great crimes deserved. The harmonious action of the government would have secured all these, so far as policy and justice required; and by this time the several States would have been in the Union with constitutions perfectly free. A portion of the property of the great criminals would have been applied to pay our national debt; to pension our soldiers and to pay the damages suffered by loyal men. Some of them would no doubt have been in the penitentiary for a term of years. A few and but a few would have suffered the extreme penalty of the law; for our law is a mild one, and mildly administered. The blood of half a million of our citizens would hardly have been avenged; but peace and returning good will would be now spread over the whole land. But the ambition and folly of a few weak and dishonest men have reversed this whole picture.

All the powers of our government are lodged in three departments, whose duties are wholly distinct from each other—neither can encroach upon the other without disturbing the harmony of their workings and endangering the liberty of the country—The Constitution says "ALL legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The President is the Executive but has no Legislative or Judicial powers—The Judiciary must adjudge all controverted legal questions which arise—that is their whole duty.

By the Constitution the power to create and admit new states and to guarantee republican forms of government belongs to Congress alone. Neither the President nor the Supreme Court can do either, or any part thereof. So are the decisions. No well informed man doubts it; no honest man denies it.

Hence it follows that to Congress alone belongs, not only the right, but the duty to rebuild the States; to give them republican governments; and to admit them into the Union, if they should be judged fit, to resume the privileges which they renounced and sought to destroy. The President as Commander-in-Chief of the army had a right after the conquest to appoint Military Governors and hold them in military subjection until the law-making power had an opportunity to act. Instead of calling Congress together or awaiting their regular session he usurped all the duties of the law-making power and proceeded to give constitutions and civil governments to the conquered States, directing in the most arbitrary manner the terms of their organic laws, and controlling the action of their bogus conventions. Notwithstanding the change in the number of free citizens produced by the war and the acts of Congress he confined the rights of citizenship to the rebels excluding all the new made loyal citizens. He distinctly informed the rebels that they had lost, all the rights of citizens of the United States; but when they had adopted in convention, his governments, he declared them admitted into the Union, and directed Congress to admit their representatives, expressly declaring that Congress had nothing to do; but that each House separately was simply to judge of the regularity of the elections and qualificationf of the members who presented themselves. He said that he had admitted the States. He had declared their relations to the Union restored. He had guaranteed republican forms of government to the disorganized States. Of their status, of their right to representation, Congress had nothing to say. When it is remembered that all these acts are merely legislative; that the constitution places all legislation in Congress; that the President form no part of the legislative power, it must be admitted that these acts were the most high handed usurpations that lawless ambition could exercise. If submitted to by Congress this government would no longer be a republic subject to the will of the people but a despotism in which one tyrant would rule over a nation of slaves. A Congress elected by the people to resist armed traitors were not disposed to cower before the usurped sceptre of a single apostate. I say a *single* apostate; for the scurvy, mercenary, apostate republicans who have since joined him are so few and despicable that they need not be included in any enumeration of political forces.

Congress met and calmly proceeded to reconstruct the government. It proposed amendments to the constitution; not only abolishing slavery but placing all men on a perfect equality before the law. Every human being is declared to have equal civil rights, and Congress is invested with power to enforce a remedy. This does not touch social or political rights. They are left to the future action of the people of the States, and ultimately of Congress; the proposed amendment now pending, changes the base of representation in Congress so that the vote of a white man in the North will be equal to a vote of a white man in the South, now a white man's vote in the rebel States counts nearly as much as two white men's votes in the free States. This amendment meets with the violent opposition of the President.

Congress passed a civil rights bill to guard the rights of all—the President vetoed it—Congress passed the freedman's bureau bill—the President vetoed it. He preferred to let the freedmen, and refugees starve, and remain exposed to mobbing and murder. Congress passed a law to admit Colorado. He vetoed it because it would give two more Senators opposed to his "policy." Congress passed an act to admit Tennessee. He disapproved of it, and sent a message with his objections, but kept the bill and signed it (an unconstitutional act) because it admitted his son-in-law as a Senator.

