

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1868.

## NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE  
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,  
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. BARBER, of Philadelphia.	15. SAMUEL SNOW, of Philadelphia.
2. J. W. BARKER, of Philadelphia.	16. CHAS. H. MILLER, of Philadelphia.
3. RICHARD WILBET, of Philadelphia.	17. G. W. HARRIS, of Philadelphia.
4. G. W. HARRIS, of Philadelphia.	18. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
5. W. H. BARBER, of Philadelphia.	19. W. H. BARBER, of Philadelphia.
6. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.	20. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
7. FRANK C. HEATON, of Philadelphia.	21. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
8. FRANK C. HEATON, of Philadelphia.	22. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
9. FRANK C. HEATON, of Philadelphia.	23. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
10. FRANK C. HEATON, of Philadelphia.	24. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
11. FRANK C. HEATON, of Philadelphia.	25. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
12. W. H. BARBER, of Philadelphia.	26. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
13. W. H. BARBER, of Philadelphia.	27. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.
14. W. H. BARBER, of Philadelphia.	28. J. H. BARKER, of Philadelphia.

## STATE TICKET.

ADJUTOR GENERAL:  
**GEN. JOHN F. HARTMAN.**

SURVEYOR GENERAL:  
**GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.**

COMMISSIONER:  
**COL. LEWIS A. MAY.**

PROSECUTOR:  
**JOSIAH M. LEHMAN.**

CLERK OF THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE:  
**CHARLES L. BECK.**

LEGISLATIVE:  
**LINCOLN J. H. LONGENECKER.**

ADDITIONAL JUDGE:  
**COL. D. WATSON ROWE.**

## COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:  
**COL. LEWIS A. MAY.**

PROSECUTOR:  
**JOSIAH M. LEHMAN.**

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## A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT.

The leading dry goods merchants of New York, on Wednesday the 26th ult., held a meeting at which they resolved to sell no more goods to the South, this, is a most important step, and is one of the surest indications of the signs of the times in the political horizon. The money market is peculiarly sensitive to political influences. The men who control the money markets of the country are shrewd and far-seeing and weigh the probabilities of the future without any interest in behalf of political parties. Here we have a meeting of such men deliberately resolving that in view of the present state of affairs and the open threats of Southern rebels and Northern Copperheads, it is not advisable to risk any more money in the South of the present year. Even the *Sunday Morning Times*, an able copperhead paper admits that "this movement is directly ascribed to the fears caused by the incendiary language employed in the current political campaign. There has been a great deal of this. We infer much of it to an excited feeling, and consider it talk and no more. Many say, however, that just such talk preface the last rebellion, and that their fears are caused by the incendiary language employed in the political campaign. What do our Copperhead contemporaries think of these admissions from their own journals? Who have made these incendiary speeches? Not Grant—"Let us have peace" has no warlike sound. They come from Wise, Vance, Wade Hampton, Frank P. Blair, and such rebels as have been brought here to address the Democracy of Bedford County. If, then, these speeches from Copperheads and rebels, have been so far believed by the shrewdest business men of the country as to lead them to stop dealing with the South, because they believe that these same speeches indicate another war, revolution, anarchy and bloodshed in case of the election of Seymour and Blair, are not the people at large warranted in believing the same thing and acting and voting accordingly? When Frank Blair openly declares that in case of Democratic success:

## BIDDING HIGH FOR THE NEGRO VOTE.

We have never believed in our advocated social equality for the negro, though we could see no good reason why the political privileges which our revolutionary fathers granted him should be taken from him. On the other hand modern Democracy has always professed a holy horror of social equality; for the negro, though neither the negro nor anybody else ever asked it for him! The very mention of negro suffrage has for years had the same effect upon a Democratic audience that the red flag has in a Spanish bull-fight. It invariably excited their rage to the highest pitch. Democracy has always feared the competition of the negro element. With what cause now begins to appear. We have always predicted that the moment the negro had a vote he would be ejected and flattered by the democracy without stint. The negro now has a vote in Arkansas and the democracy bid for it in the following style. The hand-bills of the Democracy posted in Helena run as follows:

**BARRETT & LARIGAUD**  
Thursday, Aug. 15, 1868.  
COME ONE COME ALL BOTH WHITE AND BLACK!  
As the famous line is in circulation that "the negro will vote for the Democracy," we call for the offering of CHOICE OF TABLES to our colored friends, or we will divide places with them.

