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All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
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Bedford, June 9, 1865.

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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
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June 23, 1865.

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, &c., and will also attend to the purchase of Real Estate, and the purchase of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the Inquirer's office.
April 28, 1865.

E. SPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford, Pa. Military Claims, Pensions, Bounty, &c., specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 28, 1865.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House.
Dec. 9, 1864.

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April 1, 1864.

K. L. MELMEL AND LINGENFELTER,
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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors south of the Mengel House.
April, 1864.

DENTISTS.
C. K. HICKOCK, DENTIST,
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Dental operations executed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
Jan 21, 1865.

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N. B. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODS-
BERRY, Pa., visiting Bedford on three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all dental operations with which he may be favored. Terms within the reach of all and strictly correct except by special contract. Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
April, 1865.

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DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
Residence at Maj. Washburn's.
Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs.
Feb 21, 1865.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity.
April 1, 1864.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofer.
April 1, 1864.

J. L. MARIBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864.

JEWELER, &c.
ASALOM GARLICK,
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Bloody Run, Pa.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted for satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Office with Dr. J. A. Mann.
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DANIEL BORDER,
FITZ STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCH-MAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Gold and Watches, also Scotch Pocket Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Apr. 28, 1865.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JURIST OF THE PEACE AND SHERIFF,
COAL DALE,
Will promptly attend to all collections entrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.
Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.
DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.
BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.
JUNE 40: NO. 3.

Poetry.
THOUGHTS OF HOME.

I've been thinking of home! Of "my Pa,"
Where the many mansions be,
Of the city whose streets are paved with gold,
Of his jasper walls so fair to behold,
Which the righteous alone shall see.

I've been thinking of home, where they need
Not the sun, nor moon, nor star;
Where the gates of pearl "are shut by day,
For no night is there," but the weary may
Find rest from the world afar.

I've been thinking of home, of the river
That flows through the city so pure;
Of the tree that stands by the side of the
stream,
Whose leaves in mercy with blessings teem,
The sun-wounded soul to cure.

I've been thinking of home—of loved ones
there,
Dear friends who have gone before,
With whom I have walked to the death-
bed side,
And sadly thought as we watched the tide,
Of the happy days of yore.

I've been thinking of home, and my heart is
In love for the Lamb of God!
Who his precious life a ransom gave,
For a sinful race, 'e'en our souls to save,
From Justice's avenging rod.

I've been thinking of home; and I'm home-
sick now,
My spirit doth long to be,
In "the better land," where the ransomed
Of the love of Christ, their Redeemer King,
Of mercy, so costly, so free.

I've been thinking of home! Yes "home
sweet home,"
Oh! there may we all unite
With the white robed throng, and forever
raise
To the Triune God, sweetest songs of praise,
With glory, and honor, and might.

ANGRY WORDS.
Angry words! O let them never
From the tongue be uttered;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them, e'er they soil the lip.

Love is much too pure and holy;
Friendship is too sacred,
For a moment's reckless folly
Thus to desolate and mar.

Angry words are lightly spoken;
Bitter thoughts are rashly said;
Bitter words and thoughts are broken
By a single angry word.

CHARITY.
Among the pitfalls in our way,
The best of us walk blind;
O man be wary! watch and pray,
And judge your brother kindly.

Help back his feet if they were slid,
Nor count him still your debtor;
Peep not the wrong which he did
Has made yourself the better.

Political.
SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS
Delivered January 3, 1867, on the following
Amendment in the nature of a Sub-
stitute to H. R. Bill 543, proposed by
Mr. Stevens:

WHEREAS, the eleven States which lately
formed the government called the Confed-
erate States of America, have forfeited all
their rights under the Constitution and can
be admitted to rejoin the United States
only through the action of Congress, therefore

It enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That the
eleven States lately in rebellion, except Ten-
nessee, may form valid State governments
in the following manner:

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That
the States now existing de facto,
though illegally formed, in the midst of mar-
tial law, and in many instances the constitu-
tions were adopted under duress, and not
submitted to the ratification of the people,
and therefore are not to be treated as free
republics, yet they are hereby acknowledged
as valid governments for municipal purposes,
until the same shall be duly altered, and their
legislative and executive officers shall be re-
cognized as such.

