A W. Rice THE BEDFORD GAZETTE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING Bedkord Gazette. BY B. F. MEYERS. the tollowing terms, to wit: \$1.50 per annum, cass, in advance.

" if paid within the year.
" if not paid within the year. \$2.50 ** No subscription taken for less than six months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. at has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment ot arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and VOLUME 58. is a criminal offence.

\$2.00

The courts have decided that persons are ac countable for the subscription price of newspa-pers, if they take them from the post office, whethor they subscribe for them. or not.

BRADIDTO AND EVDENDITIDES

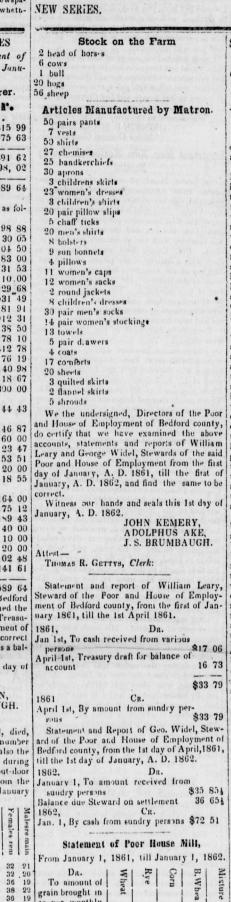
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDIT	URES	
Of the Poor and House of Emp	loument	of
Bedford County, for the year en	ding Las	
Bedford County, for the year en	aing Jai	ia-
ary 1, A. D. 1862.		
GEORGE BLYMIRE, Tre	asurer.	
1862,	Dr.	
18029	1.1.0	
To balance on settlement, January	A	00
1, 1861,	\$ 415	
Amount received from Collectors	4,975	63
A A STATE OF A STATE O	d= 001	
Amount,	\$5,391	
Falance due Treasurer	198,	02
	\$5,589	64
CR.		
By amount paid out on sundry ch	ecks as	fol-
lows, viz :		1
Wheat and flour	\$ 98	88
Polatoes	30	05
Stove and Casting.	101	50
Directors of Butler co. Alms House	83	00
Directors of Huntingdon co. do	31	53
John Mower, Attorney's fees	10	.00
Apple butter and dried fruit	129	68
Cows and beef cattle	531	49
Cows and beeves	81	91
Dry goods and groceries -	1,912	31
Printing	138	50
J. Filler on contract for building	178	10
Beef and Bacon	412	78
Making fence and lumber	76	19
Repairs at mill	140	98
Removal of Paupers	18	67
Support of out door paupers	300	00
Win Leary, steward, and Mrs. Lea-		
ry, Matron,	144	43
Drs. Harry and Reamer, salary and		100
medicine	146	87
J. S. Brumbaugh for wagon	60	00
Directors of Franklin co. Alms Hou		47
Refunded to collectors	53	51
Making coffins	20	00
Justices lees	18	55
Messrs. Smouse, Amos, K-mery,		
Brumbaugh and Gettys, salary	164	00
Miscellaneous checks	175	12
Interest on checks	159	
Treasurer's salary	40	00
Stationery	10	
Auditors and clerks salary	20	00
Exonerations allowed collectors	102	4.8
Percentage "	141	61
) er ce mage	1.41	01
A LANDER TO BLAND, STATE , COMPANY AND AND A	\$5,589	64
We the undersigned, Auditors		
confity do certify that we have es		

county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasu-rer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a bal-ance due said Treasurer of \$198 02. Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of

January, A. D. 1862. DANIEL FLETCHER, GEORGE BAUGHMAN, DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH. Attest. THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out-door paupers supported by the Institution, from the first of January 1861, till the first of January 1862.

Births De ths Jischars tuo 1861. 32 32 January, February March. 2 36 April, May, June, July, August, Septemb 2 38 36 3 3 .2



Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2997

VOL. 5. NO. 33

and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in. meroy, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargent, Sedg-wick, Shanks, Stevens, Trowbridge, VanWyck, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Windom and Wor-cester-60. [All Republicans, except Craven, (Der

\$3.00 5.00 7.00 9.00

Rates of Advertish

One Square, three weeks or less.

