

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions, Associations, communications of a limited or individual character and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cents per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. No charge for the first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1869. VOL. 42, NO. 27

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, & C. The Inquirer is published every Friday morning at the following rates: One Year, in Advance, \$2.00. Six Months, in Advance, \$1.25. Three Months, in Advance, \$0.75. Single Copies, 5 Cents. All payments in Advance. If not paid within the year, \$3.00. All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice at the expiration of time for which the subscription has been paid. Single copies of the paper, in wrappers, at five cents each. Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention, favor of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guarantee against imposition. All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to JOHN LUTZ, Bedford, Pa.

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 at the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken, and a request to do so makes the Postmaster responsible to the publishers for the payment. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the Post Office. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them unsealed, for its prime facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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, 1869-4f)

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

Respectfully sends his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church. Collections promptly made. (April, 1869-4f)

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Poetry.

GETTYSBURG.

The Dedication Ode Read by Bayard Taylor.

The following is the ode read by Bayard Taylor at the dedication of the Soldier's Monument on the battle-field of Gettysburg: After the eyes; that looked, of lips that spoke Here, from the shadows of impending death, Those words of solemn breath, What voice may stir thy break The silence, doubly hallowed, left by him? We can but bow the head, with eyes grown dim, And, as our nation's history repeat, The phrase his martyrdom hath made complete, Noble as then, but now more sadly sweet: "Let us, the living, rather dedicate Ourselves to the unfinished work which they Thus far advanced so nobly on its way, And save the perished State! Let us, upon this field where they the brave, Their last full measure of devotion gave, High resolve they have not died in vain!— That, under God, the nation's latter birth Of Freedom, and the People's gain Of their own Sovereignty, shall never wane And perish from the circle of the earth!" From such a perfect text, shall Song aspire To light its faded fire, And into wandering music turn Its virtue, simple, sorrowful, and stern? His voice, his elegies anticipated? For, what'er the strain, We hear that one refrain: "We consecrate ourselves to them, the Consecrated!"

To be sure it still is vital in you—

That trust like ours shall ever lift the brow, And strength like ours shall ever steel the sinew! We are the blossoms which the storm has cast From the Spring promise of our Freedom's tree, Pruning its overgrowths, that so, at last, Its later fruit more beautiful shall be!— Content, if when the lazar of Time assaues The branch's burr, some fragrance of our lives In all the land survives, And makes their memory sweet through still expanding ages!"

