# Bedford Inquirer.

**BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1866.**


## RESTRICTION OF MONOPOLIES.

A great majority of the mammoth corporations of the present day, are exercising their influence and expending their wealth, directly in opposition to the best interests of the people. They step aside from their legitimate privileges and endeavor to control legislation and the ballot in such a manner as to further their mischievous and selfish ends. They oppress and burden the weak and fortify themselves by legislative enactments in the grossest wrong. They not only militate against the best interests of the citizens, but they grasp almost the reigns of Government. The interests of the State are as naught if they conflict with any one of these hydras. Under such circumstances it becomes the imperative duty of the citizen to protect himself and the State before it is too late.

There is no way that so much can be done to eradicate this great and growing evil as by passing a Free Railroad Law. There was a time when it was necessary to protect railway companies by special legislative enactments, but that day has gone by. Every man, or company of men, that desires to construct a railway for public or private purposes, should have the same privileges to do so that they would have to construct an ordinary road by complying with the law. Why should there be more restrictions thrown around railroads than any other roads? If men go into an unpaying speculation it is a matter of their own. If they desire to build a railroad, and comply with the law upon the subject, let them do so. If a number of men desire to start a manufacturing establishment, they perfect an organization under a general law, and no one endeavors to interfere with their doing so. If a general manufacturing law meets all the necessities of that great branch of human enterprise, we are quite sure that railroads can be just as successfully constructed upon the same principle.

Under the present system every railroad, whether great or small, is a monopoly. All that a party of men has to do is to secure a certain route, construct a road, and stock it, and the president becomes really monarch of all he surveys. With a well lined pocket he seats himself in our legislative halls and coolly observes that which may be averse to the interest of his company, and readily checks it, and, if it is designed to further his ends and aims, he buys it through. Corrupt men have too long had this kind of legislation continued for their individual advantages. It is high time that it were discontinued. The people have universally expressed themselves in favor of taking this pernicious temptation out of the reach of their members.

The concentration of vast quantities of capital for the purpose of pursuing a business for individual ends has always been productive of great evil. The lawmakers of every age have had to restrict such operations. The company that has sufficient capital to buy up all the grain, all the cotton, all the necessaries of life, all the cattle in the country, and stow them away or herd them up until they can procure any price which they see fit to demand, would be no worse monopolists, in their way, than the railroad company that controls all the legislation of a State and thereby excludes all other persons from developing regions which are now inaccessible, simply because it might have a tendency to deprive them of the privilege of extending their own corporation or debar them from carrying a few tons of freight. If the Pennsylvania Railroad company were to buy up all the cattle in the country, to-morrow, and hold them up for their own prices, there would be such a cry that the legislature would not dare to hesitate a moment to restrict their purchases. They are doing this very thing in the railroad business, will our legislature restrict them and all other monopolies by passing a Free Railroad Law? We think they will.

## CONGRESS.

This body has gone to work in good earnest. During the recess, the members drafted their bills and were prepared to submit them and have them referred to the appropriate committees, immediately upon assembling. Every feature which entered into the late canvas has been fully provided for. There were more important bills introduced during the first week of the session than were, probably, ever before presented in the same space of time. We are sorry that our columns are so much crowded that we cannot give a daily report of the proceedings.

## UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On last Friday, the 14th instant, the bill granting Universal Suffrage in the District of Columbia, came up in the House of Representatives, and was passed with the following vote:

YEAS—Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley, Nevada; Ashley, of Ohio; Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Baxter, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio; Clarke of Kansas; Cobb, Conkling, Cullom, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelley, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnel, Grisswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hawkins, Hays, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, Jr., of New York; Hubbard, of Connecticut; Hubbell of Ohio, Hubbard, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania; Lawrence of Ohio; Loan, Longyear, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McIndoe, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Moulton, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts; Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thomas, (Francis) Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, of Missouri; Van Horn of New York; Ward, of New York; Warner, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts; Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa; Wilson of Penna.; Windom, Woodbridge, Schuyler Colfax.

NAYS—Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harris, Hise, Hogan, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbell of N. Y.; Hunter, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Lefflet, Witch, Marshall, McKee, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Pheips, Randall of Penna.; Randall of Ky.; Ritter, Rogers, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tenn.; Taylor of N. Y.; Thornton, Ward of Ky.; Whaley.