**H. PAUL F. ANDERSON,**  
J. C. BRANDON,  
HELENA, Aug. 10, 1868. Committee.

That is Southern Democracy for you. How do you like it Northern Democrats? There is not only political but social equality offered by the civilly themselves. So much for Democratic consistency. *Take alternate seats at table—divide places with them.* Now more—give them the choice of tables. This is the genuine NEGRO STREMPACY openly offered by Southern Democrats. What has become of thick lips, woolly heads, lanky legs and long heels? Has that odious stink departed from the negro, that our Democratic neighbors are going to occupy alternate seats with him? What think you of it Northern Democrats? The "Nagar" is a most odious, besotted, stinking ignorant, creature up here, unworthy the name or rights of a man. Among the Democrats down South he is given the upmost place at the feast. Do you begin to see the hypocrisy of your party leaders. Down South the Democracy revile the Irishman and the Pennsylvania Dutch as they contemptuously call us, as much as they do the negro here. All is done for the purpose of controlling votes in each section. Such is the consistency of modern Democracy.

**HORATIO SYMONS** proclaims publicly that he does not now and never did hold one dollar in United States securities. He has already expressed himself as sure of his election. It is but a fair inference, that he believes that a Democratic victory would lead to repudiation and the ruin of the national credit. It would be the legitimate result of a faithful adherence to the Democratic platform. Seymour is prepared for such a result. He is determined to lose nothing by it and will not invest in National securities. Can the people trust the man who thus publicly proclaims that he is prepared, if elected, to make repudiation the first act in the Democratic programme?

The cry of "A white man's government for white men" has suddenly ceased among the Democrats. They are now turning their attention to cheerleading for the negro vote. Kinky hair, flat nose crooked shins, long legs and nasty smell have all suddenly vanished and a negro has become as good as any body else who has a vote. Consistency thou art indeed a jewel!

# GLORIOUS VICTORY!

establishes the era of permanent peace, inaugurates the principle of equal laws for all men, and terminates the bickerings and wranglings that have torn and rent the nation for years.

## MORE ASSASSINATIONS IN STORE.

Day by day Southern Speakers and editors continue to develop the Democratic plan for the redemption of the "Lost Cause." No slight obstacles are to be permitted to stand in the way of success. That they will not stop at mere perambulations in the carrying out of their programme is thus distinctly stated by the *Mobile Tribune*:

"THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL RISE IN ITS MIGHT AND MAJESTY AND PULVERIZE AND PURGE THE CONGRESS, JUST AS PROMPTLY AS IT RAINED THE LONG PARLIAMENTS. THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES ARE PREGNANT WITH RESISTENCE TO RADICAL TYRANNY, AND THE DANGER OF REVOLUTION IS NOW AN IMPENDING REALITY, RUIN AND DESPOTISM."

Assassination is once more to be called to their aid in case of need. Whether this is a threat against Seymour, in case of his extremely problematical success, in order that Blair may be enabled to carry out his revolutionary programme or a warning of what Grant and Colfax may be prepared for, when they are elected, it matters not. The significance of the intimation is the same. It is the cool expression of a firm determination on the part of rebels and their modern Democratic allies to attempt a new rebellion and to call to their aid poison, the assassins dagger, or any other device of the prince of Darkness that gives hope of success.

Such is the reckless spirit of Southern rebels. War, bloodshed, revolution, anarchy, rebellion, the incendiary's torch, the assassin's dagger each or all will be deliberately resorted to for the accomplishment of their devilish purposes. And in every possible way they are aided, abetted and encouraged by Northern Copperheads. Seymour and Blair are their candidates who if elected are already pledged to employ the Army and Navy in a new rebellion and now we have a declaration that the assassin's dagger will again be called into requisition. What man, who loves his country or wishes for peace and security, can support such candidates and such a cause?—Vote for Grant, Colfax and PEACE and all such dire calamities will be prevented.

