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NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1859.

VOL. 3, NO. 20.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT. TO ALL WANTING FARMS,

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IN A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY CLIMATE 25 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE CAM-DEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

NEW JERSEY.

NEW JERSEY. An old estate consisting of several thousand of acres of productive soil has been divided into Farms of various sizes to swit the purchaser. A popula-tion of some Fifteen Hundred, from various parts of the middle States and New England have settled there the past year, improved their places, and raised excellent crope. The price of the hand is at the low sum of from \$15 to \$20 per acre, the soil of the best quality for the production ol Wheat. Ciever, Corn. Peaches, Grapes and Verestables. IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from THE UNION. The place is perfectly secure from frosts-the destructive enemy of the farmer. Crops frosts-the cestuctive item on growing and can be seen. By examining the place itself, a correct judgment can be formed of the productiveness of the land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapid land. The terms are made easy to secure the rapin improvement of the land, which is only sold for *actual improvement*. The result has been, that within the past year, some *likee hundred houses* have been erected, two mills, one steam, four stores, some forty vinyards and peach orchards, planted, and a large number of other improvements, making it a desirable and active place of business.

THE MARKET, as the reader may perceive from its location, 1s the BEST IN THE UNION,

BEST IN THE UNION, Products bringing double the price than in loca-tions away from the city, and more than double the price in the West. It is known that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables in this latitude come from Neur Laser, and an accountly from New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions.

In locating here, the settler has many advantages

trom New Jersey, and are annually exported to the extent of millions. In locating here, the settler has many advantages. He is within a few hours ride of the great cities of New England and Middle country where every im-provement of comfort and civilization is at hand... He can hap every article he wants at the cheapest price, ant sell his produce for the highest, (in the West this is reversed,) he has sebools for his chil-dren, divine sarvice, and will enjoy an open winter, and delightful climate, where fevers are utterly un-known. The result of the cheage upon those from the north, has generally been to restore them to an excellent state of health. In the way of building and improving, lumber can be obtained at the mills at the rate of \$10 to \$15 per thousand. Bricks from the brick yard opened in the place, every article can be procured in the place; good carpenters are at hand, and there is no place in the Union where buildings and im-provemen's can be made Cheaper. The reader will at once be struck with the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless here statements were correct, no one would be in-vited to examine the land before purchasing. This all are expected to do. They will sell land under clivitation, such is the extent of the settlement that they will no doub, meet persons from their own neighbothood; they will witness the improvements and can judge the character of the population. If they come with a view to settle, they should come prepared to stay a day or two and be reduct. There are two daily trains to Thiladepline, and to all settlers who improve, rus RathRoad Cospany overs A press trenser ponsix MONTONT. THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

THE TOWN OF HAMMONTON. In connection with the agricultural settlement, In connection with the agricultural settlement, a new and thriving town has naturally atisen, which presents inducements for any kind of business, particularly stores and manufactories. The Shoe business could be carried on in this place and market to good advantage, also cotton business, and man-ufactories of agricultural implements or Foundries for casting small articles. The improvement has ibeen so rapid as to insure a constant and permanee nerease of business. Town lots of a good size, we do not sell small once, tag it would alleet the im-

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE 18 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, RY D. F. MEYERS.

Bedford

At the following terms, to wit: \$1.50 per annum, casu, in advance. \$2.50 """" if paid within the year. \$2.50 """" if not paid within the year. Do No paper discontinued until all arrearages. to and the option of the publishers. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and is a riminal offence. Western Continent in any other way than by breaking us to pieces. They cannot break us; but we can break ourselves. The combined armies and navies of the whole three continents are not equal to the task of severing this Union if we be true to ourselves. Seeing then, no hope, other than by dividing us against ourselves, our adversaries are apt, as a matter of course, to seize hold of that where-by they most readily engender strife —make us

Original Poetry.

FOR THE GAZETTE. OUR COTTAGE BY THE WOOD.

The world has halls and palaces Where richest marbles shine,

And where from golden chalices, Is quaffed the mellow wine ;

But with their pomp and gorgeousness, With all their boasted good, They could not win me from my home,

Our cottage by the wood. I've wandered where the northern hills

- Uplift their brows of snow, Where Auster's breath the broad sail fills.
- And southern heavens glow ; On Alpine heights, sublime and wild, On haunted Hartz, I've stood ; But still my heart was in my home, Our cottage by the wood.