*Special to the Inquirer.*

## MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

*Invasion of Mexico by United States troops.—Surrender of Matamoras.—Col. Perkins Military Governor of Tamaulipas.—The Stars and Stripes generally displayed.—Great rejoicing.*

MATAMORAS, MEXICO, Nov. 25, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In my last, I think I informed you of the contest which was then raging between the partizan chiefs Escobedo, Cortinas, Canales, Carabahel and others, and that things could not long be carried on so disgracefully and that we (the United States) must certainly enterfere.

When the rumor reached us of the "Protectorate," which was supposed to be in contemplation, we concluded it all a humbug. We did expect the United States to interfere, so that order might come out of chaos, yet conceive our astonishment, on yesterday when we were ordered to provide our respective commands with forty rounds of ammunition.

Immediately after the cavalry portion of our Division was seen to approach the river, go on board a steamer, cross, file up the embankment and march for the "Heroic city," with Colonel Perkins of the 19th Regiment of United States Colored Infantry at their head. Before the citizens of Matamoras were aware of what was up the cavalry were parading their streets. Great excitement prevailed as every person was anxious to know what was to take place.

Colonel Perkins waited on General Servando Canales, who is in the Ortego interest, and demanded the surrender of the city to the United States forces, which he then commanded. Canales remonstrated at first, but finding we were in earnest, he yielded, saying that he "guessed that if the United States was going to interfere, the thing was up," and there was, consequently, nothing more for him to do but to drink "Muskell," which he proceeded to do, at once, getting *very* VERY drunk.

The next morning, the people began to understand the situation, as the American flag was waving from the steeple of the Cathedral, and all other steeples throughout the city. Then indeed was there rejoicing among the citizens. About two-thirds of the houses at once displayed the Stars and Stripes. The bells were wrung throughout the day and night, and general good cheer prevailed. This morning, the ex-soldiers (Mexican) were upon the streets with sullen countenances, that portrayed as plainly as could be, their displeasure at our interference in their affairs.

Col. Perkins, who is at present Military Governor of the State of Tamaulipus, has issued general orders, No. 1, "That all persons, save the officers and soldiers of the United States Army, shall at once be disarmed." Many threats were indulged in by the masses of the brigands, as they now see their power departed, I trust forever.

Matamoras is called the "Heroic City," having undergone one hundred revolutions. Owing to her trade with Central Mexico, she became rich and a jewel to any and all the partisans who could raise 50 desparadoes, willing to make a demand for a "Prestino," say of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, until the aggregate of the different levies has amounted to millions. General Canales, during his short administration, raised some $700,000 on some three respective "Prestinos," the last of which was contested. Many citizens, among which were some Americans, were thrown into prison, and in several instances were taken out and shot so as to make the rest yield. In fact, he is the worst character, left unhung. It is not to be wondered at that the people would be rejoiced at the change, even though they were the most *arrant rebels*, unwilling to live under the Stars and Stripes, "Stobando" has taught them at last to reverence the old flag, and to-day, many who formerly *spit* upon it, regard it as their deliverance from all that is besotted and corrupt.

We have laid a pontoon bridge across the river from Brownsville, so that we have easy communication with either side.

There is a Conference being held to-day, which is still in session, what may be determined on is of course unknown. I do not think the United States can very easily back down, so if the United States forces continue to occupy Matamoras, I will not be sursurprised.

The weather is very mild. No frost yet. Our regiment goes out of service on the 25th of December next, by reason of "expiration of term of service."

Very Respectfully yours,

F. H.

*The crossing of the Americans at the instance of Canales.—Anticipated attack on Brownsville.—Escobedo repulsed with a loss of 700.—Americans blamed with the defeat.—They still occupy the plaza.—Our Consul, etc.*

RANCHERO CORTINA, TEXAS, November 25, 1866.

DEAR INQUIRER: As I wrote you a few days ago of the crossing and occupying of the "Heroic City" of Matamoras by the American forces stationed at Brownsville the account of which was so very meagre, that I have concluded to give you a more correct account of the same, as well as more recent developments.

The crossing of the Americans was doubtless at the instance of the present commander of the city, viz: Sevoando Canales, although appearances were contrary to this opinion on the 25th instant. A conference was held at which Canales offered the surrender of the city to the Juarez Government, upon the assurance that he and his command should be protected in life and property. This General Escobedo refused, saying that Canales was a traitor to the Government and must abide by his treason, which meant that he would be shot at once. Gen. Canales said that being the case he had better be shot in battle than in cold blood, and that he would fight to the last.