From that day it became manifest that

the transition back to monarchy and despotism was easy and rapid. But the return to monarchy was not characterized by the former oppression and misrule. The people had learned their rights and demands which had been swept away by the revolution were gone forever, and the new monarchy governed with comparative justice, liberality and humanity. The spirit of liberty had entered into the hearts of the people, and from time to time asserted itself in various ways, and, in 1848, France returned again to a Republic. This lasted but a short time, but the new monarch who overthrew it and established himself upon its ruins, was constrained to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, and to profess to accept his crown by the vote of the majority. While we cannot say we believe that the freedom of that election, nor the vote of the majority, was the will of the people; yet it was of vast significance that the usurping government was compelled to claim its title from a pretended popular election. In many respects the Government of Napoleon III. has been excellent. He has recognized the freedom of religious opinion. He has protected the people in their persons and property. He has encouraged trade and industry, stimulated manufactures, and extended his commerce. He has given them a constitution which creates legislative body, and guarantees many rights and privileges. But the people are not satisfied. They are denied liberty of speech and of the press upon political questions. They are not allowed to assemble for the discussion of measures which they are vitally interested. Their legislative body is so constructed and managed, as to be a mere registry of the will of the Emperor. The recent elections show the spirit of discontent, and the existence of a powerful party who understand their rights and are determined to assert them, peacefully if they can, or if we have reason to believe, forcibly if they must. The attentive observer, and student of French history, is led to the conclusion that nothing can preserve the throne and dynasty of Napoleon III., but the concession of popular rights, and the establishment of freedom of speech, and of the press, of the elections, and of the legislative body. The Republican sentiment of France, though it has been unfortunate, and from time to time suppressed and apparently extinguished, is still vital, is growing in intelligence and power, and cannot be restrained, unless monarchy becomes so liberal and free as to confer the substantial benefit of a Republic. We cannot doubt that Napoleon appreciates the situation, and is preparing to make such concessions as will keep the popular discontent this side of revolution. The march of liberty in Germany is slow but steady. The great German family are struggling for unity and freedom. The institutions of Germany are becoming more liberal from year to year, and the condition of the people better and happier. The civil of large standing armies, annually withdrawing the young men from home and productive pursuits, is still endured, because Germany is surrounded by warlike and powerful enemies, clad in complete armor. But everywhere the tendency of the German mind is to the fullest liberty of thought, and to the recognition of the "equal rights" of men. Austria, so long oppressed, feels and responds to the impulse of liberty. An intelligent Emperor, who has not shut his eyes to what is going on in the world around him, perceives that he cannot stem the powerful current everywhere setting in toward free institutions, and that the security of his throne depends upon his conceding to the people rights and privileges which have been denied them since Austria was an Empire, and giving back to Hungary the enjoyment of her ancient Constitution. The abolition of the Concordat, the establishment of religious freedom, the equal taxation of all classes, are among the hopeful beginnings of Austrian reform. Italy, the ancient seat of the power and glory of the Roman Empire; land of history, philosophy, poetry, music, painting, sculpture and romance; land of "starry climes and sunny skies," whose delicious climate, lofty mountains, and beautiful valleys and plains have ever excited the admiration of the traveler and poet, has made great progress in unity and freedom. Suffrage nearly universal, the lazar corps, freedom of religion, and free schools, are some of the principal features of Italian liberty. The spirit of liberty is abroad in Russia—mighty empire of the North, whose government has represented the perfect idea of Absolute Despotism—an autocratic power, unrestrained by constitution or law. An enlightened Czar, animated by love for his people, and perceiving the individual happiness and material prosperity produced by free institutions, abolished Slavery throughout his dominions, made the serfs free, and gave to them local free institutions, based upon the right of suffrage. It is true the imperial power still extends over all—a dark impenetrable canopy—beneath its shadow there is individual liberty and local self-government. Thus far the free institutions, as established, the Emperor has laid the foundations of a free government, to be developed into a grand Republic in the far future, and nearer into a Constitutional Monarchy with representative institutions? Liberty is like living seed; wherever planted it vivifies, expands, develops. Thus planted in Russia among the lowest people and for local purposes, it will grow, develop, and finally conquer. Russia in among the progressive nations, and is our friend; and it is the American example which touched the heart and intellect of the Emperor. The spirit of liberty is its onward march has invaded Spain, and is stirring the great national heart. We have lately seen the great Spanish people finally, and almost peacefully and unanimously, depose a benighted Queen, and declare against her dynasty. We have seen this people meet in primary assemblies, and, by suffrage universal, elect a National Cortes, which has created and framed a new constitution, which, although not republican in its form, contains so much liberty, so much that is good and progressive in government, as to give the world high hope in the future of Spain. We have heard this National Assembly declare that all sovereignty and power reside in the people; thus denying the divine