Congress passed a law liberally increasing the pensions of the wounded soldiers; the increase was not all I desired. I tried to make the least pension twelve dollars instead of eight per month. The committee thorght they had done all they could afford; but I doubt not it will prevail at the next session. No disabled man can support his family on eight dollars a month. Congress passed a law to equalize bounties. Not such a law as I approved of, because it was partial. But it was a beginning and so far good. It would have been better had it not been for the administration. Early in the session a bill was reported giving equality in bounties. The Secretary of the Treasury wrote a letter to the Senate saying that it would take from the Treasury two hundred and sixty or three hundred millions of dollars. The Provost Marshal General Fry wrote a still more frightful letter saying it would cost six hunered and eighty millions of dollars. The commissioner of internal revenue declared it would destroy the public credit. Hence Congress was deterred from making what I considered a just arrangement of the bounty question; still some justice was done, and complete justice will be done to our gallant soldiers when this administration shall be removed, which now sits like an incubus on the breast of the nation. As a further enumeration of some of the acts of Congress, I would refer you to a speech of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax lately made to his constituents. No sounder patriot than Mr. Colfax exists. And I will take this occasion to say that as speaker I believe no abler officer ever presided over a deliberative body.

In criticising Congress I will try to be impartial. I will not ask you to bestow unmingled praise. I feel that we omitted some important things which we ought to have done and for which omission we deserve the censure of the people. While it was impossible, obstructed as we were by the President and the Copperheads, to make this a republic of "liberty and equality," we might have approached it more nearly than we did. We might have treated the rebel States as what they are in fact conquered provinces and through enabling acts we could have fixed the qualifications of voters so that every loyal man could participate in the formation of their organic laws. We should thus, with entire certainty have secured the government to loyal Union men have formed in every one of those States constitutions giving equal priviliges to all; and which would have curbed the rising spirit of rebellion, which is now rampant in every one of those States. For I assure you, from irrefutable evidence, that traitors are now triumphant in every Confederate State. No republican doubts the power of Congress to do what I have stated. No sound constitutional lawyer believes any one of the organizations now existing in those States to be legitimate governments. Formed by the decrees of a military conqueror, without consulting the people, they can be tolerated only as temporary arrangements until the law-making power provides them permanent laws and forms of Government. They are so considered by the rebels themselves.

Chief Justice Ruffin of North Carolina, one of the ablest and fairest of secessionists, has lately given the following opinion:

The Chief Justice says: "I consider that this is no Constitution, because your convention was not a legitimate Convention, and had no power to make a Constitution for us, or to alter that which we had and have; and that it cannot be made a Constitution, even by popular sanction. If these positions be correct, it ought to be rejected by the people as the easiest, simplest, and most efficient method of setting the points at rest, and avoiding many perplexing and dangerous questions before the Judiciary. I object to the organization of your body as a Convention, because it was called without the consent of the people of North Carolina by the President of the United States, or under his orders; an act of clear and despotic usurpation, which could not give the body any authority to bind the State or its inhabitants. If it be said the President, or his satrap—his Governor of a Province—did not call, or rather constitute the Convention, but the delegates were elected by the people, and thereby the body was duly constituted, I deny it directly and positively. Mr. Johnson required a Convention to peform certain specific acts; to annul the ordinance of secession and tender a return to the Union, or claim its continued existence under the Constitution of the United States; to emancipate the slaves and ordain that Slavery shall never hereafter exist in this State, and to repudiate the state "war debt." All these were done; the two first promptly and in satisfactory terms; and the third at the last moment, under subjection and in conformity to orders after having once refused to adopt the measure. All was done, I say, that was required, and Mr. Johnson proclaimed that he had got all he wanted; that we were back as a State and might choose our Representatives in Congress in conformity to our rights as a State, and to our law regulating elections. Was there anything more for *that* Convention to do? Were they chosen for any other purpose, even by those who were allowed to vote for members? How dare they, then go on to frame a Constitution, a law for all time, which is to be binding on those who elected them for the ends, and also on that large portion of the patriots and heroes—"unpardoned Rebels"—who were not allowed to vote at all? The pretension is without parallel or precedent, until the present term of Radical assumption of power in a dominant military or numercial majority, without respect for rights or the Constitution. As far as they safely can, and whenever they can, the people ought to resist that pretension. This they can peacefully do, when called on and allowed to vote; and I trust they will do so on this occasion without commotion, in support of the great principle of human liberty—that a people have the right to make their own Constitution, and not be made subject to one imposed on them by force or fraud, by an extraneous power, or by a fraction of their fellow citizens,"