The council was dissolved and the chiefs retired to their respective camps to prepare for the conflict. So early on yesterday morning the ball opened in downright earnest. At first we on this side the "Rio Bravo" supposed that both parties had united to clean out the Americans; in fact it was so rumored. Every available man was in line at daylight and several additional companies sent across the river. Organization immediately commenced in Brownsville and some five companies reported for duty. All had seen service in the late war. The companies were about equally divided of late "Confeds" and "Yanks." Yet the greatest good humor prevailed every where.

The forces of Gen. Escobedo made a very spirited attack upon the works, but paid dearly for their temerity. Out of 4,000 troops all told, they lost at least 700. Some estimated the loss at 1,000 killed, wounded and missing.

General Escobedo and Cortinas are very wroth with us Americans, asserting (and I doubt not fully believing) that the American troops in Matamoras assisted in their discomfiture. Of course it will be necessary to cover up his defeat with some plausible story. Yet I very much question if there was one American but prayed for the success of Escobedo. Now that Escobedo is so severely punished there is nothing for him to do but accede to Canales' terms, or withdraw to Monterey.

The Americans still continue to occupy the Plaza. While in Matamoras, to-day, I had a beautiful view of the city and camps, from the cupola of the Cathedral. This building, the grandest structure in the Southwest, is sadly defaced by the ravages of war. Everywhere it is spotted with musketry, or broken by artillery.

We called upon our new Consul, Mr. Marshall, who has just arrived to assume his most difficult duties. He informed me that he had $1,000,000 in gold in his keeping and that without the assistance of the American soldiers, he would be in great danger of being pillaged.

Now that the fighting is over, (for the present,) I think our troops will return to their legitimate side of the river. Should there be any future developments, I will not fail to give them.

Yours, &c., P. H.

## BLOODY RUN.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

Pilgrim, in his meanderings, has passed through the pleasantly located, and thriving town of Bloody Run, on the Northern bank of the "blue eyed Juniata;" some eight miles East of Bedford. Although traveling *incognito*, we were pleased to find the citizens, as a general thing, moral, intelligent, and refined; rendering the transient sojourn of a Pilgrim altogether agreeable. This town has an ample supply of Inns and stores to answer all necessary purposes of travel and trade; being connected by railroad with the State Capitol, and also with the "City of brotherly love." It is presumable that its inhabitants are in advance of those in other parts of the county, outside of the Borough of Bedford, as it regards social and intellectual improvement. It's school, we were pleased to learn, is under the control of of a patriotic Professor, and bids fair to be an instrumentality of great usefulness. The loyal element seems to have the ascendency—a fact which speaks well for the community. As a centre of business, Bloody Run occupies a prominent position, and holds out rare inducements to men of capital and enterprise. Pilgrim would like to cultivate the acquaintance of its inhabitants, especially the ladies of literary taste, so that they might, with their acute penetration, draw a contrast between "the wandering Philosopher," and the uncultivated nervous luminary of Chaneysville, "Homespun," whose mind and heart have become so intensely snaky, that he draws his most *delicate* rhetorical flourishes from "viper's fangs." The obdurate old Batch, unless he improves his style, and mends his manners, ladies of cultivation and refinement will flee from him as from the face of a serpent! Would it not be well for Barnum to have "Homespun," the "graduate of Snyder College," and the Political Trickster, caged for exhibition? Such a homogeneous collection, in connection with the "trio" of *spurious* Uncle Toby's might possibly compensate in some degree, for the loss of his "happy family." Wishing well to the good people of Bloody Run, and being in transitu, we ask pardon of the appreciative readers of the INQUIRER, in view of the brevity of this letter. We may write more at length from some other point. Time, tide, and railroads, can wait for no man; so we take our staff and resume our pilgrimage.

PILGRIM.

MT. DALLAS, (which is not in the State of Southampton,) December 20, 1866.

N. B. A spurious "Toby" has exhibited his *ugly* face in last week's *Gazette*. Who will *skin* and *dress* that *skunk*? We do not *wish* to soil our hands, or encounter the musk of the "cretur." Any literary anatomist undertaking the job, may hold Pilgrim responsible for *two* pounds of sugar, and *one* quart of "molassas"!

P——.