Oft 'neath the blue Italian skies, l've gathered flowr's unknown, Still thinking but of those that rise

Within our garden lone, And of the vine that clambers thick

About the casement rude, And with its foliage wraps my home, Our cottage by the wood.

And now, my wayward wanderings o'er, Sweet cot, I turn to thee ! Once more 1 seek my native shore, Once more I homeward flee! For I would fain behold again, The joyous light that stood In glory-beams about my home, Our cottage by the wood.

THE SCHOOL SERIOR REV. JOHN CHAMBERS AT FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH, OF PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1859.

The Speaker read, as introductory to his Ser-

This spirit of jealousy is, we think, manifest; | land. It was enacted by a majority of our rep- | to complain if our Constitution and laws do | stool of God Almighty shall be able to say anyand the monarchies, the despotisms of Europe can to-day see no hope of triumphing over this armies and navies of the whole three continents

fore, we, as President, or judge, or lawyer, or have better.

It, however, the enemies of republics can, by peril. The winds may blow, the political sea we cannot be good citizens, we have also prethe utmost stretch of their cunning and their may rage, the wrathful waves may mount, the sented to us the duty of husband and wife. power, urge us on to a spirit of mutual jealousy, political heavens may gather blacknes, the light- I need not detain you by referring to the pass of anarchy, of confusion; if they can discovered it) the dashed down, but I tell you, my brethren, if v chap., xxv, and Colossians xviii, an means by which an entering wedge of separa- this Bible be followed, strictly, prayerfully, first Peter, the third chapter. The husband i tion may be introduced between these States, earnestly, no storm that earth or hell may raise, enjoined to treat with deference and honor he now bound together by ten thousand figaments no tempest that crowned heads or despotic scep-of the human heart, and cemented by oceans of holy and patriotic blood—if they can discover the lee shore or put out the light of this Ameri-but he is no viler, after all, than that perjured

they will put the iron heel of despotism upon public is to be preserved, I would remark, in sist in the violation of the Constitution and laws the scattered fragments as may suit their plea-the first place, that government is of Divine ap-sure or their interest. But, O God! that day pointment. If we turn to the 13th chapter of We have also distinctly pointed out the rel-

I have no apprehensions from the malignant there read : "Let every soul be subject unto these points. The duty of the child to obey the I have no apprehensions from the maingnant influence of any power, unless it be seconded by our own folly. Sometimes men toll me-"if we should have war with England, our enemies would burn Boston, and burn New York, civil government. I saytnot that God has given manded to bring up their children "in the nur- than ten years, he has remained color blind .-mies would burn Boston, and burn Beltimore; us absolutely any specific form of government. ture and admonition of the Lord." The parent Mr. White Cooper, who brought this case to they will burn every city on the Atlantic shore.' I do say, I fearlessly say, that the men who I do not believe a word of it. That is not the I do not believe a word of it. That is not the kind of stuff that we are made of, to be thus which God gave in His wrath. God did give a burned. But we may burn curselves. While king to Israel, but God gave him in his wrath.

and of our respective State Legislatures, are suspected of rather skeptical views on the sub-

ficer is bound to obey it. Every adopted citi- authorities and laying his hand upon this glo- an adopted citizen, is willing to see the United zen, is, by his solemn oath, made when he re-ceived the rights and privileges of an American evidence of fidelity, he took a solemn oath that ger. I tell you, my brethren there is danger, is wrong, the people who made the Constitution United States; or he solemnly affirmed that he obeying God, of "rendering to Cæsar the thir have the right and the power, acting through would do so. Did he not solemnly assume this that are Cæsar's"-unless our pulpits cease the legitimate means, to alter it. If the Fugi-tive Slave Law is wrong, with the people rests the law making power ; and thank God, they have the right, acting through their representa-tives, to repeal that or any other law. But no individual man has a right to ignore that law while it is the law, you and I and all the citi-tic come here to find fault with our institutions. Then, we have the present of the law institutions and teach the people their duty of fidelity and fidelity to God—unless men cease preaching from the altar that it is better to put into a man's band a rifle, a death-weapon, ra-tion and the come here to find fault with our institutions one here to find fault with our institutions of the people their duty of the some we are rid of you the better.—; We did not ask you to come here; and if you have the norm of the intervention of the people their duty of the some we are rid of you the better.—; We did not ask you to come here; and if you have the norm of the people their duty of the some we are rid of you the better.—; We did not ask you to come here; and if you have the norm of the people their duty of the norm of the people their duty of the some we are rid of you the better.—; We did not ask you to come here; and if you have the norm of the people the people the rest the some we are rid of you the better.—; We did not ask you to come here; and if you have the norm of the people the the some we are rid of you the better.—; We did not ask you to come here; and if you have the norm of the people the p zens of this country are bound by it. If, there- and our laws, go home where you think you gitation and abuse that arrays State against