The Chief Justice is right. Not a rebel State has this day a lawful government. They are mere territories conquered by our arms from the "Confederate States of America." Why then did not Congress give them either territorial governments or enabling acts so that they could form State governments, and come into the Union with constitutions securing equal and impartial rights to every human being within their limits? Early in the session I introduced a bill to give them enabling acts on the true principles of republican government. It met with but little countenance. The republican mind had not examined, and was not ready to accept so radical a proposition. And so the session was spent in inaction. You may find my proposition together with the reasons for it in the last number of the *Globe*; I wish it might be copied into your excellent paper so that you may judge of it. I trust you will examine it well, so that you can inform us of its propriety. I shall renew it at the next session.

In my opinion Congress was derelict in another particular. I have always held that while but few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the war. Congress in July, 1862, declared all their property forfeited, and directed the President to seize it for the benefit of the United States; more than ten billions of property thus became vested in the United States. Proceedings against more than two billions of property including the abandoned estates, had been instituted and were in progress. The President has restored to the traitors nearly the whole of it. Thus has he illegally given away half enough to pay the national debt. He has enriched traitors at the expense of loyal men. And yet Congress, bold as it was, had not the courage to reverse these proceedings and compel the executive to do his duty. I trust that our constituents will give us more courage, so that at the next session we may compel the President to do his duty and execute the laws. These are omissions which I frankly confess and sincerely deplore. But our crowning sin was the omission to give homesteads and the right of suffrage in the rebel States to the freedmen who had fought our battles. We have left them the victims of the rebels who every day shoot them down in cold blood. At Memphis forty-eight were murdered under the direction of the municipal authorities, and not a man prosecuted. Behold the awful slaughter of white men and black—of a convention of highly respectable men, peaceably assembled in convention at New New Orleans, which Gen. Sheridan pronounces more horrible than the massacre of Fort Pillow. Even the Clergyman who opened the proceedings with prayer was cruelly murdered. All this was done under the sanction of Johnson and his office-holders. It is the legitimate consequence of his "policy."

I admit Congress became demagogical in the last hot days, when all manhood was melted out of every body. They did some things to seduce the Fenians into our ranks. The measures were right, and so I voted for them. I will speak plainly on this subject.

The most effective argument (if argument it can be called) which will be used by our opponents is the effort made by the Republicans to give equal rights to every human being, even to the African. We shall hear repeated, ten thousand times, the cry "Negro Equality"! The radicals would thrust the negro into your parlors; your bed rooms, and the bosoms of your wives and daughters. They would even make your reluctant daughters marry black men. And then they will send up the grand chorus from every foul throat, "nigger," "nigger," "nigger!" "Down with the nigger party, we are for the white man's party." These unanswerable arguments will ring in every low bar-room, and be printed in every blackguard sheet throughout a land whose fundamental maxim is "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL." The chief promoters of this slang consist of two or three different classes. The unprincipled brawling demagogue, possessed of some cuning but no conscience. Among those who have an unequal mixture of rogue and dupe, are the low, ignorant, illiterate natives, as well as foreigners, who dwell about the purlieus of our towns and cities, and live by pilfering and "odd jobs."

The protestant will listen to a devout sermon from the text "Of one blood made he all the nations of the earth," and go forth to the next political meeting to shout "down with the negro!" The Catholic will listen annually to the reading from the altar of the Pope's Bull denouncing slavery, and go forth to support the slavery party, and shout "DOWN with the negro."