## A CARD FROM MR. ELDERDICE.

EDITORS OF THE INQUIRER:

Permit the "proscribed teacher of Union proclivities," to say a word in self-vindication, in view of the reference made to me by that *mean* defamer, who wrote the *spurious* Toby letter, published in last week's *Gazette*. As it regards the authorship of the Pilgrim letters, that is a matter of but little importance. One thing, however, is certain, "Pilgrim's" sketches are too life-like, and he tells too much truth, for our corrupt conservative proscriptionists. The points stated by "Pilgrim" in my case, are substantially correct. This fact will probably be sustained by competent testimony at the *proper time* and *place*. Until then, let the public suspend judgment, with regard to my fitness for teaching. Unfortunately, for me, I had too much self-respect too be a party tool. Hence this persecution. As it regards literary qualifications, I am willing to compare notes with this malicious trickster, who has *thus* wickedly, by innuendo, assailed my reputation. No doubt the Editors of the *Gazette*, had some difficulty in preparing his *crude* communication for the press. I have some specimens of his orthography, in my possession, for the inspection of the curious. Allow a few specimens: "witch," instead of which "quarl," instead of quarrel, &c., &c.

When the case is thoroughly investigated an enlightened public will be enabled to judge between me and my traducer. Should this *contemptible* slanderer refer to me again—if there is a particle of honor or manliness in his corrupt heart, let him give his proper name.

Very Respectfully,

IRVIN W. ELDERDICE

Centerville, December 19, 1866.

"LITTLE BERKS," Dec. 15, 1866.

EDITORS INQUIRER:

We drop you a few lines to ascertain the destination of a venerable "Pilgrim," who is in correspondence with your journal. We have been highly amused at the way he applies his staff to the head and shoulders of those guilty of offences, either political or social, public or private. After making his tour of the State of Southampton, he was last heard from at Bloody Run, but whether to take the cars in search of new conquests, or to remain in our county, we know not. But as "Little Berks" is not yet freed from the foes with whom he is wont to grapple, we would have you request him to turn his steed this way and, poising his "staff," Don Quixote like, make a charge on some of the *wind mills* that he will find in our midst.

In attacking the ostracism and proscription tendencies exhibited here, he will find "foeman worthy of his steel," if unity of action and perseverance can ennoble his opponents with that quality.

"Pilgrim" has narrated to you the course of the patrons of Esq. Brunner's mill, uniting in a determination that not a Democratic kernel should be crushed between his burs, and how persistently that was kept up until the Esquire was constrained to sell out to the present incumbent. We deeply sympathized with the Esquire for this persecution for opinion's sake, and as that time which "tried men's soul's" has now passed away, we believed that the feelings which actuated his persecutors had also passed away. But lo! his successor, a neighbor in every sense of the word, the most obliging of men, one whose reputation as a *miller* needs no comment, is now, like his predecessor, under ban. And what do you suppose to be sum of his offending? Why, simply this: After furnishing the lumber for the seats of the great Democratic meeting held here, which of course met the approval of every Conservative mind, he, actuated by his obliging disposition, tendered the use of the same to the Republicans, with the remark that if the proprietor of the soil was not willing for it to be again used on the same spot, they could move it on the mill property, and there the Republican altar could be reared.

Such Conservative sentiments could not but offend. They were not Democratic; "Democracy is made of sterner stuff," and hence the sword of proscription is hanging over his head, "suspended by a single hair."

Fortunately, the proprietor of the soil was not solicited for its use, for, had he been, that faultless man, who never says nay, when he can oblige, without detriment, would now be chewing the bitter quid of natural leaf proscription. In thus sympathizing with our friend, we would not have it supposed that we are acting detrimentally to the interest of his enterprising competitor across the valley. Should "Pilgrim" return by way of "Bean's Cove," he would most assuredly observe this mill, and acknowledge that for once he has witnessed Democracy and improvement go hand in hand. Should "Pilgrim," however, take the Rail Road, we shall be solicitous for his welfare, until across the high tressling at Stonerstown; and through fear that his nervous system may become unduly excited while riding on that giddy work, we hope his attention will be fixed aloft on that "Brilliant Comet" that he once saw in the regions of Cheneysville. Should nausea or the headache attack him while in the cars, we hope he will have ready at hand some "Conservative pills" or a dose of "mayapple."

CONSERVATIVE.