Batzette.

law, or wink at its evasion, we are perjured. I and laws of this country are our Cæsar, and on defy mortal man to contradict this. If it be not us rests the solemn duty of obedience. It we move on in this way, so, law is worthless, and an oath is a bagatelle. In the 7th verse of the 13th chapter of Ro- our Republic will remain. If there is any der, in its intermeddling attempts. We are a Unless an oath is to have some solemnity and mans, we have this injunction: Render thereobligation, unless the Constitution and the laws fore to all, their dues: tribute to whom tribute who would tear into fragments that banner of a point at which we found encroachment unen- are to have some binding force, we may as is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom stripes and stars and pluck the feathers from durable; and there may be another. If we are capable of working out the great problem of self-government, we are capable of taking care of our own institutions, whatever they may be -commercial, agricultural, domestic, civil, re- what means then? By taking the Biole for our cent brotherhood, one object of universal admi- Father, Son and Holy Ghost, (and if were on

ed and guarded, the ship of State need fear no ties of life, without the performance of which governor, or perjured judge, or perjured magisthey will do it : and when it shall be done, In considering the means by which this re- irate, or perjured adopted citizen, who will as-

sure or their interest. But, O God! that day pointment. If we turn to the point find this ative duties of parents and children. I regret the true to ourselves. That, however, is merely by the way. In a government of the people, the laws are of their own selection. We are subject to a magistracy, not to abuse or vilify them. Why, it was exposed in that brilliant scene.

> It is only necessary that we follow the instructions of the Bible. As I believe in the ex-istence of a God, I believe that this book-

whatever it may be to other people and to o-

ther people and to other nations-I believe that

this open, free, untrammelled Bible is as I have

said, the sheet anchor of my blessed country.

Again, we have the duties of master and ser-

vant clearly set forth. "Servants to be obedi-

ent to them that are your masters according to

ness of your heart, as unto Christ; not with eye-

I have no other panacea to present.

o it. In viewing the aspect of public morality in mation of that Constitution was an object of long solicitude, to wise heads and noble hearts. President, denouncing your Governors, and ri- ary at Washington, which was happily frus-You remember that those large minded patriots sculing your laws. Has such a child been trated through the loyalty of the convicts and hat seems to prevail with regard to the solem- in the Constitutional Convention expended upon brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the vigilance and courage of the officers. The nity, value and importance of an oath. Every their task five weeks of anxious thought and the Lord?" has he been trained in accordance plot was laid by George Nelson, a discharged The Speaker read, as introductory to his Ser-mon, from Sth chapter of Deuteronomy, and the 2d chapter of First Timothy. Then after pray-er, he said :mother must instruct their children in the prinrefused. He, however, entrusted his plans to oprovement of theplace can be had at from \$100 lieve my heart of a burden that has oppressed sworn solemnly before God, as they will answer ject of religion) made his grand proposition .- ciples of the Bible-honor, integrity, patriotism Kelly, and on Saturday night at the hour naoprovement of the place can be have at hear at the action of the place can be have at hear at the great of the great base at the great of the great base at Hammonton, can be obtained at 20 cents per annum. Title indisputable—warrance decks given, clear of all incumbrance when money is paid. Route to the land z leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia for Hammonton by Railroad, 7 & A. M., or 4 P. M. How it from the suot money which falls. How it from the subtree the falls if money is fall when the falls if money is fall when the fal

State-unless we abandon all sectionalism, and magistrate, or naturalized citizen, aid or abet, countenance or encourage, the violation of that be loyal to the government. The Constitution and the laws, reforming that Constitution and man who would wish to see this nation severed, the banks of the Potomac, standing by that

vault at Mount Vernon, I would say it over the sacred dust of the immortal Washington,) the man that would labor or would wish for the dissolution of the American Union, let him be anathema maran-atha!

