The Bedford Inquirer

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

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Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
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apr. 28, 1865—zz.

Bedtord

Inquirer.

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

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

VOLUME 39; NO 44.

Bedford Inquirer

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1866.

TRUE DEMOCRACY ELOQUENT EXTRACTS.

A meeting of the True and Tried Democ racy, was held in the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 22d, 1866. That firm and reliable Demo-crat, Col. Joseph W. Tate, was unanimously chosen President of the meeting. After several able and eloquent addresse had been delivered, on motion of Hon. Benj. F. Meyers, Editor of the Bedford Gazette, and present Democratic candidate for Senator in this District, Col. TATE was called upon to address the meeting. The Colonel responded in his usual able and eloquent manner. After the discussing the issues of the day the Colonel eloquently exclaimed :

"I believe that Providence had a hand in the removal of Abraham Lincoln. I believe that the name of J. Wilkes Booth will his country, like Winklereid. Switzerland had her Winklereid and her Wm. Tell; Scotland had her Robert Bruce, and America her Booth. THE TIME IS COMING WHEN THERE, WILL BE A MONU-MENT ERECTED TO BOOTH, HIGH-ER THAN THE SPIRE OF LINCOLN. who sleeps beneath the sod of Illinois.

"I am one of those men of an-Coat of Arms the HAND and the DAGGER."

The Colonel countinued at some length in the same eloquent and patriotic strain; ut-tering only sentiments of a ruly Democratic character, and retired in the midst of great applause.

In the Bedford Gazette of Jan. 1861. O. E. Shannon. Esq., Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, in a card published over his own signature, in speaking of a debate in the Bedford Lyceum, uttered the follow-ing patriotic and truly Democratic senti-

that I would not fight at all in such an unnatural war-that I was like some of my Republican friends, I would prefer staying at home; but, IF I WERE COMPELLED TO PULL TRIGGER, I HOPED IT WOULD BE WHEN THE MUZZLE OF

would have made a Secessionist of Job, if he had been a slaveholder."-Gazette, April 18, 1862. Speaking of the Draft he said :

"But let not Congress and the Administration build false hopes upon this patriotic submission. Let it not be expected that Pennsylvania will again uncomplainingly respond to a similar call for conscripts. The people of this State have given their last man to this bloody, though utopian crusade, and until the President and Congress revoke their abolition programme, a demand from them for more troops from this State will be worse than useless.

-Gazette, Jan. 23, 1863. On the same subject Meyers said :

"We say to Congress stay your encroaching hand, lest you wake the sleeping tion of Pennsylvania's pride! We say to the President, make not a Dionysius of yourself, for there are yet Damons among the people of the North, who will dare to resist any usurper."-Bedford Gazette, Feb. 27, 1863.

In speaking of the Provost Marshall

"When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement

THE AUSPICIOUS EVENT the spirit SEND of God moving over the troubled

idency, I am free to say that I

following provisions of the Disfranchising live; that he laid down his life for act which Sheriffs are required to publish in their Election Proclamation:

WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval ser. vice of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished other country, who wear on their and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens

hereof; and WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the constitu-ion and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified

tion and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:
SECTION 1, Be it enacted, etc., THAT IN ALL ELECTIONS HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, IT SHALL BE UNLAW-FUL FOR THE JUDGE OR INSPECTORS OF ANY SUCH ELECTION TO RECEIVE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS, FROM ANY PERSON OR PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROVENCES OF THE PROPERSON OF PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROVENCES OF THE PROPERSON OF PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROVENCES OF THE PROPERSON OF PERSONS EMBRACED IN THE PROPERSONS EMBRACED IN THE P ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED MARCH THIRD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE AND IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR

AND IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY SUCH PERSON TO OFFER TO VOTE ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 2. THAT IF ANY. SUCH JUDGE AND INSPECTORS OF ELECTION, OR ANY ONE OF THEM, SHALL RECEIVE, OR CONSENT TO RECEIVE ANY SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY SUCH DISQUALIFIED PERSON, HE OR THEY SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMON.

