

B. W. Price

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
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BY B. F. MEYERS,
At the following terms, to wit:

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
Of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1, A. D. 1862.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing items like 'To balance on settlement, January 1, 1861' and 'By amount paid out on sundry checks'.

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer 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 balance due said Treasurer of \$195 02.

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of January, A. D. 1862. DANIEL FLETCHER, GEORGE BAUGHMAN, DANIEL L. DEFFAUGH.

Table with columns for Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the year 1861, listing months and counts.

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 wayfarer passengers were provided with board and lodging.

Produce of Farm and Garden.
25 Tons of Hay,
5 Loads of Corn fodder
341 bushels of ears of corn

Stock on the Farm
2 head of horses
6 cows
1 bull
20 hogs
56 sheep

Articles Manufactured by Matron.
50 pairs pants
7 vests
50 shirts
27 chemises

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statements and reports of William Leary and George Widell, Stewards of the said Poor and House of Employment from the first day of January, A. D. 1861, till the first of January, A. D. 1862, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D. 1862. JOHN KEMERY, ADOLPHUS AKE, J. S. BRUMBAUGH.

Statement and report of Geo. Widell, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of April, 1861, till the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Statement of Poor House Mill, From January 1, 1861, till January 1, 1862. Table with columns for Wheat, Rye, Corn, and other grains.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have purchased the patent right of G. W. Tolmerson's Ecclesiastical Washes, for Bedford county, and hereby forewarn all persons from infringing on said right, as otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

STIRRING ADDRESS FROM HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.

"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 as follows:— FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have just heard the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON. This day it has been read in all the cities and towns of the loyal States, and, we hope, in most of the families of the country.

In this Farewell Address, many lessons of wisdom are given for our future consideration and action; and many of the dangers and hazards of the new Government are pointed out, and we are most earnestly besought to avoid them.

Now that citizen is armed against citizen, brother against brother, father against son and son against father, we can fully appreciate WASHINGTON'S advice, and the blessings of the Union and internal peace, which he sought to make perpetual.

It is true, we saw with amazement that there were some in the North who had taught themselves, 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.

They have both proven potent for evil. I have always felt it was far easier to restore the Union than to agree upon the terms of separation and the line of division.

I have said our army is conservative, and marches to restore the Constitution and the Union. This army is a wonderful creation of some seven months, and has now the discipline of veterans, and in recent actions, has displayed a tenacity of purpose equal to the most reliable soldiers of history.

If Congress is prompt, and efficient in action, with efficient aid from the Executive Department, I see no reason why the Constitution and the Union may not be restored within the next ninety or one hundred days, and more than half this immense army returned to their peaceful homes and their usual industrial pursuits.

erty, public or private; and when the battle is over, the wounded, the dead, and also the prisoners, should be cared for as becomes a Christian and civilized people.

I am asked what I would do with the leaders: I reply, I would give them to the tribunals and the punishment prescribed by the laws they have violated, but I am for the largest forgiveness consistent with the restoration of the Constitution and the safety of the Union.

This is the teaching of God's truth. The people often rebelled against Jehovah, but Jehovah himself forgave the repentant sinners. This is the lesson of the Christian religion. As we expect forgiveness for our offences, we must forgive.

I would declare the amnesty and pardon as a financial measure of economy in this most expensive and wasteful civil war. I believe it would be promptly in the restoration of the Union, and our flag, and feel that all are equal under its folds.

I cannot confiscate the estates of non-combatants; the old men, the widows, the orphans, the insane or the imbecile, from whatever cause, are out of the reach of the most inveterate enemies of the rebellion.

The worst enemies of the Constitution are those whose constant cry is for the blood of the Rebels, and the confiscation of their estates, with the emancipation of slaves, and who, to reach their purpose, would trample the Constitution, the rights of property, and the principles of humanity under foot, and blast forever the prosperity of the nation.

I am glad to see our Union armies advancing, although the weather is bad and the roads almost impassable, and I hope they will now strike heavy and quick. We want no provisional governments in the State under Congressional action.

There is sound logic and convincing eloquence in the material force of our Union armies. Do not be surprised, as the armies advance, to find that the work of restoration is more prompt and decisive than the work of Secession, and far more unanimous.

If Congress is prompt, and efficient in action, with efficient aid from the Executive Department, I see no reason why the Constitution and the Union may not be restored within the next ninety or one hundred days, and more than half this immense army returned to their peaceful homes and their usual industrial pursuits.

and our children's children, whenever this day shall return, for coming centuries, to appreciate and act in accordance with the farewell advice of WASHINGTON, and make those who have engaged in this civil war and those who have sympathized with them, and their posterity, as loyal to the Constitution, the Union and the laws as WASHINGTON himself, and cause the enemies of the Constitution and the Union to become the friends of both.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The President to-day transmitted to Congress 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 cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition 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.

If the proposition contained in the resolution does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end, but if it does command 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 highest interest in such a measure as one of the most efficient means of self-preservation. The leaders 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 is already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.

In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditures of this war would purchase, at fair value, a position on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority to interfere with slavery within State 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.

While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended, 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 Congress and the people to the subject.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

NOT IN FAVOR OF A RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

It is now evident to every one that the Republican leaders are opposed to reconstruction of the Union. They can no longer deny this, for the record of their treason is before the country. In the House of Representatives, at Washington, a few days since, Mr. Holman (Dem.) of Indiana, offered a resolution, declaring that, in the judgment of this House, the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of government without modification or change.

Yes—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Pennsylvania, Buffinton, Blake, Burnham, Campbell, Chamberlin, Clark, Coffax, Fredrick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Craven, Cutler, Delano, Davis, Duell, Ely, Fessenden, Frank, Franchot, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Lansing, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Patton, Pike, Po-

meroy, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Sargent, Sedgwick, Sharps, Stevens, Trowbridge, VanWyck, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Maine, Wheeler, White of Indiana, Wilson, Winlow and Worcester—60. [All Republicans, except Craven, (Dem.) of Indiana.]

- NAYS.
Baily, (D.) Pa., Mallory, (U.)
Biddle, (D.), Maynard, (U.)
Blair, (U.) Va., Menzies, (U.)
Brown, (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.), Shellabarger, (R.)
Goodwin, (R.), Smith, (D.)
Granger, (R.), Steele, (D.) N. Y.
Hale, (R.), Stratton, (R.)
Hall, (U.), Thomas, (R.) Mass.
Harding, (U.), Thomas, (U.) Md.
Harrison, (U.), Trimble, (R.)
Holman, (D.), Vibbard, (D.)
Horton, (R.), Wadsworth, (U.)
Johnson, (D.), Webster, (U.)
Kellogg, (R.) Ill., Whaley, (U.)
Knapp, (R.), Wickliffe, (U.)
Law, (D.), Woodruff, (D.)
Luzern, (D.), Wright, (U.)
Leary, (U.)

There is the record! Let no Republican sopher, no Republican scribbler, heretofore assert that his party is favorable to the Union and the Constitution. The above vote gives the lie to the assertion. It will be seen that every Democrat, except one, and all those calling themselves Union men, voted for Mr. Holman's resolution. The Democrat who voted against the resolution, and thus announced himself opposed to the Union and the Constitution, was Craven of Indiana.—We hope his constituents will attend to his case. He is well named. By reference to Walker, we find the word craven signifies "a coward and recreant." It was right and proper, therefore, that this coward and recreant should vote with the Republicans and against the cause of his country. He has disgraced his constituents, but cannot disgrace himself.—Carlisle Volunteer.

LINCOLN AND DAVES.—Two or three days before the ball at the White House, Mr. Lincoln sent word to Mr. Daves, through a brother member, that he [Daves] had done more to break down the administration than any other man in the country, by his speech exposing the corruption back a message in reply to the President, and said Mr. D., "that nothing that I can do will break down his administration so rapidly as this dancing party, given at a time when the nation is in the agonies of civil war. With equal propriety might a man make a ball with a corpse in his house."

TAKING A HINT.—"Why, Pete, you've got back from Dodd's early; isn't that 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 hint! pray what sort of a hint?" "Wall, he opened the door and pointed down towards our house, and then kindly raised his right foot as though he was going to kick, and I felt so ashamed of such conduct before Ruth, that I started off without sayin' another word."

The Union, a German paper, published in Pittsburg, says that when the news of Cameron's appointment as Minister reached Russia, the Emperor immediately collected his plates, jewels and other valuables, which he securely locked up in an underground arch built for the purpose.

ALWAYS TRUE TO THE UNION.—Governor 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 those who do not share it with any other; the same can truly be said of any other party.

It is not what a man says, but what he acquires, in the direction of mental, moral and affectional qualities of character that constitutes him a Christian. If a man has a Christian's heart he will do a Christian's work; therefore 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 improper to follow a gentleman, you may be sure that it is high time for him to join a temperance society.

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 opposite—i. e., irreverence.

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

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

Virtue forgives injury, even as the sandal-tree perfumes the hatchet that falls it.

The ancients dreaded death; the Christians can only fear dying.

Has never been well with a nation or people that have evil-entreated the church of God.