Dem.) of Indiana.]	T THE OWNER & LITTLE INFORMATION TRANSPORT
	YS.
Baily, (D.,) Pa.,	Mallory, (U.)
Biddle, (D.,)	Maynard, (U.)
Blair, (U.,) Va.,	Menzies. (U.)
Browne, (U.,) R. I.	Nixon, (R.)
Brown, (U.,(Va.,	Noble, (D.)
Calvert, (U.,)	Noell, (D.)
Clements, (U.,)	Norton, (D.)
Cobb, (D.,)	Nugent, (D.)
Corning, (D.,)	Odell, (D.)
Cox, (D.,)	Pendleton, (D.)
Crisfield, (U.,(Perry, (D.)
Crittenden, (U.,)	Richardson, (D.
Diven, (R.,)	Robinson, (D.)
Dunlap, (U.,)	Rollins, (U.) Mo.,
Dunn, (R.,)	Sheffield, (U.)
Goodwin, (R.,)	Shellaberger, (R.)
Granger, (R.,)	Smith, (D.)
Hale, (R.,)	Steele, (D.) N. Y.
Hall, (U.,)	Stratton, (R.)
Harding, (U)	Thomas, (R.) Mass.
Harrison, (U.)	Thomas, (U.) Md.
Holman, (D.)	Trimble, (R.)
Horton, (R.)	Vibbard, (D.)
Johnson, (D.)	Wadsworth, (U.)
Kellogg, (R.) III.,	Webster, (U,)
Knapp, (R.)	Whaley, (U.)
Law, (D.)	Wickliffe, [U.]
Lazear, (D.)	Woodruff, [D.]
T	Water FIT 1

Wright, [U.]

gainst the cause of his country. He has dis-graced his constituents, but cannot disgrace him-self.—*Carlisle Volunteer*.

LINCOLN AND DAWES.—Two or three days before the ball at the White House, Mr. Lincoln sent word to Mr. Dawes, through a brother member, that he [Dawes] had done more to break down the administration than any other man in the country, by his speech exposing the corrup-back a message in reply to the r Maddates wat him," said Mr. D., "that nothing that I can do will break down his administration so rapidly as the down here a the two here the

TAKING A HINT.--"Why. Pete, you've got back from Dodd's early; isn't Kath ter hum?" inquired a Yankee girl of her awkward brother, who had been a courtin' about half an hour before.

"Yaas, she was thar ; but I and the old man didn't agree very well, so he gin me a hint and I left. "A hiut ! pray what sort of a hint!"

"Wall, he opened the door aud pointed down towards our house, and then kindly raised his right foot as though he was going to kick, and I felt so shamed of such conduct before Ruth, that I started off without sayin' another word."

Constitution and the Union. They are the construction of the country, and are determined to succeed, and the hearts of the people go with them. If some of the North have been the world is governed by one idea, and that they are the missionaries sent by heaven to domin.
 to encounter. The worst enemics of the Constitution are those whose constant cry is for the blood of the more value to the State and private persona and the private persona and property in it in the present aspect of affirs.

"The Constitution As It Is-The Union As It Was." AN AMNESTY RECOMMENDED AS A WAR AND FINANCIAL MEASURE. At the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birthday at Louisville, Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE spoke

GUTHRIE.

FFLOW CITIZENS :- You have just heard the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON. This day it has been read in all the cities and towns of it has been read in all the cities and fowns of the loyal States, and, we hope, in most of the humilies of the country. It is the advice of the wisest purcet and, therefore, the greatest man recorded on the pages of history; the General who led our armics through the seven long years of our revolutionary struggle; the presiding of-ficer over the deliberation of the patriots and scores of the Revolution, while they were formvoted nation of the Almighty, again and again sages of the Revolution, whilst they were form-ing the Constitution and Union under which we have lived so prosperously: the Executive, cho-sen by the voice of a free people to put the new Government in force, and who presided over its destiny for eight years. In this Farewell Address, many lossons of wisdom are given for our future consideration and action; and many of the dangers and haz. The second secon ards of the new Government are pointed out, and we are most earnestly besought to avoid them. Prominent amongst them are party spiri and the indulgence of sectional feelings and the inculcation of sectional principles. This day when we see more than a million of armed citizens in hostile array against each other, and drenching the land in blood, and destroying cities, towns and farms in wasting war, we cannot giance, let us receive them, and show the good-hide from ourselves that the lessons of wisdom ness and the power of the nation in its power hide from ourselves that the lessons of wisdon given to us by WASHINGTON have been forgot-ten or set at naught, that this has, to some ex-tent, grown from sectional principles and an attempt to set aside the Constitution as to cer-tain provisions by one section, and the wanton acts of ambitious men in the other.

tain provisions by one section, and the wanton acts of ambitious men in the other. Now that citizen is armed against citizen, brother against brother, father against son and son against father, we can fully appreciate Union and internal peace, which he sought to make perpetual. We have thought and felt that the Constitution of this Union was laid in the door for them. Many of the second States that the Constitution of this Union was laid in wisdom and justice, and that to the Union we owed our progress ond our great prosperity as a nation. We have revered the Constitution and wait the time they may safely take ground wait the time they may safely take ground rendered obedience to the laws made under it, for it.

and have loved our flag almost to idolatry, as the emblem of our liberties and our equal rights. We have had no kings or lords to worship, and Union, and our Flag, and feel that all are e-qual under its folds. May this day bring re-newed devotion to the Constitution, the Union,

and the Stars and Stripes! I have always thought and felt that the judg-ment and hearts of the people were for the Con-stitution, the Union and the flag, as our fathers made them.

It is true, we saw with amazement that there were some in the North who had taught them-selves, and wished to teach others, to abhor the Constitution, and proclaimed it a covenant with hell; and others in the South, who denounced its action as unjust and oppressive, and sought to make others think the same. These men looked to a separation of the States, and the es-tablishment of an Empire they could rule.

Insignificant in the beginning, by persevering efforts these two parties North and South have Misture

ers: I reply, I would have them to the tribu-nals and the penishment prescribed by the laws they have violated, but I am for the largest for-giveness consistent with the restoration of the constitution and the safety of the Union. All we not leaders in this rebellion who have acted as its noisy champions, through the press or on the stump, or filled high places in the strife. My policy would embrace all who are repen-tant. History records that the Jews, the fa-vored nation of the Almighty, again and again resisted his sacred laws, and were again and a-

This is the teaching of God's truth. The people often rebelled against Jehovah, but Je-hovah himself forgave the repentant sinners. This is the lesson of the Christian religion. As we expect forgiveness for our offences, we must forgive. If these misguided men, who have

a war measure. It may draw thousands who feel that rebellion is not a remedy for existing

grown in strength, and this cival war is their result. But now the hearts and feelings of the mighty mass of the people are aroused to the consequence, and we see 600,000 armed men

STIRRING ADDRESS FROM HON. JAMES erty, public or private; and when the battle is and our children's children, whenever this day over, the wounded, the dead, and also the pris-oners, should be cared for as becomes a Chris-and act in accordance with the farewell advice

and the laws, and agree to sumbit to them. I am asked what I would do with the lead-

taken up arms against the best Government ever seen, repent and come back to their alle-

for it. I would declare the amnesty and pardon as a financial measure of economy in this most ex-pensive and wasteful civil war. I believe it would act promptly in the restoration of the tive in restoring the Union and be most signal victories our armies have or shall obtain. If it shorten the war but fifty or one hundred victories our armies have or shall obtain. If it shorten the war but fifty or one hundred days, it would save to the nation more than ten times the value of all the estates you could possibly confiscate in accordance with the Con-stitution.

You cannot confiscate the estates of noncombatants; the old men, the widows, the or-phans, the insane or the imbecile, from whatever cause, are out of the reach of the most inveterate enemies of the rebellion. We ought not to waste and destroy the property of those whom we don't intend to punish as Rebels. Their estates are a part of the fixed capital of the nation, and we want it as a part of the national capital to increase the annual production of the country, to meet the unusual taxation that must go with this war, and follow it for many years. I have spoken of and considered the co-restoration of the Constitution and the Union as a fixed fact, and have the most per-fect convictions of it. Yet we have difficulties

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1862.

and act in accordance with the farewell advice tian and civilized people. This day, if the power was with me, an am-nesty and free pardon should be proclaimed to all, whether in arms or not, who in a prescrib-ed time give up their arms, and the Rebel cause, acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and arcre to sumhit to them.

the friends of both. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6. The President to-day transmited to Congres the following message

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies, which shall be substantially as follows: Resolved, That the United States ought to co-

perate with any State which may adopt a grad-ual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, both public and private, produced by such change of system of system.

If the proposition contanied in the resolu tion does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end, but if it does com-mand such approval. I deem it of importance that the State and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its

There is the record! Let no Republican spou-terms of the existing insurrection entertain the hope that this Government will ultimately be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States north of such parts will then say, the Union for which we have struggled be already gone, we now choose to go with the southern section. To deprive them of this hope, substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all States initiating it.—The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation, but that while the offer is equally made to all the more Northern, shall, by such initiation, event will the former ever join the latter in their highest interest in such a measure as one of the event will the former ever join the latter in their proposed Confederacy. I say initiation because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden eman-cipation is better for all.

authority to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them.

In the annual message of last December, I thought fit to say, the Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be em-ployed. I said this not hastily, but deliberately. War has been made, and continues to be an in-dispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessary, and it would at once cease. If, however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to foresee all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it.

Such as may seem indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficiency towards ending the struggle must and will come—the proposi-tion now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no offence to ask whether the pecu-

October,	2	3	1	1.	1	
November,	2	2		1		
December,	8	8	2	6	1	1

Making an average of 52 per month, of whom 7 are colored, 2 are blind, 19 are insane, and 4 are confined to bed—also 581 wayfaring passen-gers were provided with board and lodging. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above. Bills to the amount of \$513 25 were also paid for 23 persons who Hog feed were fornished with boarding, medical attend-ance, &c., who were unable to be brought to the Poor House. Sold sund'y

Produce of Farm and Garden.

25 Tons of Hay, 5 Loads of Corn fodder 311 bushels of ears of corn 67 bushels of rye 24 bushels of buckwheat 600 bushels of potatoes 7 bushels of beans 12 bushels large onions 14 bushels small onions 20 bushels tomatoes 12 bushels beets 8 bushels turning 10 bushels parsnips 2:00 heads of cabbage 5 barrels sour krout 4 barrels cucumber pickles 4 loads sweet pumpkins 111 barrels soft soap 50 pounds hard soan 200 pounds tallow pounds lard 315 pounds butter pounds beef 3806 pounds pork 385 pounds veal 330 pounds mutton 7 beef hides 7 calf skins 14 sheep skins 2.75 pounds woot

43 41 17 CR. 420 319 581 121 601 40 18 40 19 By am't of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry per-sons for each & on accounts,&c Used in P. House 4284 5 60 5 Horse feed 135 133 39 Sold sund'y per's. 361 31 7 465 304 44 69 63

grain brought in

es per monthly reports _ 4 Raised on Farm

19 16 16

17

We, the undersigned, have purchased We, the undersigned, have proceedings the patent right of G. W. TOLLURST'S ECLIPSE WASHER, for Bedford county, and hereby forewann all persons from infringing on said right, as other-wise they will be dealt with according to law. MAY & SNIDER. Cumberland Valley, Feb. 14 .--- 3 A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .-

420 256 581

63

97

24

48

3

6 7

Adm'rs.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South Woodberry tewnship, dec'd., having been granted to the sub-scriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hera-by notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. Bachlue is C. Wachtr.

Residing in S. Woodberry tp. February 14, 1862.*

A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE .-A Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Carper, iate of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the sub-scribers, all persons indebted to said estate are re-guested to make immediate payment, and all per-sons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. uthenticated for settlement. JACOB CARPER, CHRISTOPHER CARPER,

February 14, 1862.*

the world is governed by one idea, and that they are the missionaries sent by heaven to domin-nte over others; and if some of the South have become insane and made themselves believe that they were born to rule and reign over another empire, we are not bound to yield our Constitution, our Union, our equal laws, our equal rights, and our glorious flag, to the insane de-

sires of one or both. They have both proven potent for evil. I have always felt it was far easier to restore the In the full whys left it was the castlet to restore the Union than to agree upon the terms of separa-tion and the line of division. The great North-west can never consent that the mouth of the Mississippi and the Southern ports should be

reach their purposes, would trainple the con-stitution, the rights of property, and the prin-ciples of humanity under foot, and blast forev-er the prosperity of the nation. Such men propose to establish, through Congressional ac-tion, provisional governments over the seceeded States

I am glad to see our Union armies advan-

I am glad to see our Union armies advan-cing, although the weather is bad and the roads almost impassable, and I hope they will now strike heavy and quick. We want no provis-ional governments in the State under Congress-ional action. The Union sentiment is strong enough in "Tennessee, and I believe will be strong enough in all the Seceded States when supported by the Union armies to take posses-sion of the State government and bring them

posed resolution would be merely initiatory, and posed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is rec-ommended, in the hope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of my great responsibility to my God and to my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Con-gress and the people to the subject. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NOT IN FAVOR OF A RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

The set can never consent that the nouth of the Willies in the the set of the Union armies to take posses of the barder States of adjoint of the States ownerment and bus regresses, and the States when supported by the Union armies to take posses. They have had free trade between the States the set of the Union armies stribe board of the strates of the States ownerment and bus regresses, and the strates the set of the Union armies stribe board of the strates of the States ownerment and bus regresses, and the strates the set of the Union armies to take posses. They have had free trade between the States and are determined of the strates owner as the armie and the strates the set of the Union armies the the set of the Union armies the strates the set of the Union armies the strates the set of the Union armies the set of th

ALWAYS TRUE TO THE UNION .--- Governor Advars like to the Cato, --Cotenor Sprague, of Rhode Island, in accepting the nomination of the Democratic Convention, said "he had always found the Democratic party • true to the Union." This is the glory of that glorious old party, and the 'h not share it with any other; the same can be hully be said of enve ther party. any other party.

tor It is not what a man says, but what he acquires, in the direction of mental, moral and affectional qualities of character that con-stitutes him a Christian. If a rann has a Chris-tian's heart he will do a Christian's work; there-fore the quality of this work is the proof of his character.

When you see a man on a moonlight night, trying to convince his shadow that it is improp-er to follow a gentleman, you may be sure that it is high time for him to join a temperance so-

Humanity is the condition of spiritual growth and an element of strength. It is a lesson which we need to learn and the necessity is just in proportion to the prevalence of its op

• Children always turn toward the light. O that grown-up people in this would become like little children!

es-So long as men are imprudent in their diet and business, doctors and lawyers will ride in their carriages.

Wirtue forgives injury, even as the sandal-tree perfumes the hatchet that fells it.

The ancients dreaded death ; the Christian