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The Bedford Freeman

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

JOHN LUTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

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Inquirer Column.

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THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY JOHN LUTZ.

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET.

REDFORD, PA.

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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.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [April 25]

KIMMEL and LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-]

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church. Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, 1864-]

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24th

ESPY M. AINSIE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864-]

B. F. MEYERS, J. W. DICKERSON, MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county, Pensions, Bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [May 11, 1864-]

J. B. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice. He is also a regular licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the Ingalls' office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House. April 28, 1864-]

E. B. STUCKEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12th

R. L. RUSSELL, J. H. LONGENECKER, RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 17th.

J. M. SHARPE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c. speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar24

W. M. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec. 1, 1868]

D. R. 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. Hoffa. [Apr. 1, 1864]

D. S. G. STALLER, near Schellberg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland County, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellberg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq. Dr. Stalller, Schellberg, April 12, J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS. O. E. SHANNON, BANKER, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. 16-22

DANIEL BORDER, FIFTY STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refracting Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold and Silver Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and all kinds of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [Apr. 28, '63]

S. P. HARBROUGH & SON, Travelling Dealers in N O T I O N S.

In the county every two months. SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES. Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. April 15th

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &c.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa. is now prepared with wholesale and retail of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in the line will do well to give him a call. Bedford Oct 26, 68.

JOHN LUTZ.

Political.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Judge Jones, at Mobile, addressing a rebel meeting, revived the State rights theory, on which secession was founded. He said to the gathering:

"On the issue of the contest before them depended their all. Before the war the Southern people believed in State rights, they fought and spilled their blood for State rights. Unfortunately for them, and perhaps for the whole country, the result of the war was a permanent extinguishment of State rights, unless, under God's providence, the Democratic party, under the leadership of Seymour and Blair, re-establish the time-honored principles."

Colonel Singlehock, of Missouri, agrees with this view, and says that the whole life of rebellion is assured in the Democratic platform:

"By the election of the Democratic ticket only could the noblest men ever lived—the gallant sons of the South—gain what they had fought for without the sacrifice of a single principle."

General Lawton, of Georgia, entertains the same opinion, and thinks, upon the whole, that the Democratic platform is a little stronger and better than the secession declaration:

"Now for the first time, we have a platform of principles and leaders around whom we could rally. It is the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States, and was in unison with the feelings of the people. There was nothing that the South wanted that was not there. The military despotism which has held us in thrall was there set in its proper light. For the first time we have a platform we can adhere to, and have work to do which can be accomplished. We have leaders to represent those principles which will carry us out of the 'Slough of Despond.' Peace has its victories, and we as war. Those great principles for which we fought, and which we feared were lost, may yet be achieved."

The pirate Semmes is so charmed with Democratic declarations that even his sensitive honor will admit a return to loyalty under its operation:

"I have given my allegiance to the old flag provided we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitution, which will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair. This much for individuals. Larger space is demanded for the press, as its utterances are more frequent and more carefully studied. The same tone is traceable here, the Vicksburg Times bases the claims of Blair on the Broadhead letter, that has been so explained and debated at the North, saying: 'Objection is made down this way to the endorsement of the Blair letter by a few timid people, on the score of prudence. But yet it was this identical letter of Frank Blair to his friend, Colonel Broadhead, that secured the Missouri her nomination for Vice President. We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses.'"

The St. Louis Times tells Blair what his words mean, and catches him on the horns of a dilemma. It finds that he must assert the rebels directly:

"If Mr. Blair becomes President, and swears to obey the Constitution, and fails to overthrow the oligarchy established by Brown in Tennessee, Blair would be perjured. There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare the reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."

The Mississippi Mercury goes just a little further and shows what is wanted there:

"With the skull and cross bones of the 'lost cause' before us, we will swear that this is a white man's government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has assumed a power that will control him or destroy him."

The Richmond Enquirer shows how the want will be satisfied:

"The white men of the Southern States have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and if God in His anger permits the necessity to arise, they will use it again." The St. Joseph (Mo.) Indicator is in the same line:

"Forty thousand able-bodied fighting men in 'Free Misery' alone are sworn to do battle, if need be, for the right. And if Tom Fletcher, the felon, and his horde of outlaws resist, hell's a-shal!"

The West and South is sure that a Democratic victory will overthrow all of the national results of the war, and counts itself for that end, saying:

"From first to last—from the so-called anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution to the blood of trash for all purposes, military, civil, financial and commercial—the Reconstruction laws of the whole people period fall to pieces, if the Democracy succeed in electing Mr. Seymour as their standard-bearer. We can take part in such a conflict. We believe, from the depths of our understanding, that these acts of Congressional misdoing are all, one like the other, utterly void."

The Georgia Democratic Convention sees that the Democratic platform removes all restraints upon rebel conduct. It says:

"There might once have been a necessity for the rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue." And the Mobile Register thinks that the Democratic idea favors further war:

WHO ARE DEMOCRATS?

The President, Vice President, and every member of the rebel government was a Democrat.

Every soldier who, after being educated at the expense of the Government, basely deserted the flag of his country and took up arms against it was a Democrat.

Every man of both branches of the rebel Congress was a Democrat.

Every cut-throat and murderer who shot down and starved defenceless Union prisoners of war was a Democrat.

Every man in the North who sympathized with traitors and treason in the South during the late civil war was a Democrat.

Every general, colonel, and officer in the Confederate army was a Democrat.

Every person who rejoiced at the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was a Democrat.

Every draft-drawer, sneak, and bounty jumper was a Democrat.

Every person who wrote letters to the army encouraging soldiers to desert their comrades was a Democrat.

Every person who was sad when the Union armies triumphed was a Democrat.

Every person who assailed the 'lawful money of the country' and the national credit was a Democrat.

Every person engaged in the massacre of Union soldiers at Fort Pillow was a Democrat.

Every person who murdered an enrolling officer was a Democrat.

Every person engaged in the Executive and overthrow of the Government was a Democrat.

Every person in the North who opposed a manning suffrage on the Union soldier in the field was a Democrat.

Every person who encouraged and protected deserters was a Democrat.

Every person who refused to contribute to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers was a Democrat.

Every person who declared that he would like to see all Democrats unite in a bold and open resistance to all attempts to keep our united people was a Democrat.

Every person who was in favor of 'two republics and a united South' was a Democrat.

Every person who was anxious to know whether 'the south had resources enough to keep the Union army at bay' was a Democrat.

Every person who denied the authority of the General Government to enforce its laws was a Democrat.

Every person who recognized the rebellion as 'legitimate, legal, and just' was a Democrat.

Every man who shouted 'not another man nor another dollar to carry on a civil war' was a Democrat.

Every man who whistled the loyal army of the Union by declaring 'the war a failure' was a Democrat.

Every person who invented dangerous compounds to be used against the North-ern cities was a Democrat.

Every person who contrived hellish schemes to introduce the wasting pestilence of yellow fever into Northern cities was a Democrat.

Every person who robbed the school fund and used the money for gold gambling operations was a Democrat.

Every person who engaged in shooting down negroes in the streets or burning negro school houses was a Democrat.

Every person who burned up negro children in orphan asylums was a Democrat.

Every officer in the army who was dismissed for cowardice and disloyalty was a Democrat.

Every man who denounced Union soldiers as 'Lincoln hirelings' was a Democrat.

Every man who denounced greenbacks as 'Lincoln skins' was a Democrat.

Every man who asserted that 'Lincoln bayonets were shouldered for cold-blooded murder' was a Democrat.

Every man who asserted that 'our only hope in the successful resistance of the South' was a Democrat.

Every man who, during the war, asserted that the republic was 'Dying! Dying! Dying!' was a Democrat.

Every person who conspired to release rebel prisoners and burn Northern cities was a Democrat.

Every member of the Ku-klux Klan is a Democrat.

Both the assassin was a Democrat.

Seymour, who addressed a murderous mob as 'my friends,' is a Democrat.

General Forrest, the Fort Pillow butcher, is a Democrat.

Dr. Blackburn is a Democrat.

Dr. Madsen, Axtel, and Mrs. Seymour are Democrats.

Wash. Hampton, Jeff Thompson and Beaugard are Democrats.

Fernando Wood, his brother Ben the gambler, and John Morrissey are Democrats.

Senator Doolittle is a Democrat.

Bowles, Milligan, Horsey, Heffron, and Humphries are Democrats.

John C. Walker and Dick Dodd are Democrats.

Old 'Grandmother Welles' is a Democrat.

Clement L. Vallandigham is a Democrat.

Jeff Davis, Brick Pomeroy, and the Devil are Democrats.—Indianapolis Journal.

EQUAL TAXATION.

The national democratic platform explicitly lays down a general rule for taxation, to take the place of the complicated system now enforced. It 'demands,' with all emphasis: 'Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value.'

This beautiful law of democratic finance has not yet been fully elucidated. The orators of Tammany have not obeyed the orders of their chief candidate, and vigorously pressed this subject of taxation. It is quite time they were about it and if they continue to avoid it, the Republicans ought to accept Mr. Seymour's advice, and make this great democratic principle plain to everybody. It is not often that the party gives us such an explicit and intelligible declaration of its policy.

The Republican party propose to obtain the money by adjusting taxation so that it shall burden the people as little as possible. The democratic party propose to do away with all such adjustments, and levy 'equal taxation upon every species of property, according to its real value.'

For example, the 'real value' of a fancy sully driven in the Central Park, and of a farmer's hay wagon in the country, may be about the same. The Republican party pro-

THE HUDSON, RHINE AND SHANNON.

These verses were written to unite the nationalities in the sacred cause of liberty and right, and to make Americans, Irish and Germans feel their common duty is to fight for freedom, and be loyal and true to the American Republic.

When traitors to their sacred trust, With Satan's aid to lead 'em, Puffed in the very dust.

Our starry flag of Freedom, Three comrades true sprang into line, And manned a glowing cannon.

And one from Hudson, one from Rhine, And one from by the Shannon.

Along the banks of Lapidus, From Fair Oaks to Annapolis, Where ere the tide of battle ran,

They met the foe and beat 'em, And through the battle's fiercest bristling, Those three stood loyal by their cannon.

But had I learned to laugh at death, By Hudson, Rhine and Shannon.

They were true brothers in one cause, For they were of the Freedom.

They fought for human rights and laws, Where ere the cross to lead 'em; As meet and bold, in God's deep sea,

The Hudson, Rhine and Shannon. So blend their souls in liberty— Brave comrades of the cannon.

Three soldiers fell, in one rich tide, Their hot blood stained the heather,

Their comrades laid them side by side, In one red grave together, Soft fell the dew upon their clay,

True comrades of the cannon, Who sleep in death so fair and Shannon. From Hudson, Rhine and Shannon.

Comrades! around our camp fires bright, Here's to our starry banner,

That teaches the know of right— God's choicest blessings fall her! And, while men worship Freedom's name,

The man who decks and cannon; And fight for Freedom all the same, By Hudson, Rhine and Shannon.

DIRGE OF SUMMER.

All in the arms of autumn lying, Fading flowers round her sighing,

Summer sick and sad is dying.

Now no more shall she be seen, In the evening's deep serene,

Weaving garlands wild and green!

Fold her in a winding sheet, Wreath all of blossoms sweet,

For the shroud of maiden's death.

Crimson rose and lily white— All she had of best and bright,

Long have vanished from the light!

Gather autumn's palest flowers, Shed the leaves in soft showers—

Bring them to her leafless bowers.

Then through winter's icy gloom, She shall rest in the tomb,

Sheeted snow shall shroud her bloom—

Shroud her bloom, but not forever; Mortals die, but seasons never,

When the chains of winter sever,

Spring shall wake her up again, Lead her forth to hill and plain,

Over willing hearts to reign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.—Thursday the 17th of Sep. was the Jewish New Year and was observed accordingly by all Jews. The following account of the festival we clip from an exchange:—The Israelites celebrated their 'Rosh Ashanah,' or New Year, A. M. 5629 on Thursday, and Friday, the 17th and 18th inst. The origin of the New Year observance is to be found in the 22d chapter of Leviticus. 'And the Lord spake unto Moses saying,