all time, in the brightness of their examples,

in the glory of their deeds, and in the beneficence of their institutions. These are the inheritances they may leave to the far-off centuries. When the pyramids of Egypt shall have sunk to the level of the Nile; when the last remnant of Grecian architecture, the last inscribed block of marble, shall have perished, men will still read of Moses and the Passover. Monuments, after all, are but for the present, and may only instruct a few generations. But a glorious deed is a joy forever. Six years ago, day after to-morrow, the Union army was stretched along these heights from Culps Hill to Round Top—a human breaker, against which the great tidal wave of Rebellion was that day to dash in vain, and to be thrown back in bloody spray and broken billows. The Rebel chieftain, flushed by his success at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, forgetting that his triumph had arisen from the fact that he had fought upon his own soil, behind natural fortresses, having the advantage of choice of position and knowledge of the country, had insolently crossed the Potomac, and invaded the loyal States of Pennsylvania. But from this invasion he was to be hurled back in bloody defeat, and in disordered flight to recross the Potomac, never again to set foot upon the soil of a loyal State. On yonder high ground across the plain was drawn out in battle array the Rebel host. It was an open field; the terms were nearly equal, and steady Northern valour, animated by the love of country, was to meet the boasted Chivalry of the South fighting for Slavery, sweep it from the field, strip it of its meretricious plumes, and give the Confederacy a fatal wound. It is the solid qualities of men and nations that win in the long run. The chivalry of false pride, the arrogance and vanity of a favored class, whose elevation is only seen by a depression of others, may by spasmodic efforts, for a time dazzle the eyes of the world, but for a long maintain a successful contest with truth, justice, and the strength of free institutions. The war illustrated in the war of the rebellion, and in the battle of Gettysburg. This battle was not won by superior strategy or military genius, although managed with great courage and skill by Gen. Meade and his subordinate commanders, who left nothing undone that the occasion seemed to require, and who made the best use of the forces and opportunities at their command. It was a three days battle, with varying fortunes the first and second days, in which the steadiness of Northern valour, animated by the convictions of a just cause, and the love and pride of a great free country, finally drove out, here down, and swept from the field the Rebel masses, composed of men of equal physical courage, but whose moral power was impaired by the absence of that strong conviction of the right, which is a vast element of success. In yonder cemetery among the white tombstones, "where leaves the turf may moldering heap" over the buried generations of the hamlet, was planted the artillery, whose fearful peals would have aroused the slumbering dead, were it not ordained that they should awake only at the sound of the last trump. Just behind the crest of the hill, in the old cemetery, stood the tent of our glorious commander, the immortal Meade, calmly dictating the orders, while the storm of shot and shell flew over and around him. From yonder vantage, south-west of the village, the Rebel chieftain surveyed the field, directed his host, and from time to time saw his advancing columns red and white, and finally retreat in hopeless flight and confusion. The flower of the Rebel army had been chosen for the assault, and were massed to bring overwhelming numbers to bear on the point of attack. The Rebel chieftain brought together more than 150 pieces of artillery, with which, for three hours, he poured a terrific fire upon that part of the Union lines he intended to assault. It was a grand and solemn sight, when line after line, with steady step and in perfect order, emerged from the smoke and swept across the field toward the Union army. It was a moment of vast peril and import, of which both parties were powerfully conscious. If the Rebel assault was successful, and we lost the battle, Washington and Philadelphia were within their grasp. The North invaded, defeated, and demoralized, would do—we know not what. Foreign nations would be encouraged to intervene and the South clated, would put forth more desperate efforts than before. If the assault failed, and we gained the battle, the remnants of the Rebel hosts must seek safety in flight, and a blow would be inflicted upon the Confederacy, from which it could scarcely recover. These thoughts were present in the minds of all; and gave heroic courage to assault, and to resist. But now the fire of our artillery was opened upon the advancing columns, and the shot and shell tore through their ranks, making great gaps, which were quickly filled up by those who came behind. But onward they came, with desperate courage, until soon the fierce fire of musketry on both sides, mingled with the roar of artillery. Then, with terrific volleys they rushed upon our lines; and the impetus of their assault was so suddenly checked. They were met by a courage as desperate as their own, and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict took place. The result was not long doubtful. Their thinned and broken columns were flung back across the plain in headlong flight, leaving thousands of prisoners in our hands, the ground covered with dead and dying, and wet and muddy with blood. We had gained the day, though at fearful cost. The victory was great and mighty in its consequences. The prestige of the Rebel army was broken, never to be recovered, and the wound inflicted upon the Confederacy was never stanch, until it had led to death. But I shall not attempt to give a general description of the battle, or to enumerate the most glorious names that are a part of it. The next day was the 4th of July, and the most memorable since that of 1776. On another field it witnessed the surrender of another large Rebel army to the great chieftain of the war, our own illustrious President. The capture of Vicksburg opened the navigation of the Mississippi River, and severed from the Confederacy all that part of its territory lying west of that river. The loss to the Confederacy was irreparable. It was cut off from its chief source of supplies, and the mass of the Rebel population were demoralized, and began to despair.