What a shame that the countrymen of the Declaration of Independence; what a shame that the countrymen of the Immortal O'Connell, should ever cast a vote on the side of human bondage!!

The President is not only using his high prerogative to obstruct the action of Congress, but he is attempting to corrupt the nation so as to render them unfit for self-government. A kingly government may stand with a corrupt ruler, but republics are founded on and supported by the virtue of the people. Demoralize them and the republic must fall. The appointment to office was vested in the President by the constitution, to be used for the proper administration of the executive branches of the government. It was never intended that it should be used to influence legislative or judicial proceedings. Whenever it is used for the purpose of supporting political theories; of compelling the people to abandon their principles and adopt new ones, or to form a new party, it becomes an abuse of power; a prostitution of the patronage of the government, which was vested in the President for the good of the whole nation, and for no personal or party purposes. When envious death performed the horrible purpose of placing Andrew Johnson in the executive chair, all the offices were filled by persons selected by Abraham Lincoln. They were mostly selected from the party that elected him and Andrew Johnson, because none others could properly understand and carry out the principles on which he was elected, and according to which he had determined to administer the government. When Johnson came into power their principles were unchanged. But when he determined to betray those principles and discard the men and the party which had elected him, he required of those officials the same prostitution of character and abandonment of honesty. The penalty of disobedience was removal from office. He made this a rule with the lowest and most trifling offices. A colleague of mine from Pennsylvania informed me that having presented a petition of the neighbors fer the appointment of a post master to a hundred dollar post office, he went to the clerk to ascertain why the appoinement was delayed, and was shown an order on file, signed by Andrew Johnson, directing that no appointment should be made unless it was directed by Ed. Cowan! Judas Iscariot dispensing patronage through Judas the younger!!

The Executive of a nation of thirty millions of people; the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, going to a country post office worth less than one hundred dollars a year, to punish the post master because he would not apostacise! In Rome and Greece, to "corrupt the people" was held to be a capital crime. It was one of the charges in the prosecution against Socrates, of which being found unjustly guilty, he was sentenced to death. That the infamous use now made of the patronage of the government is a high official misdemeanor I have no doubt. Whether it will be prosecuted as such will depend upon the courage or the mercy of Congress.

The present crisis is exhibiting man in America in an extraordinary light. In other nations, when the King, the court, become debauched and corrupt, the mass of the people become demoralized. But the people of America, high and low, from the center to the circumference, remain untouched, notwithstanding the foul corruption and debauchery which disgrace the centre. Notwithstanding all the blandishments of power and patronage; notwithstanding the tender of fat offices, not a single genuine republican has been seduced from his allegiance to principle. Not one has consented to supercede one honest office holder, and renounce his own faith as the price. I know there are a few soldiers of fortune who hung upon the skirts of the party, who have consented to take office under Cowan and company. But they were men who were never trusted by the party; or who for years past have become so bankrupt in principles and fortune as to be ready to jojn any conspiracy that furnished rations. They are the army of Cataline.

Nor have I the least fear that any respectable man will be found to take service in their ranks. I do not here speak of copperheads. I see no reason to prevent their accepting office without loss of honor. They would violate no principle. They would stab no friend. But I warn you to keep on eye on any professed republican who consents to fill an enforced vacancy. However he may have stood before there is villiany wrapt up in his composition. He is a moral Leper whom you should not touch. He should be socially ostracised as unfit for decent society. Let him flit about in the twilight, and hide his averted countenance from the light of day.

The President and his squad (it does not deserve the name of party) contend that the war made no changes in the condition of our institutions, under the constitution. That the rights and liabilities of all our former citizens rebels as well as loyal remain unchanged. This exhibits a most deplorable ignorance or culpable treachery. No great war between acknowledged belligerents ever left the condition and rights of the parties after the same as before, unless it were so stipulated by the treaty of peace. The war leaves them without compacts, without rights except the rights of war. When it is ended new treaties are to be made; or if one party submits the conqueror prescribes the future relative condition of the parties without regard to their relative condition before the war. The vanquished have no rights except what the conqueror grants. This is much more so, when one of the belligerents was composed of rebels. You are aware that a convention of traitors, was lately held in Philadelphia. Most of them had actually borne arms against the United States, and helped murder half a million of our citizens. A few sympathizers from the North who ought to have been South met with them. They extinguished the Democratic party and blotted its name from the vocabulary of parties. No democratic party can henceforth exist.