And be it further enacted, That
each of the ten States which were lately in
rebellion, and have not been admitted to re-
presentation in Congress, shall hold elections
on the first Tuesday of May, eighteen hun-
dred and sixty-seven, to choose delegates to a
convention to form a State Government. The
convention shall consist of the same number
of members as the same number of members
of the Legislature of said State before the re-
bellion, and shall meet at the same place as
said State on the first Monday of June of
said year, at twelve o'clock noon, with power
to adjourn from time to time, and shall pro-
ceed to form a State constitution, which shall
be submitted to the people at such time as the
convention shall direct, and if ratified by a
majority of legal votes shall be declared the
constitution of the State. The Supreme
Court of the District of Columbia shall ap-
point a commission for each of said States,
to consist of three persons, who shall select
or direct the mode of selecting the election
officers for the several election districts,
which district shall be the same as before the
rebellion, unless altered by said commission.
The officers shall consist of one judge and
two inspectors of elections; and two clerks;
the said officers, together with all the ex-
penses of the election, shall be paid by the
United States, and said expenses shall be repaid
by said States. Each of said officers shall
receive five dollars per day, for the time
actually employed. Each of the members
of said commission shall receive three
thousand dollars per annum, and shall be
paid two thousand dollars. The commis-
sion shall procure all the necessary books,
stationery and boxes, and make all regula-
tions to effect the objects of this act. The
President of the United States shall appoint
a commission for each of said States,
to consist of three persons, who shall select
or direct the mode of selecting the election
officers for the several election districts,
which district shall be the same as before the
rebellion, unless altered by said commission.
The officers shall consist of one judge and
two inspectors of elections; and two clerks;
the said officers, together with all the ex-
penses of the election, shall be paid by the
United States, and said expenses shall be repaid
by said States. Each of said officers shall
receive five dollars per day, for the time
actually employed. Each of the members
of said commission shall receive three
thousand dollars per annum, and shall be
paid two thousand dollars. The commis-
sion shall procure all the necessary books,
stationery and boxes, and make all regula-
tions to effect the objects of this act. The
President of the United States shall appoint

State, and ten days within the election dis-
trict.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the word citizen, as used in this act, shall be
construed to mean all persons (except Indi-
ans not taxed) born in the United States, or
duly naturalized. Any male citizen above the
age of twenty-one years shall be competent
to be elected to act as delegate to said con-
vention.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That
all persons who, on the fourth day of March,
eighteen hundred and sixty-one, were of full
age who held office, either civil or military,
under the government called the "Confederate
States of America," or who swore allegi-
ance to said government, are hereby de-
clared to have forfeited their citizenship and
to have renounced their allegiance to the
United States, and shall not be entitled to exer-
cise the elective franchise, or hold office,
until five years after they shall have filed their
intention or desire to be re-invested with the
rights of citizenship and renounce allegi-
ance to all other governments or pretend-
ed governments; the said application to be
filed and oath taken in the same courts that
by law are authorized to naturalize foreign-
ers; provided, however, that on taking the
following oath, the party being otherwise
qualified, shall be allowed to vote and hold
office:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear, on the holy
Evangelists of Almighty God, that on the
fourth day of March 1864, and at all times
thereafter, I would willingly have complied
with the requirements of the proclamation of
the President of the United States, and
with the provisions of the act of 1863, had a
safe opportunity of so doing been allowed
me; that on the said fourth of March, eight-
een hundred and sixty-four, and at all times
thereafter, I was opposed to the continuance
of the rebellion, and was not in sympathy
with the so-called Confederate government,
and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement
thereto, but earnestly desired the success of
the Union, and the suppression of all armed
resistance to the Government of the United
States; and that I will henceforth faithfully
support the Constitution of the United States
and the laws of the United States, therefore

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no
constitution shall be presented to acted on
by Congress which denies to any citizen any
rights, privileges, or immunities which are
granted to any other citizen in the State. All
laws shall be impartial without regard to lan-
guage or former condition. If the provisions
of this section shall ever be altered,
repealed, expunged, or in any way abrogated,
this act shall become void and said State
loses its right to be represented in Congress.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That
whenever the foregoing shall be complied
with, the citizens of said State may present
said constitution to Congress, and if the same
shall be approved by Congress, said State
shall be declared entitled to the rights, privi-
leges and immunities of a State within the
Union. No Senator or Representative shall
be admitted into either House of Con-
gress until Congress shall have declared the
State entitled thereto.

