THE BEDFORD GAETTZE IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY B. F. MEYERS, At the following terms, to wit: \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. " if paid within the year. \$2.00 \$2.50 " if not paid within the year Do subscription taken for less than six months. CorNo paper discontinued until all arrearage re paid, unless at the option of the publisher. it has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

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THE VIEWS OF MR. DOUGLAS.

The following is an extract from the last speech that Mr. Douglas ever made as a Senator of the United States. It was delivered in the United States Senate on the 15th of March, just before Mr. Douglas left the Senate chamber never again to enter it. "I prefer such an amicable settlement to

sand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and the other Border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the cotton states which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those states, and bring them back of their own free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guaran-tees will satisfy Maryland and the border states (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the seceded states that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can reaction of their own people. To a can re-store and preserve the government in that mode. You can do it in no other. "WAR IS DISUNION, WAR IS FINAL, E-TERNAL SEPARATION. Hence disguise it as

you may, every Union man in America must advocate such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union; while every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction is the advocate of peaceful secession or of war, as the surest means of rendering reunion and reconstruction impossible. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe for a moment, that there is a man for war that a not a disunionist per se. Hence I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union-men plotting to destroy itshall drag this country into war, under the pretext of protecting the public property, and enforcing the laws and collecting reve-nues, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished pur-

"The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes-the one open, the other a secret disunionist. The one is in favor of peacerul secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against war; but if the Union must be temporarily broken by revolution, and the establishment of a de facto government by some of the states, let no act be done that will prevent the restoration and future preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result. "But we are told, and we hear it repeat-

on the necks of the people since the world began. When the barons demanded the Magna Charta from King John at Runnyof the Constitution land, and in disregard to the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he ex-claimed, 'Have we a Government? We 'Have we a Government? We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a Government.' When James II was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and ex-claimed, 'Let us show that we have a Government!' When George III called upon his army to put down rebellion in America, Lord North cried out lustily, 'No compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government.' When in 1848. the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, 'Have we a Government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce the laws. "The War has had many motives for its dream of it as AT ANY TIME OR IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE. Remember the warning of Lord Chatham to the British Parliament: 'My Lords, you cannot conquer America.' A public debt of hundreds of millions weighing us and our posterity down for generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall selves are to have constitutions and a republican form of government hereafter in the North and West.

sword upon its own people, when they de-manded guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that have got a government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or in-justice of the complaints? Sir, whenever 10,000,000 people proclaim to you with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their firesides and their family altars

edness of that government which drew its

VOLUME 58.

NEW SERIES.

HON. WM. A. RICHARDSON.

OF ILLINOIS. At the Democratic Mass Convention, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 30, 1862.

My FELLOW CITIZENS-It has been my pride and pleasure frequently to allude to the great-ness of our country, and the prosperity and hap-piness of our people. The sun of heaven nev-er shone upon a people so prosperous and hap-py as we were two years ago. Our people from three millions had increased to thirty, millions py as we were two years ago. Our people from three millions had increased to thirty millions. From a little line of population along the At-lantic, we had grown and spread until our shores were washed by two oceans.—We had stretch-ed out our farms from the lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico. We embraced every qual-ity of soil and every kind of production. The sails of our commerce whitened every sea, and the happy American tar, standing upon the deck of his vessel, looking up at the stars and stripes floating gloriously above him, and felt that in that flag he had safety and protection everywhere. Around every fireside were contentiment, happiness and plenty. But what is the scene that meets our eyes at the present time?-From the plow and from the anvil-justice-we are hurrying to arms.

for us to decide. How can we return to that happiness and prosperity which we once erjoy-I would answer, it can only be done by enforcing everywhere the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Whatever amount of power is necessary, and in whatever form to Congress had given to the people. enforce that principle, ought to be and must be employed. A rebellion embracing thousands of our former feilow-citizens arrayed in arms a-cient the Congress had given armis had won great and glori-ous victories. The Southern people were still employed. got a government?' is the question, and we are told we must test the question by using the military power to put down all discon-tented spirits. Sir, this question, 'Have we a government?' has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began. When the sume test the question of the contry who are seeking by other means that class of our fellow-citizens arrayed in arms a-gainst the Government must be put down by force of arms. And at the same time that this is being done for the rebellion in the South, that class of our fellow-citizens in other parts that the country who are seeking by other means the necks of the people since the world began. To accomplish that object depends upon you

Magna Charta from King John at Runny-mede, he exclaimed, 'Have we a Govern-You will have to begin the work right here. If ment?' and called for his army to put down you have begun this work, as I trust in God mede, he exclaimed, 'Have we a Govern-ment?' and called for his army to put down the discontented barons. When Charles the First attempted to collect the ships' mon-ery means in your power-for, remember, the Government, the very existence of the country, Government, the very existence of the country, depends upon it. depends upon it. I am aware, my fellow citizens, that those persons who have deceived you heretofore will endeavor to do it again.—They always promise what your interests seem to demand, but their performance is very poor. Let us inquire a little into the past history of these men, and see whether they deserve to be trusted for the future. You may turn to the scriptures and you will find nu-merous instances in point. The children of Iswhat your interests seem to demand, but their these men, and see whether they deserve to be trusted for the future. You remember that a few years ago we warned the people that the formation of sectional parties was dangerous to the Union and the Constitution. You will recollect that these men then sneeringly said to us that we were "Constitutional Union Savers." They told you then that all our talk about dan-ger to the Union and the Constitution was the merest braggadocia. They asserted that there was no danger of the South secenting—that you could not get them out of the Union—their slaves would up and murder them. Well, we did not find that exactly the case, did we? These men cheated you then, didn't they? Some of them cheated themselves; others, and by far the largest portion of the party, did not, although whether it lasts one year or fifty years-final, eternal 'separation, disunion. As for the conquest and subjugation of the South I will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you by assuming that work tive men stepped forward and said, "Let us compromise."—They replied, "No; we will nev-er compromise with rebels in arms!" They professed the profoundest contempt for the South, --said our women should go down there and drive them all together into the Southern occan -said our women should go down there and drive them all together into the Southern ocean -it was a mere breakfast spell. Again they cheated you. Again they proved false proph-ets, and, like false prophets of old, they ought all to be stoned to death. [Cheers and laughter.] One ing to reconcile this Union without some basis to place it upon. Such basis we might have had in this strong Union element at the South-Who does not know that two-thirds of the se-ceded States were carried into the wickedness wanted a little blood-letting—it was absolutely wanted a little blood-letting—it was absolutely would not come to much; these people down South would not fight at all. And at length your President called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, and you were told that they was to be annihilated at a single blow,—So

said those men. Well how does the matter stand now? We have already mustered in policy of conciliation which would have been six hundred and ninety-three thousand and still our salvation, we adopted the policy of meet-there is room for more. [Laughter.] Ah my friends, there men were never more mistaken in consequences are not yet all told. consequences are not yet all told. Now, I agree that it is right and proper in

rights, their firesides and their family altars are in danger, IT BECOMES A WISE GOVERN-MENT TO LISTEN TO THE APPEAL AND RE-MOVE THE APPREHENSION. History does not record an example where any human government has been strong enough to crush 10,000,000 of people into subjection when 10,000,000 of people into subjection when ished in short order." Fellow citizens, as often as I hear a man talk in that way, I come to the government had adopted this policy of con-ernment itself into a despotism, and de-stroying the last vestige of freedom." SPEECH OF rally an inferior race, and debased by ignorance to our own, and we are compelled to call for as he is, can ever compete with the white man more volunteers. Now, the volunteering now as he is, can ever compete with the white man upon the battle-field, any more than he can any-where else. Set them against each other, three to one, and the white man will be the victor all the time. In Mexico where our soldiers fought a mixed race, they were victorious on every battle-field, although outnumbered in ratio of five to one. Now if the African is afraid of anything on this earth it is gunpowder. In what estimation can you-hold that man who tells you that the liberty, independence and Congressional legislation

Now if the African is afraid of anything on this earth it isgunpowder. In what estimation can you hold that man who tells you that the liberty, independence and Constitutional Gov-ernment of the country depend upon a few mis-erable, ignorant, cowardly negroes? We have a population of twenty millions of white peo-ple, and immense wealth; properly directed, we are capable of beating any army the world effrontery to say that we cannot maintain our Government without the help of negroes, utters a libel upou the American nation. the states and in Illinois we shall probably suc-ceed after a while in raising our quota of vol-anteers, but in many of the States they will be forced to draft.—The Congressional legislation of late has been fatal to us in every way. I hear a good deal said now and then about the "Statesmen" of this Republican party, but the and on the congress, and the world ever saw or ever will s_{-3} and he who has the effortery to say that we cannot maintain our a libel upou the American nation.

libel upou the American nation. It is false that slavery is the cause of the present unfortunate condition of things. The use does not lie there; it lies in another ace. The mischievous legislation of these place. abolitionists in Congress is the cause. I speak plainly, but I speak precisely what I think, Now new we may one year ago in Congress, both branches pledged themselves that the war should The Union has assumed the appearance of be prosecuted for the preservation of the Constitution, and for that alone. All and the Constitution, and for that alone. All of these abolitionists either voted for the resolution of these abolitionists either voted for the resolution. tion which was adopted embodying that senti-ment, or ran out of the House to avoid voting nt all. Well the resolution was adopted. The President issued his call for volunteers, and six bundred and ninety-three thousand rushed to arms, upon the faith of the solemn pledge which Congress had given to the people. Time rolled divided. Just at this juncture Congress meets The dominant party goes immediately to work to undo all the wise legislation of the called sesion. Every proposition that is brought forward is for the negro. It soon became apparent the majority in Congress was no longer bound by the Constitution. Instead of coming forward with measures of peace and con-ciliation, they came with confiscation, fire and sword, and by these measures they at once fired and united the nearts of the Southern people. Thus far we conservative men had gond in hand with these hypocrites, in good faith; ernment-that they preferred a divided Government, with the chances of power and plunder. History is full of examples that go to show that Governments are never destroyed by means rael were not, nor could they have been, divided he were not in the son of the son of by the wickedness of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who rebelled against the Government; but it required the mad folly of Rehoboam, their rightful sovereign to divide them. When the wise men who had been for many years the faithful advisers of his father came to Rehoboam and endeavored to persuade him to respect the rights of all his subjects and administer the Government without partiality to any, his answers was: "My father lashed you with whips, but I will lash with scorpions, and my finger shall be thicker than my father From that day forward Israel was thigh.' divided kingdom, shorn of its glory and of its power. This last Congress has done for us, as far as was in their power, the very same thing that Rehoboam did for the kingdom of Israel. As I have said before, therefore, there was a The Union sentiment at the south one year a-In view of this fact, what should have arge een our policy? Should we not have endeavored to convince these people that beneath the flag of their country all their rights of proper-

tion of a true Statesman, they crowd him out of the ranks. Take Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, as an example.—They hate that man worse, and denounce him more bitterly even than they do me; for they say Richardson is an old sinner anyhow, and they do not expect much of

him. comes to Caid the United do not expect much of him. comes to Caid the United and the future, historian will group these men, with respect to Statesman-ship, and will say, "Here is a set of one idea fools, who permitted the government handed down to them by their forefathers to fall to the action and the set of high set of the set of the set of the set of the high set of the set of the set of the set of the set of high set of the high set of the high set of the high set of the set

ground rather than give up an absurd notion which can never be realized or carried out." You cannot administer government success-fully with one idea, and let me tell you that these men, when, in the pursuit of their one idea, they come to make the negro do everything and have everything dwindle down, down, down, until they become totally incapable of anything like true Statesmanship. Last winter when I saw my venerable friend here from Kentucky, together with Mr. Crittenden-men who had been associated in days gone by with Clay and Webster and Benton-occupying seats upon the floor of Congress amongst these intellectual

pigmies and one-idea men, the poetry of Moore suggested itself very forcibly to my mind as peuliarly applicable to their situation: "I feel like one who treads alone, Some banquet hall deserted,

Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead, And all but he departed."

eat intere

When we pass into the page of history, we soon shall, I fear that not one of all the representatives of the republican party now in Congress will ever have been found to have produced a paper—that is worthy of the great cause and the great interests that are commit.

of these men who talk one way and vote anoth-er. I know Lovejoy will not cheat me. I hate to be cheated, so I would rather have the full-blooded abolitionists to deal with. I understand their position. The danger of the country a-rises not from these men, because we can strip them; but it arises from these "conservatives," Check would do the second secon falsely so called. There is a class of men who are always very

WHOLE NUMBER, 3024

VOL. 6. NO. 9

busy-who go about the country denouncing ev-ery man who does not agree with them as a traitor to the country. You talk to one of these men, and ask him what he is for, and he will tell you, the task him what he is for, and he will tell you, if he tells the truth, that he is for diverting this war from its legitimate object, so as to make it a war of emancipation. Ask him then—"Are you for the Constitution r" He will answer, "Oh, no, the Constitution r" He will answer; South has overthrown the Constitution." Sir, that man is no more nor less than a traitor, and that man is no more nor less than a traitor, and whenever it becomes his interest, no matter where he may be, North or South, East or West, he will betray the country. Such men occupy a double relation. In the first place they are cow-ards, for they will not enlist in defense of their

class of men, they can but lose all, and they

may save all. This much I will say for Illinois—we intend to maintain our ground in that State. We shall advance our line somewhat; and I think that when we shall come to present these great issues to our people, duty to the dead, duty to our-selves, and duty to those who are to come after most of these men from Congress in the State of Illinois.

One thing I know will be done-the issue will be presented. It will be presented in no coward-ly, truckling spirit. It will be presented by men who are not afraid to speak their true sentiments, with the panoply of American citizens around

them. My fellow-citizens, I can hardly express to ou my feelings when I have seen these terrible disasters coming upon my country, and when I reflect that her free institutions are all the herreflect that her tree institutions are all the her-itage I have to bestow upon my children. I have seen more of the good results that have flowed from our institutions—more of prosperity and happiness among my fellow-citizens—than most men of my day. And now, in the decline of life, with a sun tending towards the twilight, no longer with a vigorous arm to defend or assail, I shall endsavor cheerfully to accept whatever I shall endsavor cheerfully to accept whatever the Almighty may place upon me. But, if it is in the providence of God that he is to punish us with afflictions, to destroy our government, then I care not how soon the summons may come to go hence. I would not desire to live longer. Hence it is that I say that in the dis-charge of the durt before an ended there is

> e people believe that the Re caused the tax, imposed the lican party that caused the tax, imposed the tax, and will collect the tax, is the party to look to for any relief from the tax? Mind, we do not say that any party can re-Mind, we do not say that any party can re-lieve you-good people, voters of Pennsylvania -from the tax necessary to pay the interest on the immense debt already contracted—that nice little *Republican* bauble which you contracted for when you elected President Lincohn and an Ab-olition Congress, you must pay, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing. It was a costly bon-bon; but you bought it, and must pay the price. But by repudiating this Republican party and electing a Democratic Congress and a Demo-But by reputating this technologies and a Demo-cratic Legislature, you may save yourselves from an increased burthen of debt and taxation. You may stop the debt where it is, and taxa-tion where it is on the debt already contracted, by placing Congress and the Legislature under Democratic control. And this is the only way in which you can do it-fer remember, every Republican candidate for Congress or the State Legislature is pledged to an "unconditional, un-questioning support of the administration" that made the debt, and that, by its utter incompetency, its profigacy, and gross mismanage will double it before the end of its time, will double it before the end of its time, unless checked and controlled by a Democratic Con-gress, whose superior wisdom and sounder poli-cy alone can save the people from utter ruin, re-store the Union as it was, and maintain the be-nignant rule of the Constitution store the Union as it was, and maintain the be-nigmant rule of the Constitution. Choose, therefore, between the Republican party that has sadiled the nation with a debt of \$2,000,000,000, and burthened you with taxa-tion, and that will increase the debt and taxa-tion if continued in power, and the Democratic party, that will, if successful in the Congres-sional elections, put a stop to any unnecessary increase of debt, and make taxation as equal and light as possible.—[Patriot & Union.]

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The War Tax-Its Collection-Why Postponed.

L'OSTDONG! A month ago, perhaps, the Secretary of the Treasury gave official notice that operations un-der the war tax should commence on the first of September. Assessors and collectors were ap-pointed in August, and there the machine appa-rently stonned. The first of September came rently stopped. The first of September came and passed—the 24th of September has been reached—and who has heard of assessments 7 Who of collections, or attempts to assess or collect? There must be a reason for this-and the let 1 here must be a reason for this—and the question, what is it? presents itself to every mind. The debt of the country is immense; if it does not already, by the end of the fiscal year it will, amount to \$2,000,000,000 more or less. above all value now, and should not be tamper-ed with. However unpopular taxation may be, even for war purposes, the administration should meet it promptly, without any postponement of the inevitable hour, or any attempt to dodge the responsibility. If they have shown no discre-tion heretofore, it is incumbent on them to make some display of manly firmness; statesmanlike wisdom, and patriotic determination now. De-lay may injure the availt of the account to the some display of manly firmness; statesmanlike
some display of manly firmness; statesmanlike
some display of manly firmness; statesmanlike
wisdom, and patriotic determination now. Dewisdom, and patriotic determination now. Dethe Constitution of their country, for they dethe constitution of their country, for they dethe constitution of their country, for they dethe rebellion, we will all die before it is done.
When this rebellion is put down, it will be put
down by men who are devoted to the Constitution and the Union.
Ona thing is certain—if these Republicans
maintain the power in Congress, our government; be head of the department—and yet all is quiet; not an assessor is in the field; the word tax
is not mentioned. Can it be—is it possible that
the Republican party is retained in power in
Congress, we are gone. If we send a different class of meno, they can but lose all, and they
We are loth to believe this. It seems almost incredible. And yet how else are we to account may save all.

for the present in to believe this. It seems at the incredible. And yet how else are we to account for the present inactivity of the tax officers? Humiliating as it is, we are forced to believe that there will be no assessments, no collections, until AFTER THE ELECTION!

until AFTER THE ELECTION We have long since ceased to look for states-manship in the cabinet; are we also to discard the idea that they posses either natiotism or But suppose the absence of all these-who would have thought them shallow enough to be-iieve that the people could be deceived by so transparent a trick, or depraved enough to at-ternut it tempt it?

They must be idiots or knaves. Perhaps to a certain extent both—the relative proportion being, one part idiot to two parts knave. Nicely, however, as they may think they have woven this web, they shall catch no flies if we

can help it. Postponement is not payment; and we take

the liberty of suggesting to the people that vo-ting the Republican ticket will not settle their bill with the Republican collector, who will call upon them after the election. The tax which every assessed man and wo-

man must pay after the election, is to pay the interest on a portion of the \$2,000,000,000 debt, every farthing of which was contracted by a Republican administration, to carry on a war brought upon the country by the refusal of a Republican majority in Congress to accede to the Crittenden compromise. And this first Republican tax which the Repub-lican collectors will call for after the election,

large as it may appear in the eyes of many, and onerous as it may prove in some cases, is but as a drop in the bucket to what it will be next year, and the year after, and for years almost beyond and the year arter, and computation after that.



Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

Bedkord Gazette.

friends, the men were nerer more mistaken is their lives than when they assumed to place such a slight value upon the rebellion and the every government that, where you put down re-bellion like this, you should punish the leaders, but no government ever adopted the policy in that is one quality which is common to the whole that characteristic wherever they have been. These men, therefore, when they told you that Southern people would not fight, either did not exactly understand the subject, or they willfully misled you. Well what next? They come now, after they

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness and wick-

ted to their charge. Now, if you send these men back to Congress, the history of the Republic is written. Our days are numbered, and we are numbered with the past. Infamously, ingloriously, without a struggle, we passed away, and became "a school-boy's tale-the wonder of an hour."

boy's tale—the wonder of an hour." I have heard a good deal said about the "conservative Republicans in Congress." These so called conservatives are excellent men, judg-ing them by what they say: indeed, they talk the best, to vote so badly of any set of men I ever saw. We did think at first that your Rep-resentative from this Congressional district would vote with us all the time, but we were sadly disappointed when the time for talking was pass-ed by and he was called upon to vote. That is the men the same the same the same they the same they the men with all these men. For a time they

disappointed when the time for taking was pass-ed by and he was called upon to vote. That is the way with all these nen. For a time they would make good Union specches, talking tol-erably conservative all the time, and voting just exactly like Lovejoy and his friends.

I came to the same conclusion about these "conservative" Republicans that a Yankee once came to in regard to the Sianese twins. The Sianese twins had come to Boston, and the old Yankee had paid his money and went into the show. He examined the ligaments that bound the young men together, and, as soon as he had satisfied himself that it was a real thing, and no humbug, he said, "Well, I rather guess them fellows are brothers." Just so, my fellow-citi-zens, I have been compelled to conclude that ame to in regard to the Siamese twins. Th

But not only does every consideration of pa triotism urge us to the vigorous prosecution of this war, if restricted to its legitimate objects, but every consideration of interest also.

As for me, I feel that all that I hold dear is at stake-all is involved in the safety of my country, and I would be willing even now to close my eyes forever if I knew that I was be queathing to my children, unimpaired, the civil liberties which I have enjoyed under the constitution. I desire to live long enough to see pence restored all over the land from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. I desire to see all my countrymen worshipping once more at the sam altar, and all united in an effort to transmit t posterity unimpaired the glorious privileges won for us by the bloed of our patriotic ancestors, [Loud cheers.]

Warning of Henry Clay. Extracts from his speech in the U. S. Senate, February 8, 1839.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an im-aginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me sup-pose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the fire States as one man a-gainst the inhabitants of the slave States. U-nion on one side will beget union on the other, and this means of meansation will and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered and and implacable animosities whic ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place while the forms of its existence re-

EUGENE PLUMMER MCCARTHY, formerly practising solicitor in Queenstown, Ireland, has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for stealing books from the British Museum.

THE Ojibway Indians have volunteered to fight the Sioux, providing the Government of Minnesota will furnish them with arms and am-munition. Governor Ramsey, distrusting their sincerity, refused.

THERE are over seventeen hundred vol awaiting marching orders in Camp Line Portland, Maine.