They laid down an elaborate party creed or platform of principles for this conglomerate mass. Being traitors they of course adopted the President's views.

Here is their fundamental article to which all the others conform. Mr. Raymond's address says:

"The constitution of the United States is "to-day precisely what it was before the war "the supreme law of the land, any thing in the "constitution or laws of any State to the con-"trary notwithstanding. And to-day also "as before the war all powers not "conferred by the constitution on the general "government nor prohibited by it to the "States are reserved to the several States or "the people thereof."

"The United States acquired no new power; no rights either territorial or of civil authority which it did not possess before the war broke out.

This strange, wild and wicked doctrine was unanimously adopted by the conclave. What! Six millions of rebels who had renounced the constitution, who had murdered five hundred thousand of our citizens, who had loaded the nation with debt and drenched it with blood, when conquered had forfeited no right; had lost no jurisdiction or civil authority; and these conquerors had acquired none because there was a constitution which while they obeyed, protected, but which they had discarded and torn to pieces by war! Was there ever before a human brain frenzied enough to engender such folly; or a human front brazen enough to utter it. No principle in national law is clearer than that when belligerants inaugurate a war which is acknowledged to be a public war all the former obligations, treaties and compacts between the parties become null and void; and after the war are to be renewed or repudiated as the parties agree, or as the conqueror decrees. If either party is utterly subdued his life, liberty and property are at the disposal of the victor. Why does not the Emperor of Austria say to the King of Prussia "I lay down my arms, and all things will remain as before the war." The Prussian would answer, "you are as big a fool as the President of America or the traitor's league." No sir. The war has changed everything—old treaties and leagues have ceased. Venetia is no longer yours; Hanover and the Duchies are mine; and beside you must pay the expenses of the war, forty-five millions. Who denies that this is the law of nations except the advocates of treason, who deny our right to make them pay the expenses of the war. They cry out against confiscation for crime, as if it were inhuman. God willing, I shall try it again, and see if they do not pay part of the cost and damages of the war before they help to make our laws. The constitution unchanged! Then slavery exists; then all the provisions with regard to the rendition of fugitives from labor remain—then every traitor has a right to sit down in Congress, as the representative of three fifths of all the slaves besides the whites. We can easily forgive the aimable and facile author of the declaration as he is no lawyer; is totally ignorant of the law of nations or the laws of war; but what shall we say of those able jurists who sat by and acquiesced; unless we put it upon the same ground that one of the ablest and best of them did when he advised to take a false oath to get a vote and then to break it.

But fellow citizens I am occupying too much ground.

As I said before the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny but admit that a fundamental principle of the republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, height, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements, these are accidents which must govern their condition according to circumstances. But in this republic, the same laws must and shall apply to every mortal, American, Irishman, African, German or Turk. It is written by the finger of the ALMIGHTY LAW GIVER "Ye shall have one man-"ner of laws, as well for the stranger as for one "of your own country; for I am the LORD your "GOD."

I need not be admonished that the support of this doctrine, on the eve of an election is dangerous, especially in counties bordering on the slave States. A deep seated prejudice against races has disfigured the human mind for ages. For two centuries it has oppressed the black man and held him in bondage after white slavery had ceased to exist. Now it deprives him of every right in the Southern States. We have joined in inflicting those wrongs. How has the FATHER of this blameless race rewarded this prejudice; treated this despotism? Let the scarfs upon your garments, and the gory graves that dot a thousand bloody battle fields give the sad answer.

This doctrine may be unpopular with besotted ignorance. But popular or unpopular I shall stand by it until I am relieved of the unprofitable labors of earth. Being the foundation of our republic, I have full faith in its ultimate triumph. I may not live to see it. I may not be worthy of such happiness. If it is to be finally defeated, and the hopes of man thus extinguished, I pray God that, when it happens, I may be insensible to human misery; that my senses may be locked in "cold obstruction and in death."