After the reading of this bill, Mr. Stev-
ens rose and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Stevens, Mr. Speaker, I am very
anxious that this bill should be proceeded
with until finally acted upon. I desire that,
as early as possible, without curtailing de-
bate, this House shall come to some con-
clusion as to what shall be done with the re-
bel States. This becomes more and more
necessary every day; and the late decision
of the Supreme Court of the United States
has rendered immediate action by Congress
upon the question of the establishment of
governments in the rebel States, absolutely
imperative.

That decision, although in terms perhaps
not so ominous as the Dred Scott decision,
is yet far more dangerous in its operation
upon the lives and liberties of the loyal
men of this country. That decision has
taken away every protection in every one
of these rebel States from every loyal man,
black or white, who resides there. That
decision has unshaken the dagger of the
assassin, and places the knife of the rebel
at the throat of every man who dares pro-
claim himself to be now.

heretofore, a loyal Union man. If the doc-
trine enunciated in that decision be per-
sisted in, whether the people of any country
where, or at any time, in such terrible per-
il as are our loyal brethren at the South,
whether they be black or white, whether
they go home to the North, or are natives
of the rebel States.

Now, unless Congress proceeds at once
to do something to protect these people
from the barbarians who are now daily mur-
dering them; who are murdering the loyal
white men, and daily putting into servitude
thousands of the colored people of that country—
unless Congress proceeds at once to adopt some
means for their protection, I ask you and
every man who loves liberty, whether we
will not be liable to the just measure of the
world for our negligence, or our cowardice,
or our want of ability to do so?

Now, sir, it is for these reasons that I
insist on the passage of some such measure
as this. This is a bill designed to enable
loyal men, so far as I could determine them
in these States, to refuse to negotiate with
the rebel States, except upon the basis of independence—of perfect
national equality. The two powers mutually
prepared to settle the question by war.
They raised more than half a million
of armed men. The war was acknowledged
and the belligerent States, as independent
military belligerents. The parties re-
cognized each other as such, and claimed
to be governed by the law of nations and the
laws of war in their treatment of each other.
On the result of the war depended the fate
and ulterior extension of the contending
parties. No one then pretended that the eleven
States had any rights under the Constitu-
tion of the United States, or any right to
interfere in the legislation of the country.
Whether they should ever have, all men
of the nations, with exception, agreed
would depend on the will of Congress, if the
United States were victorious. The Con-
federate States claimed no rights unless they
could conquer them by the contest of arms.
President Lincoln, Vice President Johnson
and both branches of Congress repeatedly
declared that the belligerent States could
never again intermeddle with the affairs of
the Union, or claim any right as members
of the United States Government until the
legislative power of the Government should
declare them entitled thereto. Of course
the rebel States were not to be treated as
whether they were or were not of the Union
as they declared; or were disorganized and
"out of their proper relations" to the Gov-
ernment, as some subtle metaphysicians
contend, their rights under the Constitution
had all been renounced and adjusted under
oath, and could not be resumed on their
own mere motion. How far their liabilities
remained, there was more difference of opin-
ion.

The Federal arms triumphed. The Con-
federate armies and Government surrendered
unconditionally. The law of nations then
fixed their condition. They were subject to
the controlling power of the conquerors.
No former laws, no former compacts or
treaties existed to bind the belligerents.

ty? or will it be deterred by the clamor of
ignorance, bigotry, and despotism from per-
fecting a revolution begun without their
consent, but which ought not to be ended
without their full participation and con-
currence? Will the people who do not have
inaugurated this revolution to correct the
palpable incongruities and despotic provi-
sions of the Constitution, but having it for-
eign to them, will they be so unwise as to
suffer it to subsist without erecting this na-
tion into a perfect republic?

Since the surrender of the armies of the
Confederate States of America, a little has
been done towards establishing this Govern-
ment upon the true principles of liberty and
justice; and but a little if we stop here. We
reform it, and we restore the rights of our
millions of slaves. We have unshaken them
from the State so as to allow them locomo-
tion, provided they do not walk in paths
which are trod by white men. We have
allowed them the unreserved privilege of
attending church if they can do so without
offending the sight of their former masters.
We have even given them that highest and
most agreeable evidence of liberty as defined
by the "great plebeian"—the "right to
work." Now what have we changed?
We have taken them the science and granted
them the privilege of self-government? We
have imposed upon them the privilege of
fighting our battles, of dying in equal por-
tion of freedom, and of bearing their equal portion
of taxes, but we have not changed the
rights of the Government, no other depart-
ment, no other officer of the Government,
possesses one single particle of the sov-
ereignty of the nation. No Government
official from the President and Chief Justice
down, can from any one act which is not pre-
scribed and directed by the laws of Con-
gress. Suppose the Government were now to
be organized for the first time under the
Constitution, and the President had been
elected, and the judiciary appointed, what
could either do until Congress passed laws
to regulate their proceedings and duties?