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right of kings, and asserting the fundamental

idea of free institutions. We have heard it pronounce the abolition of Slavery. We have heard it pronounce the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Verily, these are great things, and new things in old Spain. These are the germs of free institutions, and will, in the progress of years, grow into a Republican Government. Cuba, the Queen of the Antilles, richest gem in the Spanish Crown, the most fertile of lands, rich beyond description in the fruits and productions of tropical climes, and from which the Spanish treasury has so long been supplied, is making a bold, vigorous, and, as we trust, a successful effort to throw off the Spanish yoke and establish her independence. The native Cubans, inspired by the spirit of liberty, have proclaimed freedom to the slaves, freedom of religious opinion, and that the Government should be by consent of the governed. Cuba belongs to the American system, and the question of her fate is essentially American. We cannot be indifferent to the struggle, and trust to believe that our Government stands ready to acknowledge her independence at the earliest moment that will be justified by the laws and usages of nations. Though we cannot regretly in "erect to Spain and her Colony which she so long oppressed and impoverished, our sympathies are with the Cubans, and we cannot regret if any aid they may receive, which does not involve a breach of the international duty of our Government. While the grand revolution in Spain is proceeding so peacefully and successfully, while the Spanish people are asserting their liberties, and fastening them by Constitutional bulwarks, it is to be deplored that they are denying to Cuba what they claim for themselves. The American Revolution was also an English revolution. The struggle for liberty here reared upon England, has gone forward there continually, and is stronger to-day than ever. Our reform has succeeded another. The basis of suffrage has been widened from time to time; and has always been followed by an extension of the rights, privileges, and prosperity of the people. The institutions of England have become more liberal from year to year, and the condition of the people better and happier. The right of suffrage has been extended to a larger number of men admitted to a voice in the Government. Recently we have seen a new extension of the franchise, followed almost immediately by a movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Irish Church establishment, though professedly in the interests of Protestantism, is not sustained or justified by the Protestant world, and the Protestant masses of England are demanding its repeal. The disestablishment bill has passed the House of Commons, but the Lords threaten to reject it or destroy it by modifications. It may sacrifice itself, but it cannot thereby preserve the Irish establishment. The House of Lords is tolerated only upon the condition that it will ratify the action of the Commons, and will give its formal assent to all popular movements. It possesses no real political power, and will not be permitted to obstruct the wishes of the people. Should it be rash enough to reject the Disestablishment bill, it will at once inaugurate a movement for its own reorganization, and the destruction of hereditary privilege. Such a movement cannot, perhaps, be long deferred any more. Another reform bill will soon be demanded, making suffrage universal, or nearly so, to be followed by the disestablishment of the English Church, the abolition of the laws of primogeniture, and the final destruction of the kingly office. The masses of the English people are public in sentiment. They are accepted, and are in touch with the great doctrine of human rights upon which our Government is founded; and, while they yet retain the throne and the House of Lords, any attempt on the part of either to exercise positive power, or resist the popular will, would be instantly met by threats of resistance, and, if not abandoned, by revolution. The throne and the Upper House remain much like the Federal castles that distinguish the English landscape, emblems of departed power, curious to the eye, full of historic interest, but no longer dangerous to the peace of the surrounding country. English reform, heretofore slow, are becoming more rapid, and the English people are marching with accelerated speed to a republican government. Universal suffrage and hereditary privilege cannot exist long together. The progress of suffrage in England has resisted at every step by the aristocratic classes; but after many years of struggle it has arrived at that point where its further progress cannot be delayed. Universal suffrage lies at the very summit of the bill of Difficult, the secret of which is rugged, slow, and toilsome, but when achieved the people will be masters of the situation. America is avenging herself upon England by gradually but surely overturning her aristocratic and hierarchic institutions by the force of her teachings and example. The principles of civil and religious liberty, civil and imperfect when first brought from England to America, have been reformed, illustrated, and extended; we return them to the mother country after adoption, laden with rich and glorious results. The spirit of American liberty is abroad in England. Her Brights, Gladstones, Forsters, and her whole host of liberal statesmen, are proclaiming the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and verifying the saying of a celebrated Englishman, that the American Revolution guaranteed the free institutions of England. We may not live to see England a republic, but I believe our children will. The event can be predicted with as much certainty as any other in human affairs; and it is hastening on, perhaps far a tiff; and all things are considered! The difficulties in the way of putting down the Rebellion were great. The rebellious States contained a population of not less than ten millions, and although nearly four millions were slaves, yet most of them, until the very conclusion of the war, constituted the laboring and producing classes, and furnishing the supplies for the Rebel armies in the field, and the non-combatants at home. The territory of the rebellious States contained an area of not less than eight hundred thousand square miles, diversified by vast ranges of mountains, deep rivers, tangled wilder-ness, and far-reaching swamps, and

JOHN LUTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

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