DANGER OF STRAINING THE EYES IN TWI-LIGHT .--- In the London and Edinburgh Philoophical Magazine for May is an account of sudden loss of the power of distinguishing colors, produced by over-taxing the eyes. A sea captain, who was in the habit, when time hung heavy on his his hands, of occupying it by working at embroidery, was one afternoon engaged upon a red flower, and being anxious to finish it, prolonged his labor until twilight came on, and he found it difficult to select the suitable colors. To obtain more light, he went into the companion way, and then continued his work. While thus taxing his eyes, his

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE WASHINGTON PENI-

The courts have decided that persons are ac-countable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not. a little spot here and a little spot there. Hence it is you find England particularly, most impertinently officious in attempting to interfere with our institutions. Her press, her pulpits, her forum, her Senate chamber, roll out anathemas upon us, with which they have no business .--And, as the Lord lives, if they are not careful, that arm will one day be smitten from the shoullong suffering people ; but, brethren, there was

> religious ; we are capable of taking care of rule. This as I have intimated, is the sheet ration. our own institutions, and we must be let auchor of our hope. If this be faithfully watch- In this Bible, our guide toward practical du-

how they may divide and disrupt this Union, can Union.

to other hand dare grasp the helm of the shipof the state, and drive the noble vessel upon the quicksands, and on the rocks, we may

his country, one of the most alarming signs of he times, to my mind, is the utter indifference

resentatives ; it received the signature of the President. It became a law. Every public of own choice; he voluntarily went before the man in this Nation, whether he be a native or citizen, bound to obey it. If the Constitution he would obey the Constitution and laws of the unless our people come up to the great duty of

Hammonton by Railroad, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. M., or $4\frac{1}{2}$ P. M. verge to the utmost limits of its Southern boun-Fare 90 cents. When there inquire for Mr. Byrnes. Ecoarding converiences on hand. Parties had better stop with Mr. Byrnes, a principal until they have decided as to purchasing, as he will show them over the land in his carriage, free of expanse. Letters the land in his carriage, free of expanse. Letters Hammonton P. O. Atlantic Co. New forces, or be it for he its converted as a unit. 1 Hammonton P. O., Atlantic Co., New Jersey, S. B. Coughlin, 202 South Fifth Street, Philadelph Maps and information cheerfully furnished. Aug. 19, 1859-6m.

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I have announced to you my purpose to re

to its circumference. Hove it as a unil. 1 man that comes to this country from abroad and citizen of our country, whether an official man am ready to live by it as a unit; I am ready to is naturalized, first solemnly renounces allegior unofficial, whether native born or adopted, put the blood of my heart fresh upon its altar, ance to the Government under which he was owes allegiance to the Constitution and laws of nit.

The worth of this Union to ourselves and the affirms before the great I AM, that he will main- to the municipal authorities. In this great world of mankind is infinitely beyond price .- | tain the Constitution and laws of the United compact, as citizens, we are bound. Obedience

intrinsic value of this Union to ourselves and to their oath ? What do they swear ? They please; I will obey, or not obey, as suits my the race. The eyes of the civilized world, are swear to stand by the Constitution and laws of wishes or my convenience." You are bound, upon us to-day. Fixed and steady is that gaze the United States. What do the Constitution that comes from every quarter of the globe ; it and the laws require? It is your business to eems just to hover, in its burning look, upon know, if, as an adopted citizen of this Repub- the native born citizen is bound by his immutathis galaxy of States. The nations of mankind lic, you have not examined them that you may ble birthright. are watching us with especial interest, because know what those laws teach, and what are

we are engaged in working out the great, mo-mentous problem of self-government. The fin-The Constitution is the comp The Constitution is the compact. It does not ger of scorn has been pointed ; the pen of the belong to the North nor to the South, to the opponents of republics has been dipped long and East nor to the West. It is the covenant, my Judea's hills resound with the eloquence of his deep, and has dashed rapidly across the page, brethren, between the States of this Union ; declaring the impossibility of our suc- and while that Constitution remains as it is and on one occasion applied to by some persons who what it is, you are bound by it.

It has long been my fixed opinion that the monarchies of Europe and especially England, tive born. I never took the oath of fidelity to amenable to Cæsar's laws. Had the son of were jealous of us. It is possible that in this the Constitution and the laws." But, my bro- God answered "no" instantly the charge of trea- ties of the master, just as I would those of the and find it rank poison. we may be mistaken ; but the old adage that ther, your birthright holds you to that Constitu- son would have been brought against him. actions speak more loudly than words," comes tion as solemnly as the oath which binds the a- But he, knowing their hypocrisy, said unto in to our assistance. When small in size and dopted citizen. You are born under its obliga- them, "Why tempt ye me? Bring me a penny, young in years, we escaped from under the op- tioas. Being born here, you are bound to obey that I may see it," and they brought it. And pressive dominion of that government ; and in the Constitution and the laws. No man has a he said unto them, "Whose is this image and despite of her armies, her navy, her wealth, we right to set them aside.