What power would the President have
over any one subject of government until
Congress had legislated on that subject? No
State could order the election of members
until Congress had ordered a census and
made an apportionment. Any case under
this rule has been a work of grace in Con-
gress by passing healing acts. The Presi-
dent could not even create bureaus or de-
partments to facilitate his Executive opera-
tions. He must ask leave of Congress.
Since then, the President cannot enact,
execute, or create a single law, until he
has created a petty office within his own
sphere of duties; if, in short, he is the mere
servant of the people, who issue their com-
mands to him through Congress, whence
does he derive the constitutional power to
create new States; to remodel old ones;
to divide the territory of the United States
into States; to declare that States are re-
publican and entitled to representation, and
to command Congress to admit their
representatives? To my mind it is either
the most important and majestic right of
usurpation of power. It is claimed for him
by some as the Commander in Chief of the
army and navy. How absurd that a man
should be supposed to claim legislative pow-
ers. Though Commander in Chief by the
Constitution, he would have nothing to
command, either by land or water, until
Congress raised both army and navy. Con-
gress also prescribes the rules and regula-
tions to govern the army. Even that is not
to be done until Congress has consented.
The President is his commander; and God
willing, he shall obey. He and his minions
shall learn that this is not a Government
of kings and satraps, but a Government of the
people, and that the President is a trustee,
there is not one word in the Constitution
that gives one particle of anything but judi-
cial and executive power to any other de-
partment of Government but Congress.
The veto power is no exception; it is merely
a power to compel a re-consideration. All
legislative power here granted shall be vested
in a Congress of the United States. Such shall
consist of a Senate and House of Representa-
tives. [Art. I, sec. 1, Con. U. S.]

To reconstruct the nation—to admit new
States—to guarantee republican govern-
ment to old States, and all legislative acts,
The President claims the right to exercise
them. Congress denies it and asserts the
right to belong to the legislative branch.
They have determined to defend these rights
against all usurpers. They are determined
that while in their keeping the Constitu-
tion shall not be violated with impunity.
This I take to be the great question between
the President and Congress. He claims the
right to reconstruct by his own power. Con-
gress denies him all power in the matter,
except that of advice, and has determined
to maintain such denial. My Policy as-
serts full power in the Executive. The pol-
icy of Congress forbids him to exercise any
power therein.

Beyond this I do not agree that the
policy of a single State can be
to secure any subordinate items of the Policy
of each may be easily sketched. The Policy
is all for expending the conquered rebels
from all the expense and damages of the
war, and for compelling the loyal citizens to
pay the whole debt caused by the rebellion.
That those of the rebels who were
plundered and their property burned
or destroyed by rebel raiders shall not be
indemnified, but shall bear their own loss,
while the rebels shall retain their own prop-
erty, most of which was declared forfeited
to the Government of the United States.
He desires that the traitors (having sternly ex-
ecuted that most important leader rightly
merges as a high example) should be exempt
from further fine, imprisonment, forfeiture,
exile, or capital punishment, and be declared
entitled to all the rights of loyal citizens.
He desires that the States created by him shall
be acknowledged as valid States, while at
the same time he inconsistently declares
that the old rebel States are in full exist-
ence and always have been and have equal
rights with the new States. He opposes the
amendment to the Constitution which changes
the base of representation and desires the
old slave States to have the benefit of their
increase of freemen without increasing the
number of votes; in short, he desires to
make no vote of one man in South Carolina
equivalent to the vote of three freemen in
Pennsylvania or New York. He is determined
to force a solid rebel delegation into Con-
gress from the South, and together with Northern
Copperheads, could at once control Congress
and elect all future Presidents. He is
in opposition to these things a portion of
Congress seems to desire that the conquered
rebels should, according to the law of
nations, pay at least a part of the expense
and damages of the war; and that especially
the loyal people who were plundered and
impoverished by rebel raiders, should be fully
indemnified. A majority of Congress de-
sires that treason shall be made odious,
but by bloody executions, but by other adequate
punishments.