## Col. Forney Withdraws

In a letter addressed to Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Senator from the Chester District, Colonel John W. Forney withdraws from the contest for the Senatorship, and declares for Mr. Stevens as the successor of Mr. Cowan. Of Mr. Stevens he says:

"This remarkable man, notwithstanding his great age, constantly exhibits all the intellectual vigor of his prime, and while we are daily admonished of the wisdom and the justice of the remedies he suggested nearly two years ago, we are constrained to admit that if they had been adopted many of the deplorable results of Presidential perfidy would not now be dishonoring and disturbing the land. It is the simple truth to add that the sentiments and suggestions of Thaddeus Stevens triumphed more completely in Pennsylvania in the recent election, and contributed more powerfully to that triumph than the sentiments and suggestions of any living American. The great Republican Union organization, including as it does hundreds of thousands of his former political opponents, frankly accepts and gratefully acknowledges him as its most conspicuous leader. If we in Pennsylvania elevate him to the position of Senator we simply respond to the general desire of our political friends in other States; and in doing this I believe we would do what any one of them would do for such a man within their own borders. Would it not be a happy termination to an illustrious life—never so illustrious as during the successful overthrow of that dangerous institution which, more than half a century ago, Thaddeus Stevens was among the first and boldest to oppose—if Pennsylvania, through her Union Republican Legislature, voluntarily tendered to him the only high office she has in her immediate gift? Impressed by these considerations I feel that I am discharging a simple duty in asking you to withdraw my name should it be presented to the Union caucus as a candidate for United States Senator.

## The New Suffrage.

In the District of Columbia the first experiment of the abolition of slavery was made. It was supposed to be an exceptional act when resolved upon and it was predicted that such a measure could not be affected in any other part of the country yet the people since that time have beheld the grand experiment of universal emancipation, and no man now believes that it is not permanent According to the action of the United States. Senate, it is probable that another great political experiment is to be made in the same District. The bill granting suffrage to male citizens, without distinction of color, will go throgh the House, without doubt. It will be vetoed by the President and passed over his veto, and become a law. Will the measure thus resolved upon be the pioneer of similar changes elsewhere? It may be assumed to be doubtful now, but just as doubtful was the total overthrow of slavery when it was annulled in the District of Columbia. Look at this measure as we will from the point of expediency, we must admit that it is thoroughly democratic in the ancient sense of that word and not according to the present party perversion. It may not be wise, it may prove harmful, but it is just, if we admit that all men are created equal. It is, we think the forerunner of like changes elsewhere, not only in the South, but at the North also. Great reforms seldom stop with single victories. They have the spirit of progress with them, and will go on despite every obstacle. We now think that unrestricted negro Suffrage is strange, but the novelty will soon depart, and then, without prejudice or passion, we will be able to judge by actual experience whether the measure was wise or harmful.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

## FROM MEXICO.

*Fierce Battle at Matamoras.—The Assault on Fort Monterey.—Fears of an Attack on the U. S. Forces at Matamoras.—Extensive Preparations for Their Defense, on the Brownsville Side of the River. Highly Important News.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.

Further details of the battle of Matamoras have been received here. The commander of the assaulting forces reports the loss of half of his men in the assault of Fort Monterey. He says the failure was owing to the want of scaling ladders.

Escobedo's loss was 200 killed, 400 wounded, and between 300 and 400 prisoners.

Canales' losses, all told, were about 100.

It is said that Escobedo boasted that if he had succeeded, he would have crossed the river into Texas, and wiped out the Yankees.

Large numbers of wounded officers of Escobedo's army had arrived at Brownsville.

Canales and Escobedo had met and embraced each other in the presence of General Sedgwick.

Fears of an attack upon the United States forces, while in occupation of Matamoras, had led to extensive preperations for their defense on the Brownsville side of the river, from whence the entire United States military force would have crossed had it been necessary.

The higher classes of Mexicans did not regard the American occupation of Matamoras in a friendly light.

The evacuation of Durango by the imperialists was confirmed.

The army destroyed by the Imperial forces near San Louis Potosi is represented to have been the best in the Liberal ranks.

