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The Bedford Inquirer

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

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Table with rates for various types of advertising, including one-line ads, one-column ads, and long-term contracts.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

A Postmaster is required to give notice by letter, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for not being taken; and a notice to take the Postmaster responsible to the publishers for the payment.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to JOHN LUTZ.

Political.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby and his Friends, in Humble Immitation of Rosencrans and Leo, Write a Letter to the People of the North, Giving their Idea of what the South ought to have.

(With Office, CONFIDENT X ROADS, (Post in the State of Kentucky,) September 1, 1868.

Yesterday afternoon at precisely 3 p. m. a stranger of prepossessing appearance here in sight of the Post office. What I mean by "prepossessing appearance" is, he had on a paper collar which had been bled through.

"I want information," I come to you, sir, as the Professor of Bible Literature in the Southern Military and Classic Literature—once one who seeks, in classic Greece, that peace not to be found in the bustling world outside—infirmation as to the condition of the South, her wants and expectations, which I propose to spread before my fellow citizens of Injany. I come, sir, by my own accord. My mission is a private one and undertaken solely for the public good. I was a Commissioner in the Federal service, and he a brother who was not altogether unconnected with the sutler department.

When I had finished, I sent out and got signatures to the following document: "CAPTAIN—We propose in this to give you a candid statement of what we believe to be a prevalent sentiment of the Southern people on various subjects. Water opinions may have prevailed in the past on the matter of African slavery or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we the undersigned express the judgment of the Congress when we declare that we count on settled by the war, and we intend to abide by that decision.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes and would oppress them if they had the power, is absurd. They grew up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from our childhood to look upon him with kindness. True, we imported him from Africa, and he was a slave, but they were incidental to a lively system. They were blood of our blood, and flesh of our flesh. No Southerner ever sold his own mulatto children except when he was short of means, or had more niggers than he wanted. We still feel the same toward him. He is not a Southern gentleman who labor with his own hands, without their hostility to any alarm's extent. The negroes are highly necessary to each other, pretty early to us. There must be sweat in well set cat in this world, and so long as we do the cat in we are willing they should do the sweat. In this way we kin adjust the relations of the two races on a basis of mutual advantage.

In 1860 the Democratic party of the country divided itself into two parties. One faction, which afterwards nominated Breckinridge and Lane, demanded the dissolution of the Union even by force, unless the Southern States, comprising a minority of the whole people, were retained in their anomalous political supremacy and dictatorship. The other faction, led by Douglas, insisted upon the preservation of the Union, and denied the possibility of secession except through rebellion and a civil war. The difference between the two factions was test shown in the speech of Douglas at New York, where, when asked whether the South would not be justified in leaving the Union if Lincoln should be elected, he answered that secession for such cause would be rebellion and treason, for which those engaged in ought to be hanged. The campaign proceeded, the Douglas Democracy publicly repudiating secession as treason, and the Breckinridge faction insisting upon it as a right to be justly exercised in case a Republican President should be chosen.

In 1864 the threat of 1860 had been verified; the rebellion had taken place, and civil war with all its horrors had visited the land. The Breckinridge section of the party had been openly in arms; and with the exception of a small minority of its members, who had entered the Union army, or whose sympathies were with the Union, the Democratic party, North and South, was a unit in opposition to the war, and in favor of peace on almost any terms.

"But," asked the Injanyan, "how that the mother's brains is knocked out, and the father's hung, what'll the children do which I see cryn over the corpse?" "That's nothing to us. They are in an abnormal condition, and they must suffer for the sins of their father. Ham which looked at Noer when he was drunk. He had nigger blood in his veins, and he lived as God and Nacher intended him to have lived, all wood and he is well. But he must be free, forth and this is the result. He must try to get on his own legs, forgettin that there is a natural antagonism between the Caucasian and African races, which kin only result in

thousand dollars by force when it forced me to take its demand notes in settlement of the mortgage on which I had lent the gold, and these demand notes bearing no interest, and although due on demand being nothing more nor less than failed paper. I gave the Government an extension by subscribing the bonds, and by so doing I got \$10,000 of the bonds, and by so doing I got no more and no less than the original capital, and when I ask the Government to pay me \$10,000 in gold, I ask no more than the payment of what I had in 1859. If you now force me to take greenbacks, which are only worth 70 cents in gold, for my bonds, I shall get \$7000, and the Government will have compensated \$3000 of old Mrs. C's property."

"Well," said the Democrat, "I am not responsible for the Legal Tender act; your Republican Congress made the law, and forced Mr. C. and me to take the notes." Mr. A.: "Yes, you and your party are responsible; you refused to subscribe for the bonds, you impelled the Government, you rendered aid and comfort to the rebels in every way that you knew how to without risking your necks, your mob-leader Seymour brings that he never subscribed a dollar to a loan and never owned a bond, and so you made it necessary for the Government to collect a forced loan or give up to the rebels."

"Well," said the Democrat, attempting to dodge, "Mrs. C's case is only a solitary one; most of the bonds were subscribed for by men who made their money in the rise in prices, shoddy men and such." Mr. A.: "Indeed! I see the active business men among your acquaintances large owners of bonds, or were they large subscribers? You know that your savings banks hold a large amount; you know that your insurance offices has its funds in bonds, and you know that the men in active business, the shoddy men least of all, could not spare their money from their business, except a few, like our neighbors H. & Co., who made it a point of honor to subscribe to every loan."

"The Democrat: 'Why don't you go to work and take up your green backs—your failed paper, as you call it?' Mr. A.: 'That is what we mean to do; we know that greenbacks are the people's money, and when we have elected Grant, we mean to make them as good as gold, and we intend to do that by burying your rebel repudiators and mob-leaders out of sight and hearing.' Here the conversation ended."