Fellow citizens, I have detained you too long to allow me to discuss State affairs. But you need no exhortation to go forth one and all, and support at the polls your gallant standard bearer, Maj. Gen. Geary. A purer patriot never breathed the air. A braver soldier never faced a foe. He risked all to save the country. He led a gallant son to to battle and to death. For us he gave his own body to the bullets and the steel of the enemy. Such a man knows no defeat. When on the second Tuesday of October he shall unfarl the banner of the Union there will be such a rush from every hill-top and from every valley as to overwhelm all opposition.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE of Pennsylvania followed with a powerful speech. He spoke for two hours and during that entire period he held his hearers spell-bound by the magic influence of the eloquent truths which he boldly enunciated. Space forbids even a synopsis of what we report as one of the ablest speeches delivered within the last four years.

At the conclusion of Col. McClure's speech, M. A. Points, Esq., read the following Resolutions:

WHEREAS, in the opinion of this meeting, the stability at least, if not the *life* of this Government, is imperilled by the recreancy of the present chief magistrate to every principle of Governmental policy upon which he was elevated by the people to the Vice Presidency of the nation, therefore

Resolved, that we cherish and venerate the memory of our late President, the lamented Abraham Lincoln, and confide in the virtue and intelligence of the people to vindicate and maintain, by their ballots, the "true principles of Government" as professed and practised by him and the public men who sympathized with and sustained his administration—but which are now insanely disregarded and wickedly frustrated by his accidental successor, whose treachery to the great Republican Party is only equalled by his base ingratitude to a too confiding, loyal constituency.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is the people's true Representative branch of the Government—that in it is vested, and with it rests the *law-making* power—and that any attempt to interfere with the proper functions of Congress, or any efforts on the part of the present President to wrench from that Department of the Government any constitutional right or power are tyrranical in fact, despotic in tendency, and will not be tolerated by a free Republican People.

Resolved, That we cheerfully acknowledge our thanks as due to the Congress that has, thus far labored to restore the Union of the States on the true principles of right, liberty and justice—that the Peace, conquered by our brave and noble "Boys in Blue," may be made permanent and honorable—a victory to the loyal arms by which it was won, and not a triumph of Rebels of the South and sympathizers of the North who aimed to *destroy* the unity of the Government.

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially endorse, and will ratify at the polls our endorsement of the nomination of that gallant soldier, successful general and eminently faithful civilian, in various capacities, Major General John W. Geary, as the candidate of the Union Republican Party for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That, in our nominee for Congress, Gen. W. H. Koontz, and also in our nominees for the State Legislature, and the various County officers, we recognize men of sound intelligence and unquestioned loyalty, to whom we pledge an earnest and undivided support on the second Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, deserves and commands the admiration and confidences of the people. Clear in his office, his eminent patriotism and ability have been illustrated by his wise and statesmanlike administration of *two terms* during the trying and embarrassing peril of the late rebellion—Higher Honors yet await him.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially endorses and most heartily welcomes the Convention of Loyal Union men of the South, now sitting in the City of Philadelphia, not as muzzled conspirators against the peace and liberty of the Country, but as the Representatives of the loyal millions of the redeemed United States of America.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of liberty and equal rights throughout the world and especially of the people of the United States are eminently due to the noble patriotic and intrepid legislator, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, for the uncompromising stand which he has taken in favor of the oppressed and against usurpation and despotism.

Resolved, That we the Union Republicans of Bedford co., hereby express our obligations to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon, A. K. McClure and Gen. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, for the eloquent speeches which they have delivered to us this evening.

Gen. JOHN WILLIAMSON of Huntingdon followed with one of the most humorous, withering and sarcastic speeches that we have ever listened to. He was greeted with round after round of applause. Our own townsman, Hon. John Cessna, made the closing speech. It was midnight but not a man of the vast multitude left during the half hour that he spoke. Like all his speeches, this was admirable, and it always seems that his latest effort is the best.

SACRAMENTAL SERVICES will be held in the Methodist Church, in this place, next Sabbath (9th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞Special attention of Merchants and others invited to Card, in this issue of Howell & Bourke, Manufacturers of Wall Papers, etc, etc

☞Hoop Skirts, Hopkin's own make,' 628 Arch Street Philadelphia adv. in this issue, give universal satisfaction. Ladies note the fact.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW for July comes to us as usual freighted with the choicest of English Radical Review literature. It presents the views of such men as Bright, Mill, Hughes, &c. on the political questions now agitating English politics. Published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 38 Walker st., New York.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties has become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861–2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attenden to. tf.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY contains an able political article on "The Johnson Party." An important social question is discussed in an attractive style in the inimitable "Chimney Corner Papers" of Mrs. Stowe. In the continuation of "Hawthorne's Notes" will be found much pleasant reading in the lamented author's happiest vein. These, with the usual amount of miscellaneous matter and continued tales make the present an unusually interesting number. Ticknor & Fields, Boston

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for September contains: Unsympathizing Nature; Muscular Christianity; Medical Men and Christianity; Health, Habit and Amusement; Self-Government in Diet and Doctoring; Culture of the Lungs; Gymnastics; Vis Medicatrix Naturæ; Athletic Sports; Health of Girls; The Dog Days; A Lesson for the Day; Study of Physiology; Happy Homes; Botany for Invalids; The Mermaid's Story of the Atlantic Cable; Notes for the Month; Home-Treatment of Intestinal Colic; Saratoga Mineral Waters, etc.

Published by Miller, Wood & Co., 15 Laight st., New York; $2 per annum; 20 cts. a number.

THE SEWING OF THE FUTURE.—The days of hand-sewing are numbered. The Sewing Machine, in a wonderfully short space of time, considering the magnitude of the change, and the number of interests involved, has won its way to a foremost position among the recognized forces of the social and material world, and will very soon have as entirely displaced hand-sewing as railroads have driven out the stage coaches of fifty years ago. Only a short time ago hand-sewing was still held by many to be superior to machine-sewing, and certain kinds of clothing were sometimes advertised as possessing superior claims to public favor, because executed entirely by hand; but we never hear this now.

A good Sewing Machine is expected to last a lifetime, and it is most important in making the purchase that the right kind should be selected, and additional trouble and expense thereby saved.

The best machines are those which use two threads to form the seam, and of these the GROVER & BAKER Machine deservedly occupies the foremost rank, on account of its firm and elastic stitch, its simplicity of construction, and its superior adaptability to all kinds of family sewing. The strength and durability of the work done by the GROVER & BAKER Machine have materially helped to inspire the confidence which the public feel in the work of all good Sewing Machines. Ladies now everywhere prefer to have their sewing executed by machine, provided it is properly done, and especially if done by the GROVER & BAKER Machine.

THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING.—A valuable Offer.—The enterprising Publishers of the *American Agriculturist* offer that valuable journal *free* for the remaining three months of this year to all new subscribers for 1867 (Vol. 26), who send in their subscription during this month of September. The cost of the *Agriculturist* is only $1.50 a year, or four copies for $5, so that $1.50 (or $1-25 for each of four persons), will just now secure the paper for fifteen months! We advise everybody to embrace this opportunity. The *Agriculturist* is a marvel of value and cheapness, and in no other way can one so well invest $1.50 or $1.25. The paper is adapted to all classes of readers in city, village and country. Its Household and Children's Departments are exceedingly valuable and interesting everywhere. Each number contains 32 to 44 large *double* size magazine pages, filled with original, instructive, and interesting matter. It is splendidly illustrated with many large, first class Engravings, which are both pleasing and instructive and alone worth far more than the cost of the paper. The *Agriculturist* is diligent and unsparing in its exposures of all kinds of swindling and humbugs, and in this way alone saves the country hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. Take our advice and send your subscription at once to the Publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City. Subscriptions left at this office will be forwarded free of charge.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 6.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.90
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED

In Schellsburg, on the 23d ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. JOSEPH ETTIEN, of Martinsburg, Va., and Miss ANNIE KEMERER, of the former place.

DIED.

In Duncansville, August 14th, HOWARD GRANT, son of James W. and Mary J. Reed, aged 5 months and 29 days.

On the 22d inst., AMBROSE LINCOLN, infant son of Jacob and Mary Barnhart, of Bedford, aged 1 year, 9 months and 19 days.

The infant's grave,
Which men weep over, is meant to save.

It is this thought which enables the Christian parent to say, at the open grave of his child, "Thy will be done." He knows that the child, being included in the Christian covenant, belongs to Christ, "whether living or dying." So this lovely child, the joy of its parents and the pride of their hearts, has been rescued from the trials and sufferings of life, and

"Early, bright, transient,
Chaste as the morning dew,
He sparkled, was exhaled,
And went to Heaven."

Be on the Alert! Danger is at Hand.

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? REDOUBLED NERVOUS VIGOR. This is the only protection against PANIC, as well as against the PRINCIPLE OF INFECTION. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventative? There Is one; a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This ONE PREVENTIVE, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old World or the New, is

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite, and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system, from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that Nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. If this enemy we hear of, this disease which is desolating Europe, is really bound hitherward, it behooves the *prudent to put on their armor*, to clothe themselves with invulnerability as far as human means will permit, by preparing the system for resistance with this pure vegetable antidote.

sep7,1m

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., Sept. 1st 1866. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Atkinson Caroline Mrs	Ingraham Prentiss 3
Booty E. P.	Ickes Jacob
Blackburn, George	Koontz John G
Brunt, John S.	LamourensoBaptistJean
Bowser, J.	Latshaw Kate Miss
Benford, T.L. & Bro	Lockhart Robert
Brown, Patrick Rev.	Lines Frank
Burk, Ann E. Mrs.	Lier Elizabeth Mrs
Carr Jennie Miss	Musser Christian
Cuffman Oliver	Morrison Mary Mrs
Clark & Murphey	Mellott John W
Chevalier Mad or Dr	Mock Michael
Cutting John F	Price Sarah Miss
Cooper James	Prescott W H
Defibaugh George	Poor B M
Delp John M	Ream L E Mrs 2
Dodson Elizabeth Miss	Ramsey Mahala J Mrs
Davis Mary E	Smith Samuel
Ellis N M	Shaffer Peter
Enslow Mary J Miss 2	Shoemaker A D
Ealy A E	Shockey Enline Mrs
Frazer Fredrick	Stanley Clara Miss
Fisher Harriet	Savage O H Rev
Frazier J M	Sparks Pheobe Mrs
Fuller J C	Tobias Mary A Miss
Gordon Uriah	Trout Juliann Mrs
Graham L P Rev	Taylor M P
Gardner Richard L	Theakston Mary B Mrs
Gordon Oliver K	Wade Lucinda E Mrs
Hardman J A	Wilson James
Holsinger Joseph	Witna Fuller
Herchelroth John	Woodcock Milton 2
Hague E	Williams Mr. (Pho)
Hardie Thomas	Weisel Wm H

C. LOYER, P. M.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premisos, the real estate of said deceased, situate in said Borough, on TUESDAY the 2d day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., consist of LOT No. 13, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Sam'l Corl on the west, having thereon erected a two story brick MANSION HOUSE, BRICK STORE HOUSE and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Woodshed and Granary, a well of good water and a cistern, and a variety of fruit trees on the premises.

Also, LOT No. 14, adjoining the above, and of same dimensions, having thereon erected a Large two story Brick BLACKSMITH SHOP, a Frame Office, and Stable. The shop could readily be converted into a dwelling. This is a very pleasant property, in good repair.

Terms Cash, or part cash and part on time as may be desired. For particulars call upon J. P. REED, Attorney, at Bedford, or at the premises.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER.

sep7:4t

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"

NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other!

CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.

sep7:4m