## Burning of the War Steamer New Ironsides at league island.

The mammoth War steamer New Iron sides lying at League Island took fire on Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and was entirely destroyed. The flames are said to have originated near, or in the engine room by the upsetting of a stove, but it is impossible to obtain anything of a definite character until the matter is investigated. One of the watchmen stated that he and one or two others endeavored to extinguish the flames when they broke out. Finding that it was impossible to do so, word was sent the commanding officer, who dispatched a courier to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, who upon the arrival of the dispatch, ordered steam to be got up on the United States tugboat Pilgrim. A detachment of 40 marines were ordered on board, and in less than an hour from the time the courier arrived the tug was alongside of the ill fated Ironsides. She immediately commenced throwing streams of water upon the burning vessel with but little or no effect. In the meantime, two steam fire engines from the city had arrived and commenced playing upon the ship. The fire appeared to burn more fiercely, and at 1½ o'clock yesterday morning the flames shot up through the flooring, and in less than three hours the sides fell in and the famous war steamer, together with her valuable machinery, was reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins. The tug and steamers then withdrew. The Ironsides was built at the yard of Messrs. Cramp & Sons in this city. She was commenced in September, 1861, and launched May 16, 1862, and sailed Sept. 22, 1862, for Charleston Harbor. Her dimensions were as follows: 240 feet long, 58½ feet beam, 3,600 tuns burden, sides of oak, 20 inches thick debth of hold, 25 feet; number of plates, 270, each 15 feet long by 28 inches wide, weighing 7,000 pounds; whole weight of plates, 900 tuns. Her armament consisted of 16 11 inch guns on the gun deck and 200 pound Parrot rifles on the spar deck. She was propelled by two horizontal direct steam engines, four boilers 1,000 horse power, and three masts, bark rigged. The cost of the vessel without machinery or armanent was $750,000; with machinery and armament, $1,125,000. The loss cannot fall short of $1,000,000.

## The Democracy and Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Le Blond, a Democratic Representative of Ohio, took occasion the other day, in his place in Congress, to speak of the "humble individual" as follows:

"We have no interest in the Executive on this side of the house—not the least. [Renewed laughter.] He is not the man of our choice; we did not put him there. [Clapping of hands.] *We do not claim any benefits under him, and certainly we did not receive any in the late campaign.* [Renewed laughter. We never took him up, and therefore have no right to drop him; there was no necessity of our dropping that which we had never taken up. We never took him up, and he never took us up. It is true, whenever he ran into our line of policy we were bound to sustain him, but we never pretended to shoulder that which this Radical party has put into power. *To do so would be to destroy any party in the world.* [Roars of laughter.]"

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE—In the United States Senate on Tuesday last, there was a lengthy discussion on the right of women to vote—a side question, which Mr. Cowan of this State interjected into the debate on suffrage for the District of Columbia. The New York Tribune says:

Mr. Cowan chooses to represent himself as an ardent champion of the claim of women to the elective franchise. It is not necessary to question his sincerity, but the occasion which he selects for the exhibition of his new born zeal subjects him to the suspicion of being considerably more anxious to embarrass the bill for enfranchising the blacks than to amend it by conferring upon the women the enjoyment of the same right. Mr. Cowan was once a Republican. He abandoned his party, has been repudiated by his State, and may well be casting about for some new issue by which to divert attention from his faithlessness on the old. We have heard that Mr. Cowen affects the classics: we are sure, therefore, that he will thank us for reminding him of that familiar story out of Plutarch respecting Alcibiades. When the dissolute Athenian had cut off the tail of his dog, which was the dog's principal ornament and all Athens cried out against him for the act, Alcibiades laughed and said: "Just what I wanted has happened. I wished the Athenians to talk about this that they might not say something worse of me."

We are not to be suspected of indifference to the question whether women shall vote. At a proper time we mean to urge her claim but we object to allowing a measure of urgent necessity, and on which the public has made up its mind, to be retarded and imperiled. Nor do we think the Radical majority in the Senate need be beholden to the enemy's camp for suggestions as to their policy. We want to see the ballot put in the hands of the black without one day's delay added to the long postponement of his just claim. When that is done, we shall be ready to take up the next question.

The two brightest jewels ever given to this country, according to Mr. A. J. Rogers of New Jersey, are Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Andrew Jackson Rogers, of New Jersey. In a debate in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the distinguished New Jersey jewel said: "He stood beside the President of the United States, who would go down to posterity as one of the brightest jewels ever given to the country." As Mr. Rogers stands beside this jewel, and is careful to state that the President is only "one of the brightest," it is clear that Rogers himself is another, at least in his own estimation. There are two Andrews in the field. If they are jewels, they are not of the genuine quality that commands large advances from the pawnbrokers. We doubt whether either of them could raise a dinner by giving his future political prospects in pledge.—*Chicago Rep.*

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

MANY families are emigrating to Texas from Georgia and Eastern Alabama.