PERSON, HE OR THEY SO OBJECTION ING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMON. WEALTH, HE SHALL FOR EACH OFFENSE BE SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF NOT LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND TO UNDERGO AN IMPRISONMENT IN THE JAIL OF THE PROPER COUNTY FOR NOT LESS THAN SIXTY DAYS.

SEC. 3. THAT ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CHIZENSHIP, AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, SHALL, AT ANY ELECTION HEREAFTER TO BE HELD IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, VOTE OR TENDER TO THE OFFICERS THEREOF, AND OFFICE TO VOTE, A BALLOT OR BALLOTS, ANY PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE DEEMED GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR AND ON CONVICTION THEREOF, IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL, FOR EACH OFFENSE, BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE PRECEDING SECTION OF THIS ACT IN THE CASE OF OFFICERS OF ELECTION RECEIVING SUCH UNLAWFUL BALLOT OR BALLOTS.

SEC. 4. THAT IF ANY PERSON SECTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL PERSUADE OR ADVISE ANY PERSON OR PERSONS, BEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP AND DISQUALIFIED AS AFORESAID, TO OFFER ANY BALLOT OR BALLOTS TO THE OFFICERS OF ANY SUCH BALLOT OR BALLOTS FROM ANY PERSON DEPRIVED OF CITIZENSHIP, SUCH PERSON SO OFFENDING SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, AND UPON CONVICTION THEREOF IN ANY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, SHALL BE PUNISHED IN LIKE MANNER AS IS PROVIDED

D. W. CROUSE.

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared tosell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All crowers promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

bam Lincoln, Andrew Johnson became do to be consistent while the war lasted and he refused to contribute a dollar to the support of those who were left destitute by their husbands and fathers entering the service. It is your time now, soldier?

it would be advisable, however, to send full returns in all cases. Those districts lying contiguous to Bedford will send their rereturns in all cases. Hose districts tying configuous to Bedford will send their returns directly to the Chairman of the Country friends that were personal to me, were anxious that I should be on the ticket. I was placed there. I accepted it; the race was run, the victory was obtained, and I was made Vice President of the United States. Can't you see the graduation comes along regularly? And, then by the Constitution of the country, I have been made President. I am glad of it."

THE DESERTER LAW.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

We would call especial attention to the contract of the country would call especial attention to the contract of the country would call especial attention to the country. I have been made to get the country of the

off this Copperhead legacy, is to put at least one good Republican into the Board of Commissioners, which you can do by voting for Samuel Shaffer, who will see that the evermore, but she must also repudiate evermore, but she must also repudiate "every dollar of indebtedness created to cover on the rebellion." It was he who hard earned money of the tax-payers is not squandered in pensioning petty officers, but appropriated to the speedy payment of the county debt.

LOOK OUT FOR DESERTERS!

The Disfranchising act will be found on page 1107 of the Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania for the year, 1866. Every Justice of the Peace is entitled to a copy of these laws, and we would advise them to send to the Prothonotary and secure the copy to which they are entitled and furnish their respective election Boards with it on the day of the election. Let this matter be attended to promptly.

[From the American Republican.] AN APPEAL,

Sons of freedom, boys in blue, Ye of honest hearts and true, What do you propose to do?

Are you indeed prepared to say

Turn your backs to Uncle Sam? Join the Copper-Johnson clan? Thus strike hands with the rebel cla

To traitors on election day, ""Come, again resume your sway ?" "You were right, and we were wrong, Freedom falsely led us on-

Love for the old flag was strong. "We'll not submit to loyal rule, But to ye of Calhoun's school, Take us, we will be your tool.

"The four years' war was all a joke, To-day we wear again your yoke; Thus we have through the ballot spoke. Sons of freedom, boys in blue,

Have ye honest hearts and true, And can you such a course pursue ? No! such doubts of you are wrong,

You will not join the traitor throng, Your love for the old Flag is strong. They have trailed it 'neath their feet, Think of 'Orleans' bloody street,

Think of your comrades starving cry, While in prisons they did lie, Was it for naught they had to die?