"AN IRISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE BOND QUESTION." The Decatur (Illinois) Gazette reports the following conversation that occurred between a prominent Democrat and an Irishman of that city, recently. For convenience it designates the persons as Jack and Pat. Jack—How do you like the Democratic platform? Pat—I can't understand it; would you be after explaining it to me—all about the bond question? Jack—Oh, yes, with pleasure. You see the rich man owns all the bonds, and the poor men have to pay for the bonds. Pat—The devil say, is that the way? Jack—Yes; and now the Democratic party propose to pay off the bonds with greenbacks, and thus everybody will be treated equally.

"Pat—Is that our platform? Jack—Not in so many words—but that is what it means; and now, Pat, I want you to do all you can for our party—bring the boys out to all the meetings, and— Pat—Hold on, Jack; will you pay the bond off with greenbacks make the poor man as rich as the bondholder. Jack—Not exactly, the bondholder will have his greenbacks where we can tax them. Pat—Then there will be all greenbacks, and money will be plenty; and we'll get gold for our greenbacks, if we elect Seymour? Jack—Not exactly; there is not gold enough in the country. Pat—Then we are not to have gold at all. How the devil are you going to pay off the greenbacks? Jack—A part of it will be paid off by taxation, the money we take from the people for revenue and stamps, &c., and as the greenbacks get worn by constant handling we will print new ones. Pat—I see; you propose to take the debt now carried by the rich bondholder and divide it among the poor—rich and poor alike—by forcing the bondholder to spend his money for property. Jack—Exactly. You are learning fast, and you see— Pat—Hold on—an idea strikes me. If the Government debt is all in greenbacks, and this in circulation, how many cords of wood will it take to buy a cord of wood? Jack—I cannot say exactly what they would be worth—that would regulate itself. But, by-the-by, Pat, could you pay that little note you owe me? It was due yesterday and I've not had the money very much. Pat—Yes, I know the note is due, and I'll pay you according to the Democratic platform. Jack—What do you mean? Pat—I mean I'll give you a fresh note for the one you have. Jack—There's nothing about giving fresh notes to the Democratic platform. Pat—Yes, you said we pay the bonds off in greenbacks, and both of them are promises to pay of the same government. You give one promise to pay for another one, and I'll give you a fresh promise to pay for the one you have now. The note you have now says ten per cent interest; the new one will say without interest, and no time set for its payment. Jack—But this is an individual matter, and the other is a government matter. You honestly owe me, and promised to pay me yesterday. Your proposition is to cheat me out of my money. Pat—An't it a chatin' ye out of your money, is it? An haven't I as good a right to cheat ye as the government has to cheat the widder's an orphans whose money is all in government bonds? I'll pay ye on the Democratic platform. Of the eleven States which went into rebellion, eight have been restored to their old relations to the Union under loyal governments, and are now represented in Congress. If the Democracy had had their way, these States would not be restored. Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.—Bishop Hall.

Poetry.

CAMPAIGN SONGS.

THE PRESIDENT LYLESSES. In the world to-day no prouder name Is borne on any breeze, And with Grant to steer the ship of State, Our flag will wave its glory high; No "Dominion" shall be North of us, And South of us no foe— Our motto shall be "No Union with the Canadas. And likewise Mexico."

A CALL TO THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Your country needs you aid again, Ye loyal boys in blue; The rebels are once more in line— There'll be hot work to do. With bullets flash, with ballots true, They dare us to the fight, And like hungry birds they call for us, And God defend the right.

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Let the rebels write and wrangle, And blow and puff away, Let them quarrel, fight and jangle, We intend to give away. But we will have a word or two— Who dares to say we shan't? The votes of all the boys in blue Will show down Grant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD. There are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not always mean making a great deal of money, or being a great man for the people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one, is getting on in the world, to be careful and saving instead of thoughtless and wasteful, is getting on; to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as diligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attending to his duties, persevering through such difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and others, and offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is very useful in this way, but it is possible to get on with small means, for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps toward getting on than is commonly supposed; many people lag behind or miss the way altogether, because they do not see the abundant and simple means which surround them at all sides, and so it happens that there are aids which cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience, of hopeful confidence, a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

CHAIRMAN WALLACE, of the Copperhead State Committee, is said to be making extensive arrangements to colonize the Southern counties with Marylanders at the October election. The Copperheads need close watching all over the State.

REV. DR. CHAPIN, in his Fourth of July oration at Paris, wittily and wisely said that he thought our American eagle might find abundance of room to fly without flapping its wings in everybody's face. Spread-eagle orators should take the hint.

"Boy," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy boy, "what are you hollerin' for when I am going by?" "Humph!" returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

IF HALF THE PAINS were taken by some people to perform the labor allotted to them that are taken by them to avoid it, we should hear much less said about the troubles of life, and see much more actually completed.

A YOUNG AMERICAN of bibulous tendencies says there is one convenient thing about an ocean voyage. "You can get as drunk as you please every day and everybody thinks you are just sea sick."

"FEAT EXPANDS—sold contracts," answered a school boy to a question of his pedagogue, and when asked to give an example, he said: "In summer the days are long, in winter short."

A MAGAZINIST make a grumbling porter at the Springs say: "You call that a trunk do you?—It only makes a lightning rod to make it look a darned sight more like a boarding house than what's to be found in Saratoga!"

It is not what we eat, but what we digest, that makes fat; it is not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich; it is not what we read, but what we remember that makes us wise.

THE shortest of all elements, riper years, will make the longest of old age miserably long.

WIVES.