Congress refuses to treat the States cre-
ated by him as of equal validity and denies

that the rebel States have any existence
which give them any rights under the Con-
stitution. Congress insists on changing the
basis of representation so as to put white
voters on an equality in both sections, and
that such change shall precede the admission
of any State. I deny that there is any un-
derstanding, expressed or implied, that upon
the adoption of the amendment by any State
that such State may be admitted before the
amendment becomes part of the Constitution.
Such a course would soon surrender the
Government to the hands of rebels. Such
a course would be unwise, inconsistent
and illogical. Congress denies that any
State lately in rebellion has any government
or constitution known to the Constitution
of the United States or which can be re-
cognized as such. I know of no Republi-
can who does not ridicule what Mr. Stev-
ens said thought a cunning movement, in
counting Virginia and other outlawed States
among those which had adopted the constitu-
tional amendment abolishing slavery.

It is to be regretted that inconsiderate and
impetuous Republicans should ever have
suggested that the slight amendment
already proposed to the Constitution, even
when incorporated into that instrument
would satisfy the reforms necessary for the
security of the Government. Unless the
rebel States, before admission should be
managed in spirit and placed under the
guardianship of loyal men, all our blood
and treasure will have been spent in vain.
I waive now the question of punishment,
which if we are wise will still be inflicted by
moderate confiscations, both as a reproof
and deterrent. Having these States, as we
all agree, entitled to re-join the United
States, it is our duty to take care that no in-
justice shall remain in their organic laws.
Holding them "like clay in the hands of
the potter," we must see that no vessel is
made for destruction. Having now no gov-
ernment, they must have a government.
The law of last session with regard to Terri-
tories settled the principles of such acts. Im-
partial suffrage both in electing the delegates
and ratifying their proceedings is now the
fixed rule. There is more reason why col-
ored men should be admitted in equal num-
bers than in the Territories. In the States
they form the great mass of the loyal men.
Possibly with their aid loyal governments
may be established in most of those States.
Without it all are sure to be ruled by traitors
or by the hands of their enemies. They will
be oppressed, exiled or murdered. There are
several good reasons for the passage of
this bill. In the first place, it is just. I
am now confining my argument to negro
suffrage in the rebel States. Have not loyal
blacks quite as good a right to choose rulers
as white men? Is it not as just to admit
second place, it is a necessity in order to
protect the loyal white man in the rebelled
States. The white Union men are in a
great minority in each of those States.
With them the blacks would be in a ma-
jority. In each of these States, except one,
the majority, control the States, and protect
themselves. Now, if we are the victims of
daily murder. They are suffering constant
persecution or are exiled. The convention
of Southern loyalists, lately held in Phila-
delphia, most unanimously agreed to such
a bill as absolute necessity.

Another good reason is, it would insure
the ascendancy of the Union party. Do
you think that to man or their enemies
any horror-stricken demagogue. I do
for I believe, on my conscience, that on the
continued ascendancy of that party depends
the safety of this great nation. If impartial
suffrage is excluded in the rebel States, then
the form of human government is destroyed
and cast a solid rebel electoral vote. They
with their kindred Copperheads of the
North, would always elect the President
and control Congress. While slavery sat
upon her bed of pain, and while and
intended by the trembling South, the South
frequently divided on questions of policy
between Whigs and Democrats, and gave vic-
tory ultimately to that section. Now you
must divide them between loyalists, without
regard to color, and disloyalists; or you will
be the perpetual vassals of the South. For
these among other reasons, I am for negro
suffrage in every rebel State. If it be just
it should not be denied; if it be necessary,
it should be adopted; if it be a punishment
to traitors, they deserve it.

But will be said, as it has been said,
"This is negro equality." What is negro
equality, about which so much is said by
knaves and some of which is believed by
men who are not fools? It means, as under-
stood by honest Republicans, just and equal
rights to every man, no matter what his
race or color; every earthly being who
has an immortal soul, has an equal right to
justice, honesty and fair play with every
other man; and the law should secure him
these rights. The same law which com-
pels one nation to furnish support to another
or acquire a white man. The same law
which gives a verdict in a white man's favor
should give a verdict in a black man's favor
on the same state of facts. Such is the law
of God and such ought to be the law of man.
This doctrine does not mean that a negro
should be on an equal footing with a white
man. This is a matter of taste, which every
man must decide for himself. The law has
nothing to do with it. If it is to be a
white man in office or in business, I have
only to advise them to try and beat their
competitor in knowledge and business ca-
pacity; and there is no danger that his
neighbors will prefer his African rival to
himself. I know there is among those
who are influenced by his cry of "negro
equality," the opinion that there is still
danger that the negro will be the smartest.
For I never saw even a contraband slave
that had not more sense than such men.