Such the rulers you would greet.

Hear ye not that mournful strain, From the trenches of the slain? "Has your blood been shed in vain?"

Sons of Freedom, boys of right, Another battle you must fight, Let all traitors feel your might.

At the ballot make them feel You rule it as with steel, And still the same with rebels deal.

Sons of Freedom, boys in blue, Loyal hearts look up to you; God reward ye as ye do.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE,

IN THE ELECTION Through four years of arduous, desperate civil strife, the hosts of the robal confeders RETURNS!

Lest our paper next week should not reach all the districts in the county before election day, we would take this opportunity to urge our friends to make all the necessary archenson said:

"I AM GLAD OF IT."

In his specch at Niagra Falls, President our friends to make all the necessary archenson said:

Remember that the Republican Legislature last winter abolished the State tax on Real estate, but that through the bad management of Democratic Commissioners Bedford county owes the State nearly \$20,000 and the people of this county are still oppressed with a burdensome State tax.

Remember that the quickest way to pay off this Copperhead legacy, is to put at least

carry on the rebellion." It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any legislature chosen under the rebellion which should assume power to make laws after the rebellion had fallen. It was he after the rebelien had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquiries as to the probability of representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either house, and suggested that they should present their credentials, not at the organization of Congress, but afterward. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who suggested to his Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, that

'If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than \$250 and paytaxes thereon,

you would completely disarm the adversary

If, then there be any controversy as to
the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and require guarantees of those which plunged madly into sccession and rebellion,

plunged madly into secession and rebellion, the supporters respectively of Andrew Johnson and of Congress cannot be antagonistic parties to that contest, since their record places them on the same side.

It being thus agreed that conditions of restoration and guaranties against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shabing those guaranties is plainly incontesti-ble. Whether it take the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to Senate, by a two-thirds vote would be indis-pensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nor in the nature of the case,

that countenances an Executive monopoly What then, is the ground of complaint

gainst Congress?
Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating. Consider Houses was tardy and hesitating. Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months, were required to devise perfect. months were required to devise, perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruc-

is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect, and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction.

Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now farily before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislature of several States and rejected by none. Under it, the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the priviliges she forfeited by rebellion, including representation in either House in Congress. And the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without.

Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable, or even humiliating? They are in substance these:

I. All persons born or naturalized in

without.

Are the conditions thus prescribed intolerable, or even humiliating? They are in substance these:

I. All persons born or naturalized in this country are henceforth citizens of the United States, and shall enjoy all the rights of citizens evermore; and no State shall have power to contravene this most righteous and necessary provision.

and necessay provision.

II. While the States claim and exercise the power of denying the elective franchise to a part of their people, the weight of each State in the Union shall be measured by and based upon its enfranchised population. If any State shall choose, for no crime, to deny political rights to any race or caste, it must no longer count that race or caste as a basis of political power in the Union.

III. He who has once held office on the

simply to give loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States Under the Johnson policy, the rebels monopolize power and waters."

"I AM GLAD OF IT."

In his speech at Niagra Falls, President "I have always had an exalted idea of the position of Senator; but notwithstanding I was placed "but notwithstanding I was placed"

Lest our paper next week should not reach all the districts in the county before election day, we would take this opportunity to urge our friends to make all the necessary arrangements to forward the election returns immediately after the result is known. The wote for Governor and Congress will be the most important and the most sought after; it would be advisable, however, to send full of that confederacy traversed the civilized world, seeking allies in their war against the republic, and exciting the rapactous and unprincipled to fit out armed corsains to prey upon her commerce. By State authority, and in the perverted names of patriotism-and loyalty; hundreds of thousands of our countrymen were conscripted into rebel armies and made to fight desperation with those who thought to subvert the Union. When this rebel monopoly of ately for our national disruption and rain. And the wholesting of God and the

omice shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will doubtless make haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section—prescribing that the Union public debt shall be promptly met, but that of the rebel confederacy nevers—is seriously expressed.

part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfranchised, shall not count that portion to balance
the educated, intelligent, enfranchised citizens of other States.

We do not purpose to argue the justice of
this provision. As well argue the shape of
a cube or the correctness of the multiplication table. He who does not feel that this
is simply and mildly just would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to
convince him. That there are those among
us who would not have it ratified, sally demonstrates that the good work of emancipation is not yet complete.

tion is not yet complete.

"But," say some, "this section is designed to coerce the South into according suffrage to her blacks." Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer bribe them to keep their blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, palpable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina, "If you persistently restrict all your power to your 300,000 whites, we must insist that these no longer balance in Congress and the choice of President, 700,000 northern white freemen, but only 300,000. If you keep your blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing. Fellow citizens of every State, but espe-

Fellow-citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to hold elections; we entreat your earnest, constant heed to the grave questions now at issue. If those who wantonly plunged the Union into civil war shall be allowed by you to dictate the terms shall be allowed by you to dictate the terms of reconstruction, you wilk have heedlessly sown the bitter seed of future rebellions and bloody strife. Already, you are threatened with a recognition by the "President of a sham Congress, made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a blatform of Johnsonian and appealing to the sword alone for support. So glaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily, the people by electing an overwhelming majority of by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal representatives, are ren-

dering its initiation impossible.

We cannot close without a most deserved tribute to the general fidelity wherewith, in view of the President's defection, the great body of the people, and even of the Federal office-holders, have stood fast by their convictions and their principles. The boundless patronage of the Executive, though most wielded against those to whose votes he owes it, has corrupted very whose votes he owes it, has corrupted very few, either of those who shared or of those who would gladly share in its enjoyment. Not one of the twenty-two States which voted to re-elect Abraham Lincoln has given in its adhesion to the President's policy; while New-Jersey—the only free State that voted against him—has added herself to their number.

their number.

Our great war has taught impressively the peril of injustice; and the lesson has sunk deep into millions of hearts. The American people, chastened by suffering, are wiser and nobler than they were, with a quicker and more open ear for every generous suggestion. The fearful lessons of Memphis and New Orleans have not been lest on them, as is proved by the result of lost on them, as is proved by the result of the recent elections in Vermont and Maine. We cherish no shadow of doubt that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa first, then New-York, New-Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas and Minnesota will do

ARSH GIDDINGS, ARCHIGAN,
P. STUBBS, Iowa,
W. CAMPBELL, West Virginia,
JUDB, Wisconsin,
R. GOODLOE, North Carolina,
H. BOYD, Missouri, W. S. CORNING, Virginia, THOMAS SIMPSON, Minnesota, C. L. ROBINSON, Florida, NEWTON EDMUNDS, Dakota.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

people to eat too much at once. In Kentucky Johdson had too much victory. Forty thousand majority for Jeff. Davis in a Southern State did not set well on the stomachs of Northern Johnsonists, and bad pains have followed, with many remorseful glances at the empty plate. Kentucky was worse than a defeat.

than a defeat.

Then came another victory of the same sort—the victory in New Orleans. It was an overwhelming triumph of "my policy." Radicals were served just right, for oxce, was the first jubilant ejaculation of every Johnsonite. But a moment's reflection, and the eye of horses that serve the complete complete in the case of horses that serve the complete in the case of horses that serve the case of th Johnsonite. But a moment's reflection, and the cry of horror that went up from the whole North, satisfied them that they had punished things too fast. The people were not prepared for so much of a Johnson victory as that! And ever since, by suppression or mutilation of dispatches, and by no end of lying, they have been trying to escape the consequences.

cape the consequences.
"We will make an Imperial tour through "We will make an Imperial tour through the provinces," they said. Let the Sover-eign show himself, and appeal to the devotion and personal attachment of his subjects! Let the papers be full of his triumphal progress! Let immense enthusiasm be created by taking Grant and Farragut along, as a bad circus often provides itself with an elephant and hippopotamus, to draw a crowd. Let the cheers, and the throngs, and the enthusiasm, be appropriated to His Highness and to "my policy." The experiment promised well.

