BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1861.

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### THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

S PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the fellowing terms, to wit:

The courts have decided that persons are acountable for the subscription price of newspapers, they take them from the post office, whether they obscribe for them. or not.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVER TISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions, or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.— Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, \$1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen \$1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

### SELECT POETRY.

#### GAY AND HAPPY.

I'm the one that's gay and happy, Whereso'er I chance to be, And I'll do my best to please you, If you will but list to me.

Chorus-So let the wild word wag as it will, I'll be gay and happy still, Gay and happy, gay and happy, I'll be gay and happy still.

I envy neither great or wealthy, Poverty I ne'er despise, Let me be contented, healthy. And the boon I'll dearly prize.

CHORUS -So let the wild world wag, &c.

The rich have cares we little know of. All that glitters is not gold. Merit's seldom made a show of, And true worth is rarely told.

Chosus-So let the wild world wag, &c.

If the President should sit beside me, I'd sing my song with usual glee, Fools might laugh, and knaves deride me, Still I'd gay and happy be. Cuonus-So let the wild worth dear y

d care for all, yet care for no one. Those that do well need not fear, I like mankind and the world to dwell on, What else makes this life so dear.

### Czonus-So let the wild world wag &c. From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. It frequently happens in the history of nations that an obscure individual becomes the representative of a great principle. The late putrid. John Haviland, the Iuspector, told the of the person may excite little or no sympathy, speaker that he gave part of it away to prevent and all the people will exclaim amen. But, let case is that of Merryman, detained at Fort three days after his arrival at Perrys Court of the United States. The simple question to forgive him. (App'ause.) presented by this retusal to the safeguard of liberty, is this-Has the President of the United ing resolutions :

The Constitution of the United States says : Who is to decide when the public safety clause of the Constitution, says: "It would respective regiment, and report the same. seem, as the power is granted to Congress to sively belong to that body.

So Chief Justice Marshall, in a case of treaif at any time the public safety should require in have grouned under without complaint. the suspension of the power vested by this act the Courts of the United States, it is for the Le- may be submitted to them. gislature to say so. That question depends on political considerations on which the Legislabe expressed, this Court can only see its duty, ward.

and must obey the laws." of this right in seasons of public danger; "But portunity of exculpating himself. the happiness of our own Constitution is that it is not left to the Executive power to deter-

without the authority of Congress.

The issuing of the writ in the case of Merryman has subjected Judge Taney to the most violent attacks from a certain portion of the newspaper press. He did nothing more than his plain duty. He had no right to refuse the At the following terms, to wit:

\$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.

\$2.00 "" if paid within the year.

\$2.50 "" if not paid within the year.

\$2.50 "" if paid within conclusive as is alleged, then the prisoner would have been committed to prison to await a trial for treason in the civil courts. But if

the evidence turned out to be insufficient to es-

tablished a prima tacie case, then he would be

entitled to a discharge, and his detention by

military authority is rank usurpation. The first step toward the establishment of a military despotism cannot be guarded against with too much jealousy. We should dread the beginning of usurration. The infraction of the law in small particulars may be speedily followed by grosser and more alarming violations of established rights. - If a citizen of Maryland may be seized and imprisoned in violation of the law when that State is not in rebellion against the Government, we know not how soon citizens of Pennsylvania may be served in the same way and the infamous proceeding of Star Chamber Councils repeated in this land of law and liberty.

None of those who denonnce Judge Taney and commend the refusal of Gen. Cadwallader to obey the writ, have ventured to indicate how Merryman is to be tried for treason, without he is surrendered to the civil authorities. Admitting the right of the military to arrest persons detected in, or suspected of treason, from what source is the power deprived to try parties accused of this crime? Clearly a court martial can only try persons subject to military government; and every civilian charged with treason must necessarily be tried by the civil tribanals. se

We trust that the President will yet see the propriety of directing the surrender of Merryman to the civil authorities. It is of much more importance to vindicate a great principle than even to punish a single traitor. If the idea that the military is superior the civil power in the loyal States is allowed to take root the time may not be far distant when some favorite but ambitious chieftain may, with an army of a hundred thousand men devoted to his fortunes, undertake to apply the same principle to the

# THE ARMY FRAUDS.

The Philadelphia papers of Friday give the proceedings of the meeting held in that city on the previous day in regard to these infamous

He saw there twenty sacks of pilot bread, apparently as old as if it had been made in the year one hundred; barrels of pork all fat and all and submit to nothing that is wrong. is guilty of the crime imputed to him we know man. The speaker also referred to the condiinvolved in the refusal of Gen. Gadwallader to demned by the Inspector were declared good - Crawford Democrat. surrender the prisoner to the custody of the civ- enough for three months men. The speaker l authorities by obeying the writ of habeas cor- was severe upon Governor Curtin, of whom he pus issued by the Chief Justice of the Supreme had once been a friend, for which he asked God

Marshal Sprogell, Esq., submitted the follow-

States the right at any time to suspend the writ | Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to collect, digest and arrange all information in relation to the disbursement of "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall \$500,000 voted for military purposes, and so not be suspended unless when in cases of rebel- much of the \$3,000,000 loan as has been exheld hereafter, and that the said committee be requires a suspension of the privilege of this directed to inquire of the Colonel of each Penn- ment needs close watching to drive away in writ? All authorities concur in the opinion sylvania regiment now in the field, or which that none other than the Legislative power can may hereafter be placed in the field, as to clodo so. Judge Story in his commentary on this thing, equipments, and commissariat of each cations for the position, and therefore

suspend the writ of habeas corpus in case of re- ted to address the President of the United States press, is due to the unfitness of the selection, or bellion or invasion, that the right to judge and the Secretary of War, requesting the inter- to jealousy on account of the choice of the velwhether the exigency has arisen must exclu- position of their power and authority, so far as erans who have long done duty at this point. practicable, to protect the volunteers who are, or may be, mustered into service, from the evils friend of the Secretary of War, who it is charg-

(the power to grant writs of hubeas corpus) in defensive arguments or facts of any person that

them accepting a suggestion to make the num- not yet corrected. We trust that Secretary

Mr. Sprogell said, in support of his resolu-The same general principle is asserted in tions, that he believed that this was the first The Sun appears to have a special antiparty Blackstone's Commentaries, with reference to time in the history of Pennsylvania that a Gov- to the selection of Mr. Cummings, and judgthe law in England, from which we derive the ernor of the State has been charged with such writ of habeas corpus. He uses the following trauds as Gov. Curtin has been. It he is innoemphatic language in treating of the suspension cent, it is but right that he should have an op- can ranks," can hardly be designated a civil

SEWARD'S PROPHECIES. - Mr. Seward has been ing : - UTHE QUARTERNASTER GENERAL. - Our with that whenever it sees proper can authorize the Crown, by suspending the habeas corpus act for a short and limited time, to imprison suspected persons without giving any reason for so dopersons without giving any reason for so do- At a still later day, he yet again assured a business man who consulted him, that there would dacity, even if the corruption be credible, that the original principles on which the govern-These authorities are sufficient to establish be no interruption of the public peace; and could venture upon such an appointment. If ment is erected." The 'glad of it' and the beyond all doubt that the Executive has no counselled him to make the large purchases he made, it will be a heavier blow to the Govern- "so am I" have got their machinery pretty well power to suspend the writ of hoheas corpus, contemplated, on the faith of his prophetic as- ment than all the traitors South of the Potom- at work, and we suppose the managers are glad er will not bear it. Be careful how you admin- gers and help them to become cut-throats and surances! - Rochester Duily Union.

# AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The National Intelligencer, probably one of ablest and most influential journals the United States, and which has thus far measures of President Lincoln, uses the following language touching the invasion of Virginia: -"We cannot see any policy which looks to a restoration of the Union by such measures."

The Intelligences regards the question of in-vasion as one thing, and that of defence as an entirely different matter.

When our brave volunteers unforled the on the side of the Government, they gid so in obedience to the Presdent's call, and in some to the dictates of patriotism, for the pr defending the carnal against an all-gran

a war of subjugation, we, too, with the Intelli- curacr. gencer are at a loss to know how that can effect "a restoration of the Union." It our Government should find it necessary to enter, with its army, any of the seceded States in order to retake Forts and other property that rightfully belong to us, and which have been stolen away, then it would be both necessary and warrantable, and the people of the North, with a large body of Union men in the South, would sestain which is imperatively necessary to secure constitutional rights. Then according to this view out forces may go into Virginia, because Virginia has trenched upon the rights of the nation -we may justly and lawfully retake what the secessionists of that State have nojustly and unlawfully taken: yet, we must guard well against the extreme which lies beyond.

In all civilized wars, both parties have their rights; and each party is bound to respect those

of the other, as well as to secure its own. We are not now engaged in a war with a foreign foe, but with our own countrymen-therefore, we cannot be fighting for conquest. This is essentially and strictly a contest, as we understand it, for the supremacy of constitutional law-nothing less, nothing more. It is no war of revenge, for that spirit animates devils alone. It is not a war of fanaticism, for that would imply that we were tools and knaves of the John Brown stamp. It is not a war to overrun and subjugate the South and hold the seceded States as conquered provinces, for those States must necessarily be invested with sovereignty to qualify them as members of the A. the official declarations of both President Lincon and Secretary Seward to sustain us. Hence the only object, end and purpose of this dark, ominous and most lamentable conflict can be to get just what belongs to us. In other words, to repeat and embrace all we have said in a single expression, we may adopt the language of Joshua Husband, Esq., gave an account of a Gen. Jackson employed in referring to our difrisit which he made to the camp at Perrysville. ficulty with France about the spoliation question, when he emphatically declared,- "We will demand nothing that is not clearly right,

Let the administration act upon this doctrine, but the principle upon which his case turns it from engendering disease. One of the volit on the other hand violate duty, by usurping
may be of vast and enduring importance. Such unteers told Mr. Husband that after the first power, and the mighty and irresistable force of McHenry by Gen. Cadwallader. Whether he had nothing save what he got from a black wo- parties in protests of virtuous indignation, will On Tuesday morning a number of compaspeedily frustrate the mad and ambitious schemes (nies from "Cair p Chambers," near this place, not. He may be a criminal of the deepest dye, tion of Col. Nagle's Regiment while at Broad of faithless public servants, causing their knees broke the Guards and rushed to town to procure and he may be entirely innocent of the treason and Pine streets, when some of the meat was to smite together in guilty fear as did those of something to eat. These men appear perfectly charged upon him. This is not the question taken away to make compost of. Arms con- him who last sat upon the throne of Babylon. reckless and desperate and must become utterly

# [From the Journal of Commerce.]

appears to be some jealousy among the Repub- and oftentimes none at all, which, they state appointment of the publisher of the World news- morning. The hungry men would stand it no paper, to an important military position. It longer and made a rush to town for something has for some days been reported, and is now posto eat. We do not know whether it is "red-from a Yankes Journal. Now, that's unendudificulty will be to find the money. It is nearitively asserted, that Alexander Cummings, of tape," or too much Whiskey, that occasions the World is to be appointed Brigadier Gener- this shameful neglect of the men, but from rable. After we had been presented with new al, and that he will be placed at the head of whatever cause it proceeds, we hope to see it dogmas in the philosophy of the English lanlion or invasion the public safety may require pended, to be presented to the meeting to be the Quarter Master's Department. The office remedied speedily and effectually. is one of great responsibility, and the depart- to stand up for the rights of our volunteers and "Army-worm" by which it is besieved. have no knowledge of Mr. Commit

able to judge whether the commo Resolved, That the said committee be direct the announcement causes in the Republican

Mr. Cummings is said to be a confidential son reported in 4th Cranch, page 100, says: from which so many who have been mustered ed, has already entrusted him with important Government duties. We see nothing wrong in Resolved, That the said Committee report on this, and if they are properly discharged, if would afford a reason for continued confidence. There has been much mismanagement in the These resolutions were adopted, the mover of War Department, and we fear all the evils are ture is to decide. Until the Legislative will ber of the committee twenty-five, one from each Cameron will endeavor to do his duty, but it must be confessed that public expectation does not appear to be very strong on this subject. ing from its tone, we should say that what we have characterized as "a war in the Republiwar. The following appeared at the head of the Sun's editoral columns on Tuesday mor-

ac are likely to strike this year."

# MILITARY SIGNALS.

Major Myer, of the army, some months since, announced the discovery by him self of a new system of military signals, which would, in given strong and efficient support to the war a great measure, revolutionize the management of modern forces The signals are made by means of a flag attached to a pole, from twelve to sixteen teet long. The different movements which the flag is made to go through represent letters of the alphabet. The letters, of course, are combined into words that lead out the message. By the intervention of the numbers, When our brave volunteers unforted the none but the officer who directs the flagman, standard of the Union, and enrolled thems less and those on have been previously informed

hended attack. But, if the orject of those in ally deflied for the purpose, and who, in the authority now is to wage an aggressive war, or trile, manage the burning with astonishing ac-

ments necessary for the service can be embrac-Marcy and Galveston, which are twenty-five miles apart. In a few days the War Department of the United States will received an officers of the different regiments now at the seat mysteries of the business .- New York Times.

#### MORE DISGRACE.

It seems not enough that the great State of he wretched condition in which her soldiers were sent into the field, but she must be still pointments Not Fit to be made," and which we copy from a Republican journal. We are est portions to all the entire country. The Democratic party has too large a portion of its strength of Pennsylvanians in that city, "to take some from lack of military knowledge."

We trust the Secretary of War has yet enough State pride left in him to revoke at once these appointments and apologize to the country for having ever made them .- Valley Spirit.

demoralized unless their wrongs are speedily righted. They complain bitterly of the scarcity of provision -- the meat, they say, is frequently A WAR IN THE REFUBLICAN RANKS .- There putrid and the bread never in sufficient quantity, ican papers in the city respecting the rumored was the case all day Monday and Tu-sday alas! how disappointed we were, when, last unless their condition is improved, and their ne-

# IGNORING PARTY.

ministration, talk about ignoring party in the going to a distance for ideas. New England present crisis of the country. mean is best gathered from their acts, of which the following announcement is but another illustration

ted the following Postmasters: ard H. Winter, Whitehall, N. Y.: William H. Voeburg, West Troy, N. Y.; William Knox, Waterloo, N. Y.; Edward H. Shelley, Rome, N. Y.; Daniel S. Parker, Kenkaker, Ill; A. F. Russell, Danville, Pa.; William Lindsay, Woonsocket Falls, R. I.: Charles E. Chink-ring, Pawtuck-t, R. I.; Charles L. Par- not favor us with a dissertation on punctuation, ker, Astoria, Oregon; Curtis M. Pyle, Ureka, Cal.; C. O. Burton, Stockton, California.

All the above appointees are Black Republicans, to make room for whom Demecrats have part of valor." been turned out of office.

yet .- Columbus, Ohio, Crisis.

# The Schoolmaster Abroad.

## SCHOOL ETHICS FOR THE PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 1.

Knowing, as we do, that much may be ac complished in the educational field through the influence of the parent, and that a much better discipline may be established in our schools, it the pupil act well his part, we have been induof the attangement of the system, can under- ced to write a few articles under the above tistand the language of the flag, which flag is tle; hoping, at the same time, that they may be and in three directions, to right, left, and of some benefit to the educational interests of

As a general thing the common school sys-For night purposes, torches are substituted tem adopted by our Commonwealth, seems to for flags : otherwise, the signals are similar to work well. There have been instances, howthose made in the day time. All the impleed in a small proket, can transported from pears to have been defective. It is not the aim point to point by a single man, and be put in nor the desire in the present article to exculpate readness for use in fifteen minutes.—The experiments were made in the neighborhood of from all responsibility. We are very sorry, in-Sants Fe, in the latter part of April, and were deed, that duty constrains us to make the acsuch a measure;—but let there be no acts or movements of aggression—nothing beyond that ground was selected. The first signals were exchanged sixteen miles without difficulty; and the cause alone of the failure. Occasionally South, or, moving independently in this direcon the third day, by the aid of a small repeat- one who looks more to doilars and cents, togeth- tion, enable them to throw perhaps 50.000 troops ing station, an intelligible nilitary conversa- er with the small reputation his shallow brain tion was rapidly carried on between Old Fort may through intringe acquire for him, happens may through intrigue acquire for him, happens troops upon the line of the Manasses Gap Rillto find his way into our ranks to disgrace our way; while, taking rail from Harper's Ferry to profession, and having more nudacity than brains, he generally, though not always, meets march of 18 miles, join the same road at Strasof war will, doubtless, be initiated into the with failure. But independent of this, failures sometimes occur, which cannot be attributed to 35 miles; for the latter, twice that distance. the teacher but to some other cause.

Were the teacher an infallible being, it might Pennsylvania should be forever disgraced by be that we could dispense wholly with the influence and co-operation of the parent, but such further wronged by the appointment of persons not being the case, a full and hearty co-operafurther wronged by the appointment of persons not being the case, a full and hearty co-operation of us we may believe that we have stern work wholly incompetent to command her troops.— tion of teacher, parent, and child, must exist, to do. In the enemy's camp, the word on every We could ask the attention of our readers for that we may arrive more directly and more ea- ery soldier's lips is "Washington! Forward to the article in another column, headed "Ap-sily at the designed end of education. Did parents interest themselves to the extent they see that this second attempt to plunge should in school affairs, our schools would stand our the into disgrace is denounced by the hon- upon a much firmer basis, and more might with mon schools shall occupy a much higher posiin the rank and file of the army not to demand tion. The time is not very far distant when of us, and every other Democratic paper to con- not only the common branches of our language mn these outrages. We notice among our shall be taught in our public schools, but many Washington news a call for a public meeting of the sciences, and the classics. Such is even now the case in those communities which have can) advises a resort to direct taxation. action towards preventing, if possible, the appointment of B. Rush Petriken, G. Rush Smith enjoyed the benefits of the Union system for any says:— John P. Sanderson to military positions length of time. Let us have a full co-operation which they are totally incapable of holding of all interested in our schools and that time

#### BORROWED IDEAS. Green grow the rushes, O !- Burns

vauntingly at the head of the "Educational", out the entire extinction of our pecuniary credcolumn of the "Inquirer," we had congratula- it, attempt to throw the whole burden of wagted ourselves with the idea that the disquisitions upon our present resources; the necessities of served up by the "Editor" would be fresh and the day must be met by the sacrifices of the day, green, -especially at this season, when all na- instead of being improvidently left to the morshould be imbued with new ideas, and inspired as we go. with lofty thoughts and imaginations; -but, of the present Congress, and we hope it will week, instead of having our anticipations gratfrom a Yankee Journal. Now, that's unendu-We intend guage, and after our curiosity had been raised as we did in our second war with Great Britain to the 'boiling point," and we were in feverish to direct taxation. A sensible pamphlet, by sary wants supplied, we will be compelled suspense waiting for the "next," we little exan expose that may occasion some flut- pected to be thus cruelly and suddenly "let among the "Brass buttons,"-Valley down." This was presuming too much on our good nature. Repeated doses of this kind, shall be glad to see adopted. might prove too much for our nervous system. PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Secretary Seward, But this can be avoided, if the Editor will only Postmaster-General Blair, and others of the Ad- "stick to the text." There is no necessity of has a different system of education from ours. and no doubt good enough in its place; but the Keystone State has brains, too, and gigantic Appointments of Postmasters .- Washing- brains at that. She is expanding herself; in dant importance of these issues, the little mis-TON, May 28.-The President to day appoin- fact, she is now considered old enough to take John S. Allen, Williamsburg, N. Y. Rich- care of herself, and she'll do it, too. Success

# SIMON SYNTAX.

# CALLED FOR.

seems to be run out of original matter, could he or is this the printer's business only ?

A settled point-"discretion is the better

Essence of Birch .- There are complaints that sometimes break out in Schools, which are incurable by any other remedy than the essence tion, out and out of birch. The Diagnosis of these diseases, however, should be very certain and particular, before the application of that Allopathic specific. Sometimes the nervous constitution of the suffer- Pennsylvania is all right, but if it is to free nigister it .- Ferule.

# From the Washington National Republican

THE PROBABLE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FOR ES .- FIFTY THOUSAND SOLDIERS IN VIRGINIA. -It is unquestionably true that the rebellion forces in Virginia are much more numerous than they have been hitherto accounted in quarers North. Twenty days since there were less han thirty thousand revel troops in Virginia. The men now in arms in that State, if reliance can be placed in the most credible accounts, nore than double that number. With their nead quarters at Richmond they have an advanced camp, strongly fortified, at Manasses Junction, twenty-seven miles from Washington, while their extreme right rests upon Norfolk, the seaward approach to which is substantially impregnable. Between these points they have we judge, not less than forty thousand troops, This is done by soldiers who are espec-our county, and to the educational world in threatening Washington. All the bodies of troops on this line are in connection with each

other by railway.

Besides these, they have the forces at Leesurg, 25 miles from Manassas Junction, and the considerable force at Harper's Ferry, which oppose our communication with the Northwest. The two points last referred to are not in connection by railway with the main body of their forces, and the enemy there posted lack the material for rapid transportation. But they may nevertheless, after breaking up the Baltimore and Ohio and the London and Hampshire roads, join the main body of the enemy further upon our lines around Washington. A long day's march, 25 miles, brings the Leesburg burg, its terminus. The distance by rail to to Junction would be, for the the former troops,

This is no body of men to despise. All of them are brave; some have had discipline in camp. Their arms are in the main good, defective in some instances, but all in brave men's hands. With this body of men lying in front Washington!" The forward march in this direction will be somewhat troublesome. We have encamped on both sides of the Potomac, near forty thousand men, the finest body of men that have ever yet stood to arms in this counsustain their flag, and to march over the dea body of every traitor in arms.

DIRECT TAXATION .- Now that the revenue from customs will be a mere bagatelle in comparison with the enormous expenditure occasioned by the war, the Evening Post (Republi-

The suppression of the revolt headed by the principal politicians of the Southern States, is certain to prove an expensive task. An army of three hundred thousand men n the field, and a navy competent to the blockade of the southein ports, cannot be supported on the ordinary revenues of the country. We shall come out of that war, whatever be its conclusion, with Judging from the cognomen that floats so an increased public debt; but we cannot, with ing it upon tuture years. We must draw largely ore is robed in verdant loveliness; when man row; and so far as we are able, we must pay

> To do this will tax to the utmost the wisdom prove itself a wiser body than the one which preceded it. Large appropriations must be ly certain that no tariff of duties will furnish al that is wanted. We shall be obliged unless Mr. James Gallatin of this city, advises the imposition of a direct tax as soon as Congress meets with a provision for collecting it through the agents of the states-a suggestion which we

#### Pretty Sentiment and Partizan Practice. The Republican speaker of the Connecticut

House of Representatives, said :

I speak the voice of the people of Connecticut-which, swelling up like a great wave has washed out party lines and party associations! erable schemes of party policy and party preferment. Silenced be the noisy wrangle of debate over local projects, special interests and personal advancements. Let us here and now, at the threshold of the session, plant a flag of truce on the ridge of the battlefield of debate, Since our contemporary of the Inquirer till our country is saved."

After which the House filled every office in its gift with Republicans. Comment is unneces-

WORTH THINKING OF .- A prominent Philadelphia gentleman, writing to a friend in Boston, refers to the talk made by Sumner and other Abolitionists, that the real object of the war is to free the slaves, and says :

"We are all here, in action, it not in reflection, out and out Union men, ready to go where the war leads us : but we are not bloodthirsty or brutal, and I have great fear that some Abolition, excesses may yet create a reincendiaries, the sooner we know it the better.