There are those who admit the justice
and ultimate utility of granting impartial
suffrage to all men, but they think it im-
possible.

An ancient philosopher, whose antagonist
admitted that what he required was just,
but deemed it impossible, asked him, "Do
you believe in Heaven?" I would say to those
above referred to, who admit the justice of
human equality before the law, but doubt its
policy:

"Do you believe in hell?"

"How do you answer the principle inscribed
in our political constitution? That to secure
these rights government is instituted
among men, deriving their just powers from
the consent of the governed?" Without
such consent government is a tyranny, and
you evering it are tyrants. Of course,
this does not admit malefactors to power,
or there would soon be no social laws, and
society would become an anarchy. But
this step forward is an assault upon igno-
rance and prejudice, and timid men shrink
from it. Are such men fit to sit in the
places of statesmen?

There are periods in the history of nations
when statesmen can make themselves names

for posterity; but such occasions are never
improved by cowardice. In the acquisition
of true fame courage is just as necessary in
the civilian as in the military hero. In
the Reformation there were men engaged
as able, and perhaps more learned than
Martin Luther. Melancthon and others
were ripe scholars and sincere reformers,
but none of them had his courage. He
alone was willing to go into a printing
shop, though "devils were as thick as the tiles on
the houses" and Luther is the great luminary
of the Reformation around whom the
others revolve as satellites and shine by his
light. We may not aspire to fame. But
great events fix the eye of history on small
objects and magnify their importance. Let
us at least escape that condition.

Senator Wade speaking to the Southern
people. In Memphis, a banquet was given to the
Congressional excursionists, when Senator
Wade responded to the toast—"The Con-
gress of the United States." After telling
them that his views were the same in all
latitudes, he went on to say: "I tell you
of the certain sins of our principles at
the last session with great, unusual delib-
eration; that they were careful in every word
and every letter that bespoke the sentiment.
They appealed to the people for their approval
and disapproval, and the people with one
voice have shown their approval. I am
glad that we have done it right. I say to
you there is no hope that Congress will recede
one inch from what they have done. This
I say to you not for the purpose of stirring
up your passions, because, if it must be so,
it is a fair antagonism. I will not desire you
in anything. We think, sir, that what we
did last winter was right. You have not
asked the question. I do not speak of the
people of Tennessee, who are entirely out
of the controversy. They have joined their
fortunes to the Government. I know that
they will never recede from it. There are
other States that without consideration,
have thrown the doings of Congress to the
winds. Are they calculating to make any
other terms? I have not called upon us
for any other terms, but through them side
as utterly worthless. And in my judgment,
sir, while I assure you that every man in
the North is as anxious for the Union as
any man can possibly be, we regret it as
much as you can possibly regret it, the cir-
cumstances which for a time suspended our
relations. We ardently hope it may be re-
sumed again upon the principles of right,
justice, liberty and equality.

"We know the time is not distant when
this thing will be done; there is no doubt of
it. The time will come when we shall be
united again, and upon the principles of
unity and security, such as will bring no fur-
ther controversy."

OUR DESTINY.
It cannot be that earth is man's only
abiding place. It cannot be that our life is
a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity to
float a moment upon the waves and sink in
nothingness. Else why is it that the
glorious aspirations, which leap like angels
from the temple of our hearts are forever
wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the
rainbow and cloud come over us with a
beauty that is not of earth, and then pass
away to leave us with a void? Why are
the stars which "hold their festival
around the midnight throne," set above
the grasp of our limited faculties, forever
making us wish their unapproachable glo-
ry? And finally, why is it that bright
forms of human beings are presented to
our view and taken from us, leaving the
thousand streams of our affection to flow
back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts?
We are born for a higher destiny than that
of earth. There is a realm where the rain-
bow never fades, and where the stars will
be found before, and like the islands that
slumber on the