OIL has been discovered on Shoal creek, St. Clair county, Alabama, in abundance, at a depth of 900 feet.

BEN. WADE, of Ohio, is in favor of universal suffrage without any distinction of race, color or sex.

LETTERS from the postmaster at Hardyville, Arizonia, December 3d, say there is no mail from Prescott, as the Indians held the road and communication could not be established until they were driven off.

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY, in a letter to Senator Worthington, of Chester county, published in last week's Philadelphia *Press*, announces at once his withdrawal as a candidate for United States Senator, and his preference for Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

THE St Louis *News* says that the effect of the Republican victory in Missouri is seen in the rapid increase of emigration. Emigrants who had camped along Mississippi, in Illinois, waiting to see the result of the election, are now crossing in great numbers and purchasing farms and homes.

THAD. STEVENS' position assumed recently upon the care of Jeff. Davis, has caused considerable talk in Washington. He says that Davis cannot be tried as a traitor, as he occupies the position of a belligerent, and it would be cruel to pass a law after an offence for the sole purpose of hanging the man.

A PETITION, fifty-two feet long, containing the names of nearly all the prominent citizens of New Mexico, has been forwarded to Washington, praying for the increase of the military force in that Territory as absolutely necessary to protect the lives and property of the people against the Indians, who are plundering and murdering with impunity.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was re-elected United States Senator for the state of Georgia on the 12th inst on the first ballot. The House has passed the Homestead bill. Exemptions are increased 100 per centum, and applied to contracts made before the passage of the bill. It is expected the Governor will veto the bill.

OWING to the prevalence of a malignant fever at the Baltimore city jail, characterized as spotted fever, the warden of the penitentiary has addressed a note to Judge Bond, of the Criminal Court, requesting that, for the present, no criminals from the jail be sent to the penitentiary, lest the disease should be communicated to the criminals in the penitentiary, which is now very much crowded.

ON Thursday of last week the bill establishing suffrage in the District of Columbia without any destinction on account of color or race, was passed by the United States Senate, yeas 32, nays 12. Every so called Democrat voted against the bill, although the measure is essentially necessary to the maintainance in its purity, of a Republican form of Government. What an ignominious record these men are making for themselves.

UNDER a recent law of the city of Norfolk, Virginia the police arrested a large number of negroes for carrying concealed weapons, such as razors, knives, and pistols. Two cellars were seized, in which quantities of muskets and powder were seized. Much excitement prevails and it is alleged that a negro rising was planned for Christmas week in which the authorities were to be overturned.

THE Pittsburg *Republic* places the name of Andrew Johnson at the head of its columns as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. In 1868, March the 4th, Johnson will retire from Washington more despised, if possible, than did James Buchanan in 1861. We venture the assertion that not another Copperhead organ in the State will evince a hardihood similar to that displayed in this connection by the *Republic*.

HORACE GREELEY gets off a good thing now and then. In a lecture recently delivered on advertising he said: "Some men who know enough to advertise are yet so narrow-minded as to confine their advertisements to journals of their own creed and party. *If they do not choose to trade with any but men of like faith this is wise, but if they desire the whole public for customers it is otherwise.*

BEN. WOOD, State Senator of New York, and John Morrissey, Congressman elect, met in New York the other evening. Educated and highly moral gentlemen never have any difficulty in enjoying themselves in company with each other, and these two distinguished sons of the virtuous and happy Democracy formed no exception to the rule. The politics of the country with them was not so particularly one-sided as faro. Ben challenged John or John challenged Ben. Ben cleared John out of $140,000, and John retired in the best possible grace.

ON Thursday of last week Mr. Stevens submitted to the House a plan of State Government prepared by the Republicans of North Carolina. It recognizes the fundamental condition in the reconstruction of the seceded States, that loyal men alone should fashion and form the new State governments. The bill enfranchises all classes and colors who can take the oath it embodies. The loyal North Carolinians are rejoicing at the prospect of the removal of their present bogus State government. The other Southern States it is anticipated, will speedily follow the example of their North Carolina brethren. There is an energetic movement in Florida to get rid of the State organization there, and Louisiana is falling into line. We are glad to witness this first practical beginning of complete restoration.