On every side we perceive the most gratifying tokens. Conservative men everywhere are declaring in favor of the Republican candidates. The threats of men like Hampton, Blair and Forrest are having their natural effect. The country has had a bitter experience of civil commotions, and desires never to see another. But the Democratic platform and principles, and the rottenness and well known recklessness of many leading Democrats, threaten to reopen the questions which are now closed; to upset the Governments that are now established, and to carry discontent into the community by taking away privileges that have been once granted. All this tends to unsettle business and to baffle all calculations, and men naturally ask, what is to be gained by such policy? The community generally cares but little who rules, provided that peace is maintained and justice administered. Petty politicians may struggle about office, but such quarrels have no interest to the mass of men. Now, in the whole policy of reconstruction there is only one feature that can be considered really objectionable, and that is the enfanchisement of the blacks. Some timid minds do prefer to endure the ills they have, rather than fly to others that they know not of. This is natural. Imagination exercises a great influence over all of us. From childhood up we conjure up ghosts and spectres to fill us with terror, and then believe them to be realities. Nothing does so much good as a little experience, a little familiarity with these creations of an excited brain. We then find that they are nothing but illusions after all, and have no power to harm. Terrible, therefore, as manhood suffrage once seemed, the people see that the Democrats of the South, the men who ought to know its evils best, are actually turning the backs on their organizations, and proclaiming the right of negro to participate in the Government which controls their lives and property. Such conduct naturally sets men to thinking, and reflection soon gives reason the mastery over imagination. It is no wonder, therefore, that impartial observers are declaring their preference for Grant. Such men are breaking through the Democratic ranks by scores. Scarcely a week passes in which there is not an announcement of a new defection. Sometimes these men belonged to the class known as Conservatives; sometimes they have long been known as Democrats. Some have only a local importance; others have a national reputation. Some have not filled very high stations; others have even lately received tokens of confidence and esteem. But the continuous stream of accessions to that Republican ranks indicates the triumph that will come in November. It is not only statesmen, Treasury, rebellion, war and dissolution were the natural results of their conduct, and the people judge them by their fruits. It is true that the recollections of their base and dishonorable course during the late war has filled the hearts of the masses with an animosity that cannot and ought not to be suppressed; but the thought I look farther back to the fatal policy that inaugurated the war and gave rise to the feelings and passions that led to such acts, and censures lies in language that is just and merited. It is this that proves the Democracy unfit for power. They are wanting in that knowledge of human nature, those large and comprehensive views, that liberality of mind and that generous enlightenment that are essential to a wise management of the national affairs and the preservation of the nation from all misfortune. This is something that has been learned in a tremendous war, but a lesson thus taught is not speedily forgotten. The time for a national election comes around, when each party has selected its candidates and proclaimed its policy, the people have a fair chance to compare the two rivals side by side. On one side is Freedom and Liberty, on the other a lingering sympathy with Slavery; on one side is honesty, on the other a sordid attempt at repudiation; on one side are heroic services in the national cause, on the other a leaning to all that was diabolical and treasonable. In the spirit of Hamlet they exclaim, "I look on this picture and on that." Can patriotic and generous men long hesitate? The hopes, the pride, the honor and the dignity of the nation all point in one direction. The election of Grant settles forever the great conflict between Freedom and Slavery.

# VERMONT THUNDER!

LIGHT FROM "THE STAR THAT NEVER SETS!"

## THE FIRST GUN FROM NEW ENGLAND!

## REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 30,000!

"As we go to press the telegraph informs us that the election in Vermont on Tuesday resulted in a grand Republican victory. If the telegraphic statement of a majority of 30,000 be correct, and there is no reason to doubt it, it makes a gain over last year of 10,000, and is the largest majority Vermont has ever given. In 1864 she gave 29,008. This is the first gun. November will roll up a still more overwhelming majority for Grant and Colfax."

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Such conduct naturally sets men to thinking, and reflection soon gives reason the mastery over imagination. It is no wonder, therefore, that impartial observers are declaring their preference for Grant. Such men are breaking through the Democratic ranks by scores. Scarcely a week passes in which there is not an announcement of a new defection. Sometimes these men belonged to the class known as Conservatives; sometimes they have long been known as Democrats. Some have only a local importance; others have a national reputation. Some have not filled very high stations; others have even lately received tokens of confidence and esteem. But the continuous stream of accessions to that Republican ranks indicates the triumph that will come in November. It is not only statesmen, Treasury, rebellion, war and dissolution were the natural results of their conduct, and the people judge them by their fruits. It is true that the recollections of their base and dishonorable course during the late war has filled the hearts of the masses with an animosity that cannot and ought not to be suppressed; but the thought I look farther back to the fatal policy that inaugurated the war and gave rise to the feelings and passions that led to such acts, and censures lies in language that is just and merited. It is this that proves the Democracy unfit for power. They are wanting in that knowledge of human nature, those large and comprehensive views, that liberality of mind and that generous enlightenment that are essential to a wise management of the national affairs and the preservation of the nation from all misfortune. This is something that has been learned in a tremendous war, but a lesson thus taught is not speedily forgotten. The time for a national election comes around, when each party has selected its candidates and proclaimed its policy, the people have a fair chance to compare the two rivals side by side. On one side is Freedom and Liberty, on the other a lingering sympathy with Slavery; on one side is honesty, on the other a sordid attempt at repudiation; on one side are heroic services in the national cause, on the other a leaning to all that was diabolical and treasonable. In the spirit of Hamlet they exclaim, "I look on this picture and on that." Can patriotic and generous men long hesitate? The hopes, the pride, the honor and the dignity of the nation all point in one direction. The election of Grant settles forever the great conflict between Freedom and Slavery.

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# REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 30,000!

"As we go to press the telegraph informs us that the election in Vermont on Tuesday resulted in a grand Republican victory. If the telegraphic statement of a majority of 30,000 be correct, and there is no reason to doubt it, it makes a gain over last year of 10,000, and is the largest majority Vermont has ever given. In 1864 she gave 29,008. This is the first gun. November will roll up a still more overwhelming majority for Grant and Colfax."

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