But it has not resulted well at all. The

But it has not resulted well at all. The sight of his Excellency has not impressed people with any very stunning affection for his person. Perhaps being called traitors has cooled the ardor of the people. Perhaps they feel ashamed that they ever your for so ignorant and valeer a way for earthing. they feel ashamed that they ever voted for so ignorant and vulgar a man for anything. But, somehow, the reception has been chilling, and the Fumble Individual, losing his temper, has proved himself a near relation of Mrs. Partington's friend who "never opened his mouth but he put his foot in it." His speeches—well, no defeats that these veterans in defeat have experienced have ever hurt them so much as Johnson's "victories" in vulgarism over the street mobs of the North. His progress has been the disaster of disasters—enough to kill a dozen-parties.

Then the fall elections begin. "Johnson may be failure, but are there not the offices and the Conservative Republicans, and the and the Conservative Republicans, and the "grand reaction?" Let us hope for gains in Vermont and for at least one member of Congress from Maine! Vermont thunders out a tremendous gain for the other side. Discouraged Johnsonism concludes that there were not removals enough in Vermont, and plies the power of patronage vigorously in Maine, and especially in the First District. Fancy the feelings of these veterans in disaster at the news from that State. A Republican victory again, larger than ever. A Radical gain of two thousand in the First District, where the "reaction" was greatest! The party of all the failures begins to suspect that by getting together all the beaten men in the country they have not "changed and on him only make the disaster creater, absolute and utter annihilation in November.

ber.

"My policy" is an old fashioned blunderbuss. It kicks frightfully. The heavier
you load it, the more horrible the recoil.

It is not dangerous to anybody but the holder, but with such a desperate charge of powder as Johnson puts in, the knocks him over at every discharge.

souri Democrat. The Rain Storm in the tion of Railway Travel-A Portion of Dayton submerged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20—With the exception of slight showers, this afternoon, the rain has ceased. There are indications, however, of more rain. It is estimated that twenty million bushels of corn have been destroyed by the freshet in the Mismi hottoms. the Miami bottoms.

the Miami bottoms.

Reports from the northwest represent the flood as general, with immense destruction of property. It will require four or five weeks to repair the Ohio and Mississippi bridge across the big Miami. In the mean time connection is made with Lawrenceburg

time connection is made with Lawrenceburg by boats.

A dispatch firm indianapolis says: The Bellefontaine and Reno and Indianapolis are the only reads that have been running trains regularly from that city. The Jefierson-ville railroad bridge, four miles south of Indianapolis, is washed away, and it is reported that the track at Ediaburg and Columbus Indiana, is submerged. The Columbus and and Indianapolis road is badly damaged. Four bridges are washed away between Indianapolis and Richmond. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis road is not so badly Haute and Indianapolis road is not so badly damaged. The regular St. Louis train went out on this road to-day. The Lafayette road lost one bridge, but trains go, through by transferring passengers. There have been no trains over the Cincinnati foad since Tuesday. Heavy rains fell fast last night and this morning. The prospects are more favorable now, with indications of clearing

up.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The corn crop in the low lands along the rivers and streams in this section is greatly damaged by the flood. Trains on all railroads entering here will run regularly to-morrow, except the Indiana Central and Louisville. Both the latter suffered severely, and it will be several days before communication will be fully outblished. The weather is clearing up.

established. The weather is clearing up.
CINCINNATI, Sept 21.—Railroad communication is somewhat improving, All trains on the Little Miami came in on time this A BLUNDERBUSS.

The Johnson party, having picked up every badly beaten man in the country, from Dick Taylor to Vallandigham, and gathered in all the fagends of all the beaten and extended in all the fagends of all the beaten and extended in all the fagends of all the beaten and extended in all the fagends of all the beaten and extended in all the fagends of all the beaten and extended in all the fagends of all the beaten and extended in all the fagends of all the beaten and extended in all the fagends of the fa

of the Conscription, we shall look with some anxiety and more curvicisty for the name of the wretch who will not scrupte to disgrace himself, and the community in which he lives by accepting this colius according to the service of the work in the work of the work of the work in the