GOV. FLETCHER of Missouri has issued a proclamation stating that a portion of the State of Missouri is infested with murderers and robbers, who defy civil authority, and have the sympathy and aid of such numbers of the people of the counties where they have their haunts, and have so intimidated or obtained the sympathy of the local authorities that peaceable, law abiding citizens are not secure in either person or property. He therefore calls for twenty four companies of cavalry and ten companies of infantry to be organized in the regular way, to preserve the peace, protect the citizens and execute the legal process on all violators of the law and bring them to trial.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, son of Hon. William Montgomery, of Washington co. is charged with being implicated in the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore, near Washington, Pa. Montgomery was arrested at Wellsburg, West Virginia, on Friday evening. He came into Wellsburg foot worn and weary, apparently in a famishing condition, and repaired immediately to the Virginia House, where he asked for something to eat, stating he was hungry and tired. He was recognized by Messrs Baird and Duvall and immediately arrested. He surrendered himself willingly into the hands of the law, and delivered to the officers a large knife and revolver which he had on his person. He was committed to the jail in Wellsburg, to await a requisition from the Governor, upon the receipt of which he will be removed to Washington.

NOTICE.—My wife, Susan Shroyer, having left my bed and board without provocation, this is to caution persons from trusting her on my account, and I will enforce the law on any person who harbors her.

*A fine* of $500 will be the reward paid to any Rail Roader who brings her back.

Nov. 30:2t A. G. SHROYER.

Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

PLASTERING.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned, between now and the 1st of January, 1867, for the plastering of the "Avandale House," near Bedford Springs. There will be between 4000 and 5000 square yards to be plastered.

Dec. 7th:3t LEVI SMITH.


LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will be given till the 1st day of January, 1867, to pay up.

The notes and accounts of those who neglect, *without regard to person*, will then be placed in an officer's hands for collection. Therefore, if by negligence you pay costs do not blame

Dec. 5, 1866:4t WM. HARTLEY.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with withut waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

LIME. PRICES:

1000 bushels or over ..... 12 cts.
500 " " ..... 15 cts.
250 " " ..... 20 cts.
Less quantities ..... 25 cts.

Deduction of 10 per cent. for slacked Lime, and 5 per cent for Cash sales.

O. E. SHANNON,
Dec. 14:1m Bedford, Pa.

FOR MARKING LINEN, &C.,
**The Improved Indelible Pencil,**
PATENTED 1859, 1866.

Greatly superior to Indelible Inks.
One Pencil will mark over 1,500 articles.
"Desirable, convenient, and useful."—*Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican.*
For sale by Booksellers, Stationers, Druggists, &c. Manufactured and sold at Wholesale, by
THE INDELIBLE PENCIL CO.,
Northampton, Mass.
Every Pencil Warranted. Price, 50 cents.
Dec. 14.4t

PROSPECTUS FOR 1867.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

By common consent the *Commercial* ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Uniod principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all matters of General Interest, but to topics of moment to the Capitalist, the Laborer, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the Family Circle. Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared Literary and Valuable Scientific Miscellany, Agricultural and Horticultural Information from the best sources. In giving the Earliest and Fullest News from all quarters, neither expense nor labor is spared; and it has complete arrangements for extended and valuable Commercial Reports, Giving the Stock, Financial, Dry Goods, Grocery, Cattle and General Market Reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by Telegraph of the Markets of the leading cities of world; and in every department it aims to keep pace with the foremost in the progress of improvement so conspicuous in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, it is confident in its position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Paper, per year ..... $10 00
Daily Paper, per week by Agents ..... 25

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

This is one of the best and cheapest papers published in the country, each issue being equal to a good sized volume. Carefully made up and specially adapted to the wants of the weekly reader, its influence will always be healthy and improving. One feature of it is an Original Sermon every week, prepared specially for its columns. The fifty-two Discourses given in the course of the year, will be worth many times the subscription price. In its columns it gives, also, a Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh and other leading Markets of the country, including a carefully prepared Report of the Pittsburgh Market, a sure and a safe guide to producers.

TERMS:

Weekly Paper, single copies ..... $2 00
In clubs of 20 ..... 1 50
(One copy gratis to getter up of the club.)

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Dec. 14:3t Pittsburgh.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is ot of the institutions of New York. It is said tha Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
**aratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation