



—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : JULY 19, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, GEN. JAMES BURNS.

JUNIATA, TREASURER, MAJ. A. J. SANSOM, BEDFORD, Pa.

COMMISSIONER, PHILIP SHOEMAKER, COLEBAIN.

POOR DIRECTOR, HENRY WERTZ, C. VALLEY.

AUDITOR, DANIEL L. DEIBAUGH, SNAKE SPRING.

NEW VOLUME!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

A new volume of the Bedford Gazette, will be on the 2d of August next. All of our present subscribers who will pay by that time, or by next Court, will get the paper for \$1.50. This rule will be strictly observed.

People and Agent.

Whilst it is unquestionably our duty to support the Government in its efforts to maintain its Constitutional authority, it is also our right, as well as our duty, to canvass and discuss the measures of the Government, whether those measures relate to the Southern rebellion, or any other subject of public interest.

Again we might refer to the seizure of private despatches in Northern telegraph offices, by the direction of the Secretary of War, which the President does not even attempt to excuse, and as a suitable sequel to which, the right of petition has been denied in the very metropolis of the North.

The general tone of the Message—that is, so far as it relates to the right and the obligation of the Government to defend itself and to put down those in rebellion against its authority—is entirely correct. No sane man, at least no friend of Constitutional liberty, can doubt for a moment, that those who have been chosen by the people to administer the Government, have the right and are charged with the duty, to preserve the Government.

For these considerations we find it incumbent upon us to express our emphatic disapprobation of the course of the President in assuming the power to authorize a military officer to suspend the sacred Constitutional privilege of the Habeas Corpus.

"Next to personal security," says Mr. Justice Blackstone, "the law of England regards, and asserts and preserves the personal liberty of individuals. This personal liberty consists in the power of locomotion, of changing situation or moving one's person to whatsoever place one's own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law."

By the Petition of Right, 3 Car. 1st, it is enacted that no person shall be imprisoned or detained without cause shown, to which he may make answer according to law. By 16 Car. 1st, ch. 10, if any person be restrained of his liberty by order or decree of any illegal court, or by the command of the King's Majesty in person, or by warrant of the council

board, or of any of the privy council, he shall upon demand of his counsel, have a writ of habeas corpus to bring his body before the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether the cause of his commitment be just, and hereupon to do as justice shall appertain.

To bereave a man of life, or by violence to confiscate his estate without accusation or trial would be so gross and notorious an act of despotism as must at once convey the alarm of tyranny throughout the whole kingdom, but confinement of the person by secretly hurrying him to jail where his sufferings are unknown or forgotten is a less public, less striking and therefore a more dangerous engine of arbitrary government. And yet sometimes when the State is in real danger, even this may be a necessary measure.

Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Bollman, 3 Cranch, 100, says: "If at any time the public safety should require the suspension of the power vested by this act (the power to grant writs of habeas corpus) in the Courts of the United States, it is for the Legislature to say so. That question depends on political considerations on which the Legislature is to decide. Until the Legislature will be expressed, this Court can only see its duty and must obey the laws."

Judge Story in his Commentaries on the Constitution, sec. 1336, says: "It would seem as if the power is granted to Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in case of rebellion or invasion, that the right to judge whether the exigency had arisen must exclusively belong to that body."

In 1807, when great alarm existed as to Burr's conspiracy, a bill was brought before the Senate in secret session to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. When brought in the House of Representatives, that body refused to consider it in secret session, and by a vote of 113 to 19 rejected the bill on its first reading.

It is false, Mr. Dispatch, that "little was said or done" in the late Democratic Convention, "that showed loyalty to the Union rather than fealty to party." The resolutions passed by that Convention breathed the spirit of true patriotism, pledging the Democracy to the strict observance and fearless vindication of the Constitution, as well as to the support of the Government and the maintenance of the Union.

It is false that "after the regular nominations were made Mr. Cessna presented a series of resolutions," &c., which were voted down. That gentleman was not a member of the Convention nor was present at any time during the sitting of that body.

It is false that Mr. Cessna was "declared to be read out of the party." His name was not even mentioned in the Convention.

It is false, likewise, that Mr. Cessna is "a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln." We take him at his word when we say that he is for the Government, and not for any particular officer whose province it is to administer it.

The Dispatch informs us that Mr. C. was right in his support of Mr. Douglas. Why, then, did not the editor of that paper support Judge Douglas? Had the leaves and fishes anything to do with his apostasy from his own convictions of right?

It is false that "the States have no other power than that which is reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution." The Constitution does not define, or describe the powers of the States. It does, however, define, describe and limit the powers of the Federal Government, at the same time asserting that all powers not expressly granted in it to the Federal Government, are reserved to the States. The fact is that the President is a Federalist, a Consolidationist, and he could not forego an opportunity of leveling a blow at the Democratic theory of our Government.

We warn the people, therefore, to be vigilant of their rights. Distrust everything that is done by public officers in violation of law and of the Constitution. Discard every thought that visits your mind in apology for the assumption of power on the part of your servants in office. Guard continually against encroachments of the Executive, and firmly retain the right of the individual as against the tyranny of the majority. In the dark maze that is before us, let us find our way cautiously, yet boldly and without faltering.

Hon. John Cessna.

The Democratic party of Bedford county held a convention on Tuesday, June 18th, and put in nomination a regular party ticket, to be supported at the approaching election. The spirit which characterized the convention was more partisan than patriotic. Little was said or done that showed loyalty to the Union rather than fealty to party.

Was it any or all of these that called forth the power of the convention against this patriot? No matter what induced it, Mr. Cessna was right. He proved himself a patriotic and honest man, and the world has not beheld his course in vain. A loyal people will reward him; and whether he becomes still a more zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln or not, we shall not forget him for the loyalty and patriotism he has already evinced.

We copy the preceding article from the Chambersburg Dispatch, of the 12th inst. The falsehoods contained in the above, are sufficient to determine the political bias of the editor of the Dispatch, and it is, therefore, needless to say that it is a rabid, ultra and uncompromising "Republican."

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In fine, we think the Dispatch man had better act on the principle of non-intervention in the future, (a principle which Mr. Douglas and his friends, also tried hard to establish,) or, in other words, he had better mind his own business and let other people's alone. At any rate, if he must meddle with what does not concern him, let him be a little more particular, hereafter, as to his facts. With this admonition we leave him to his own reflections.

An Important Admission. The following from the last issue of the Bedford Inquirer, should forever set at rest the question as to whether the Democratic party is in favor of the Union:

The Gazette says that we take "great pains to prove that Democrats are Union men," and that "to this end we publish the letters and speeches of eminent Democrats," and "that Democrats have always been for the Union." Now, we plead guilty. We do publish the letters and speeches of eminent Democrats "to prove that Democrats" and the Bedford Inquirer is for the Union. The course of the Democratic party is an exception. It is a secession, disunion paper, and publishes the reasonable messages of Jeff. Davis, &c. As a party, that party is loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and to prove to Democrats who see no other paper than the Gazette, that this is the fact, we publish these articles.

Collecting the Arms.

Maj. Sansom, Brigade Inspector for this county, is at present engaged in collecting the arms in possession of the various military companies in the county. As some persons have an erroneous notion that the Major is doing this of his own motion, we publish below the order of the Military Department at Harrisburg.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, June 25th, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have been appointed Aid, by the Governor and Adjutant General, and authorized to demand and collect all the Military arms of the State, and give receipts for the same. You are instructed to make out a Report, giving:

- 1st. The names of Captains of all Companies in Bedford County.
2d. Name of the Company.
3d. The Post Office address.
4th. The number, kind and quality of the Arms, &c.

You are now authorized to collect all the Arms, good and bad, in your County, to wit: Muskets, Rifles, Swords, Pistols, Tents, Cannon and equipments, and box them up and direct to E. M. BIDDLE, Adjutant General, Harrisburg, Pa.

When the Arms are remodeled they will be properly distributed to organized Companies. Please keep exact account of necessary expenses, and the time employed, so that you can make oath to it if required.

Indorse on boxes number of Brigade and Division. Report to me when the Arms are shipped. Very Respectfully Yours, O. H. WHEELER, Major.

Maj. A. J. SANSOM, Brig. Inspector, 1-16 Div.

Fourth of July Celebration at Woodbury.

MR. EDITOR: You will confer a favor on your friends in this neighborhood by giving a place to the following brief account of how we spent the fourth in Woodbury. In the first place let me state that a celebration of our national birth day on a grand scale was contemplated, printed handbills were circulated—and the people called upon to turn out and show their patriotic devotion to their country by a general participation in the exercises of the occasion.

The call was nobly responded to—from the hills and valleys they came—citizens and soldiers—all departments—and professions of life were fully represented—in a word the town was alive with "star women and beaver men." About half past ten o'clock Sam'l J. Castner, Esq., finely mounted on a large iron gray horse, dressed with badges appropriate to such an occasion, formed the procession in the town in the following order: Mr. C. F. Oelleg's: First Capt. Dan'l M. Bare's Pattonville Rifles, 2d Potter's Creek Guards, commanded by Capt. John B. Fluck, 3d Millerstown Guards, commanded by Capt. J. Nicodemus, Jr., 4th the Woodbury Zouaves, Capt. E. D. Brisban, all in full uniform, 5th Orators of the day, 6th the Sunday Schools; 7th Ladies, 8th Gentlemen, four abreast. The military companies, by the way, deserve particular mention, for their very gentlemanly conduct and soldier-like appearance in their drilling, in the short time they have been practicing. The procession being formed about half a mile in length, counter-marched through the town, and then proceeded to the splendid grove of Dr. Sam'l H. Smith adjacent to the town, where a stand had been erected for the speakers.

The meeting being called to order by Rev. John H. Wilkinson, who, according to previous arrangements announced the officers of the day. Col. John C. Everhart was called to the chair, Isaac Burger and George Sausby, were made vice presidents and Jacob Breneman, Esq., secretary. The meeting being organized the file and drums played a beautiful national air. John E. Satterfield, Esq., was then called upon to read the Declaration of Independence, which he did in a very clear and creditable manner. The Star Spangled Banner was then sung by the Ladies in most excellent style. G. H. Spang, Esq., being then called to the stand, delivered one of the most heart stirring and patriotic orations that it has ever been your correspondent's pleasure to listen to. Commencing at the settlement of the colonies, he gave a graphic description of the history of our forefathers down to the framing of the Declaration of Independence; his picture of the trials and hardships, Gen. Washington and his little band of patriots had to endure in achieving the liberties we enjoy, caused the tears to start in the eyes of many of his hearers. Following the course of events down to the present crisis, which he dwelt upon at some length, he plainly showed that the whole difficulty arose from a few traitorous aspirants who are lust for unholy power; his speech was interrupted with rounds of applause at different intervals.

The ladies being again called on sang the Red, White and Blue, very beautifully. The dinner was now announced. The speakers then by order of the Marshal headed the procession and marched to the table, the military and citizens following, and partook of a sumptuous dinner such as we have never seen before. Two tables, one between two and three hundred feet long, were put up in the grove—and literally crammed with loads of finest substantial and choicest delicacies; everything that could satisfy the hungry appetite or tempt the most fastidious epicure was there in abundance. Not less than eighteen hundred persons partook of dinner at the one table, whilst about two hundred connected with the Sunday Schools, teachers and scholars occupied the other which was almost seventy-five feet in length. Cold turkeys, hams, chickens, beef, bread, butter, cheese, pies, cakes, pickles, preserves, fruit &c., were there in profusion and plenty of good hot coffee for all. After all had eaten and were satisfied there were still many full baskets of provisions left. This was distributed among persons in the neighborhood who received it in the same kind spirit in which it was given.

This elegant, free dinner, reflects great credit upon the hearts and hands of the good people of Woodbury and the surrounding country by whom it was furnished and prepared.

After dinner the marshal again formed the military in line and marched to the stand. Maj. A. J. Sansom being called upon, sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Gay and Happy" in good style, which was highly applauded by the audience. Hon. John Cessna being then loudly called, took the stand and delivered one of the most patriotic speeches we have heard since the country's present crisis, indeed he did credit to himself and to all who heard him,

dwelling entirely on the present war, and difficulties now at issue between the Government and the Rebels. Tears were seen couring the cheeks of stout hearted men during the delivery of his speech; he showed clearly that there were but two sides to this question, that all good and loyal citizens must support the Constitution and the Government, proving to a demonstration that the secessionists are in the wrong, and that the Government is in the right, that there is no middle course, that every man must be either a Patriot or a Rebel. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given for the speakers. A number of toasts were then read by J. R. Durbin, Esq., which were heartily responded to by John B. Fluck, Esq., J. E. Satterfield, Prof. J. W. Dickerson, and John Wilkinson, at the conclusion of which the band played another national air. The military was then again formed into line—headed by the marshal, the orators, ladies and citizens, falling into ranks and again marched into town, counter-marched through the streets, and were dismissed in regular order by the marshal, S. J. Castner, Esq.

In conclusion, we must say that the whole affair did credit to Woodbury and the surrounding country. There was no disturbance of any kind, not a drunken man to be seen during the whole of the celebration. Indeed we must say that we had a happy Fourth—a day that will long be remembered by all who were present. Maj. A. J. Sansom organized the Woodbury Zouaves into a military company, JACOB BRENNEMAN, Secretary.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The following dispatch was received to-day at the Army Headquarters from General McClellan: BEVERLY, July 13, 1861. Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, Washington, D. C.: The success of to-day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipage and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach two hundred, and more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully one hundred and fifty, with at least one hundred prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners. Their retreat was complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George. General Morris is to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join General Hill at Rowlesburg. The General is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or if possible at St. George. I may say that we have driven out some ten thousand troops, strongly entrenched, with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provision returns found near show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseans, and I think Carolinians. To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners, &c. I trust that General Cox has been successful in his operations at Newmarket Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia, I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations. G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General, Department of Ohio.

The following was received July 13th, from Beverly, Virginia: REPORT OF GENERAL McCLELLAN TO LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.—I have received from Col. Pegram propositions for the surrender with his officers and remnant of his command say 600 men. They are said to be extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the General Government. I shall have near 900 or 1,000 prisoners to take care of when Col. Pegram comes in. The latest accounts made the loss of the rebels in killed some 150.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 13. John Merriman was to-day released from custody at Fort Mifflin on forty thousand dollars bail.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following important despatch has just been received by the War Department: HUTTONSVILLE, July 14th, 1861. To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General: DEAR SIR: Gen. Garnett, of the rebel forces has been completely defeated. We have taken all his baggage and 7 guns. His army is completely demoralized. Gen. Garnett is among the killed. The rebels are now completely annihilated in Western Virginia. Our loss is thirteen killed, and not over forty wounded. The enemy's loss is fully two hundred killed, and we have taken over one thousand prisoners. Seven guns have been taken in all. I still look with hopes to the capture of the remnants of Garnett's army, by Gen. Hill. The troops defeated were the crack Regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and South Carolinians. Our success is complete, and Secession is killed in this part of the country. (Signed) GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A.

Eight American Vessels Captured by the Privateer Sumpter.

The U.S. Mail steamer Columbia Capt. Adams, arrived yesterday, after a passage of three days and fourteen hours from Havana, which port she left on the 10th inst. We are indebted to the Purser for the following report of the captures by the Confederate States privateer Sumpter:— The privateer steamer Sumpter, belonging to the Confederate States of the South, came into the harbor of Cienfuegos on the morning of the 6th inst., bringing in as prizes the brig Cuba Machias, Naiad, Albert Adams, Ben Dunning and the bark West Wind and Louisa Kilham. The same steamer fell with the ship Golden Rocket, at sea, and set fire to her, having previously taken off her crew.

Com. Semmes, of the Sumpter, sent an officer on shore with a letter to the Governor of town, who telegraphed to the Captain General for instructions. The American Consul at Havana. The Steamer left again the next day, having received a supply of coal and water.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

HAVANA, July 10, 1861. Nothing new of local interest. The privateer Sumter, of the Confederate States, has made capture of eight American vessels on the South Side of Cuba in the last 10 days, all of which have been sent into Cienfuegos as prizes, except one, which was burned at sea. The bark West Wind and Louisa Kilham, from Cienfuegos for Falmouth and orders, brigs Ben Dunning, Albert Adams and Naiad, from Cienfuegos for New York, taken, as Consul General Shufeldt says, but a short distance from Cienfuegos; brigs Cuba Machias, from Trinidad for New York, also taken but a short distance from the coast and sent into Cienfuegos; the ship Golden Rocket, from Havana for Cienfuegos, taken and burned near the Isle of Pines,— officers and crew landed by the privateer at Cienfuegos. It is reported that the privateer which has done all this mischief was the former steamer Habana, but many seem to think it was the former Marquis de la Habana.

XXXVIIIth Congress—Extra Session.

In accordance with the President's Proclamation, Congress assembled in extraordinary session on the 4th day of July instant. Including Andrew Johnson of Tennessee there are forty-five Senators, of whom thirty are Republicans. The number of members of the House of Representatives is reduced by secession from two hundred and thirty seven to one hundred and eighty. Of these one hundred and four are Republicans, with two in California to hear from.

In the Senate on that day thirty-nine Senators appeared in their places, including Messrs. Breckenridge and Powell, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Tennessee; and Polk and Johnson, of Missouri. The new members having been qualified, Mr. Wilson gave notice of the following important bills:

- 1. A bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion.
2. A bill to authorize the employment of volunteers for enforcing the laws and protecting public property.
3. A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.
4. A bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment.
5. A bill to promote the efficiency of the army.
6. A bill for organizing a volunteer militia force, to be called the National Guard of the United States.

In the House 157 members answered to their names. Without delay the House proceeded to business and on the second ballot elected Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Speaker, and Emerson Eberidge, of Tennessee, Clerk. Edward Ball, of Ohio was subsequently chosen Sergeant-at-arms, and Ira Goodnow, of New York, Doorkeeper.

In the Senate on Friday, G. T. Brown was elected Sergeant-at-arms. On Saturday in the Senate, Mr. Wilson presented the several bills of which he gave notice on Thursday.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee reported back the bill legalizing the acts of the President, and also the bill authorizing the employment of the volunteers in enforcing the laws and protecting public property. In the House among the bills introduced was one to repeal all laws establishing ports of entry in the seceded States. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill confiscating the property of every officer in the service of the Confederate States.

The House on Tuesday passed the bill appropriating six millions of dollars for the payment of the three months volunteers. The resolution of Mr. Lovejoy declaring it to be no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves was adopted—yeas 92, nays 55.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Clark offered a resolution providing for the expulsion from the Senate, of Senators Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Nibolson, Sebastian, Mitchell and others, formerly Senators from the Seceded States. Adopted.

The Senate took up joint resolution No. 1 acknowledging all the acts of President Lincoln relating to the present rebellion.

A prolonged and interesting debate arose upon the bill which was participated in by Senators Wilson, Hale, Fessenden, Kennedy and Polk when Mr. Wilson moved that the bill be over until Thursday, to allow Mr. Polk to continue his remarks in opposition to the bill. The Senate then took up the Force Bill.—Mr. Sausbury, of Delaware, moved that two hundred thousand be inserted instead of five hundred thousand men. This number he said was sufficient to protect the capital and all the loyal States from invasion, and if more than this number was required they could be easily obtained. The amendment was disagreed to. The bill was amended by increasing the number of the army to 500,000 men, and by authorizing a loan of \$500,000,000, instead of \$400,000,000, and finally passed.

The House after the expiration of the morning hour, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took under consideration the special order, a bill authorizing a national loan and for other purposes. Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, addressed the House in an able and eloquent speech in opposition to the bill. After the conclusion of Mr. Vallandigham's speech, the "previous question" was called and the bill was passed by yeas 146, nays 5.

The nays were Messrs. Burnett, of Kentucky Norton and Reid of Missouri, Wood, of New York, and Vallandigham.

All the Maryland delegation voted in the affirmative except Mr. May, absent. A Bill has passed the Senate authorizing the President to employ a force of 500,000 men, and to make a loan of Five Hundred millions of dollars. It will also pass the House. Notice of the introduction of a bill for a general Bankrupt Law, has also been given. A Resolution offered by Mr. Lovejoy, to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, received the votes of 62 Republican members of the House, being a large majority of that party in Congress, but failed to pass. A Resolution offered by Mr. Burnett of Kentucky, to the effect that the present war is not waged for the subjugation of the South, but merely for the maintenance of the Government, was lost, all the Republicans voting against it. Resolutions offered in the Senate to confine the appointment of high officers in the army to graduates of West Point and persons having seen military service, were voted down by the R-publicans.