Now, for example, the Constitution most pos-"Cæsar's." What then did Jesus say?" Did he binds the servant. institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.-Second Quarter of summer session commences hands, burst from our feet, every badge and fet-unmistakable manner-provides that a fugitive laws are not worthy of obedience: pay, or not ly; the moral right, the religious right, of these laws are not worthy of obedience: pay, or not

becond Quarter of summer session commences
August 4, 1859.
Trachers will be instructed free of charge in the man who will break his last loar with me, and s, burst from our feet, every badge and fetter of political bondage, and slood up freemen before the universe. Subsequently, insult added to injury, roused the heart of the samburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.
Nermal Department. For particulars, address the Principal. E.J. OSBORNE, A. B. Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.
Nermal Department of the man who will break his last loar with me, and show of it. — "Jesus answering, said unto them, or worms." I am not to-day touching slavery, right or found to construction. If, is is the provision of the Constitution. If the man who will break his last loar with me, and who will break his last loar with me, and who will break his last loar with me, and is the man who will break his last loar with me, and is unit board of a ship with him, or worms. This is the provision of the Constitution. If, is is the provision of the Constitution. If the second obligation to obey the Constitution.

TTHE HAMMONTON FARMER-A new tempt to crush us failed, as had the previous at- then, the President or Governor, the judge, the you perceive, no interference with the civil in- this sacred obligation to obey the Constitution I paper devoted to Literature and Agricul turnet. Why did the first tail ? Because the fure, also setting forth tall accounts of the new set-heart of our nation was infused with the spirit

rather than see it anything else than a u- born, solemnly declares his abandonment of that the United States, as he does also to the Con-Government, and then solemnly swears, or stitution and laws of his respective State, and No powers of arithmetic, no mathematical ge-nius, however cultivated, can figure out the I ask, then, are our official men faithful to option. We may not say, "I will do as I

my brethren. The official man is bound by his oath; the adopted citizen is bound by nis oath; What are the teachings of the Bible as to the

duty which all men owe to the Government? The great teacher, the grand Reformer, the Heaven; neither is there respect of persons with mighty Missionary from the skies, who made Him." This is the teaching of the Holy Ghost, sentiments and the divinity of his doctrine, was were anxious to ensnare him. "Is it lawful," stand up as God Almighty's minister, and preach

parent, or the husband, or the wife, I would say, "Sir, you are bound by the God who made you to treat that servant kindly and honorably, and provide faithfully for his needs." The superscription?" And they said unto him I do not go into the question as to the legal-

ture, also setting forth tall accounts of the new set-thement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be sub-seribed for at only 25 cents per annum. Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to the Editor of the healthies and most of the healthies in the Union, and where crops are never cut down by frosts, the terrible scourge of the north, see advertisement of Hammonton Land

Beauty and death make each other seem purer and lovelier, like snow and moonlight.

Always look at those you are talking to never at those you are talking of.

Memory seldom fails when its office is to how us the sepulchres of our buried hopes.

Night brings out stars, as sorrow show us truths ; we can never see the stars till we the flesh, with fear and trembling, in single- can see little or naught else-and thus is it with truth.

Neither men nor women can become service, as men pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; what they intend to be by carpeting their prowith good will doing service as to the Lord, gress with velvet. Real strength is tested by and not to men; knowing that whatsoever good difficulties.

thing any man doeth, the same shall be receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free. And A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded life, is compared to one ye masters, do the same unto them, forbearing who would amputate a leg to save his toes from threatening; knowing that your Master also is in corns.

IFIt may seem a paradox but it is nevertheless the truth, that hit a man on whatever remember. There is no State in this nation, there is no country in this nation, there is no part of the body you will, the blow is sure to towaship in this nation, where I would not go against his stomach.

Pleasure, like quicksilver, is bright and these doctrines of His Gospel, whether men shy. If we strive to grasp it, it still eludes us, would hear or forbear. I would preach the du- and still glitters. We perhaps seize it at last

IF Ladies who have a disposition to punish their husbands, should recollect that a little warm subshine will melt an icicle much sooner master is bound by the very same Gospel that than a regular north-easter.

TFriendship does not consist in words, in great dinners, or unmeaning smiles. Show me

IF Lord Bacon heautifully said : "If a man e gracious to strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut