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bare coat to a bad advantage. One of my arms was around her waist, my hand resting on the small of her back—she was toying with my jet black locks of auburn hue.

'Sal,' says I, in a voice as musical as the notes of a dying swan, 'will you have me?' She turned her eyes heavenward, clasped me by the hand, had an attack of the heavens and blind staggers, and with a sigh that drew her shoe strings to her throat, said 'yes.'

The night, the company and the minister came; the signal was given, and arm in arm we marched through the crowded hall. We were just entering the parlor door, when down I went kerslap on the oil cloth, pulling Sal after me.

'Jack, are you there?' 'Yes,' says I—then came a roar of laughter. 'Let us in,' says she. 'I won't,' says I.

'Get out, you petticoated scare-crow,' I cried, 'can't you get a bean without pulling a fellow out of bed? I won't go home with you—I won't—so you may clear out!' and throwing a boot at the door I felt better.

EXTRAORDINARY DUEL.—Two sisters, named Munzia and Maria Granata, fought a duel at Naples, a few weeks ago, from motives of jealousy. The combat took place with the national weapon, the knife, and one of the sisters died on the spot; while the other, who still survives, received as many as eighteen wounds.

HOW ALE STRENGTHENED HIM.—A student of one of our State colleges had a barrel of ale deposited in his room—contrary, of course, to rule and usage. He received a summons to appear before the President, who said: 'Sir, I am informed that you have a barrel of ale in your room.'

'Yes, sir.' 'Well, what explanation can you give?' 'Why, my physician advised me to try a little each day as a tonic, and not wishing to stop at the various places where the beverage is retailed, I concluded to have a barrel brought to my room.'

DANIEL WEBSTER, Defender of the Constitution.

Mr. Editor—Permit me, even at this moment of excitement, when society appears drifting and forgetful of the past and regardless of the future, to occupy some space in your widely read journal, with the mature opinions of Daniel Webster on the value of the constitution, delivered at the Odeon, in Boston, upon the occasion of the presentation of a Silver Vase in October, 1836, upon which was inscribed: "To Daniel Webster, Defender of the Constitution of the United States."

Gentlemen, it is to pay respect to this Constitution, it is to manifest your attachment to its true sense of its value, and your devotion to its true principles, that you have sought this occasion. It is not to pay an ostentatious personal compliment. If it were, it would be unworthy of both you and me. It is not to manifest attachment to individuals, independent of all considerations of principle; if it were I should feel it my duty to tell you, friends as you are, that you are doing that which, at this very moment, constitutes one of the most threatening dangers to the Constitution itself.

Filled with these sentiments, gentlemen, and having through my political life hitherto always acted under the deepest conviction of their truth and importance, it is natural that I should have regarded the preservation of the Constitution as the first great political object to be secured. But I claim no exclusive merit. I should deem it, especially, both unbecoming and unjust in me to separate myself, in this respect, from other public servants of the people of Massachusetts.

There have been, gentlemen, it is true, anxious moments. This was an anxious occasion to which the gentleman who has addressed me in your behalf has alluded; I mean the debate in January, 1836. It seemed to me that the Constitution was about to be abandoned. Threatened with most serious dangers, it was not only not defended, but attacked, as I thought, and weakened and wounded in its vital powers and faculties, by those to whom the country naturally looks for its defence and protection.

'Why did you come back?' asked a sleek, well-fed citizen of a poor half-sick Federal soldier just returned from McClellan's army. 'Why don't you go?' replied the soldier.

GIRLS.—There are two kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears the best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, &c., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character.

ly to the restraint of the power of the parent country, had been accustomed to the forms and to the exercise of the powers of representative republics. Others of them are new creations, coming into existence only under the Constitution; but all now standing on an equal footing.

It exists under a written constitution, and all that human wisdom could do is done, to define its powers and prevent its abuse. It is placed in what was supposed to be the safest medium between dangerous authority on the one hand, and debility and inefficiency on the other.

It cannot be doubted that a system thus complicated must be followed with more or less danger, in every stage of its existence. It has not the simplicity of despotism. It is not a plain column, that stands self-poised and self-supported. Nor is it a loose, irregular, and unmixed, and undefined system of rule, which admits of constant and violent changes, without losing its character.

That it has been exposed to many dangers, that it has met critical moments, is certain. It is now exposed to dangers, and that a judgment. But it has hitherto been preserved, and vigilance and patriotism may rescue it again.

Constitution of the United States. OF THE EXECUTIVE. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.'

OF THE LEGISLATURE. Art. 1, Sec. 1. All legislative powers here in granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

OF THE JUDICIARY. Art. 3, Sec. 2. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION. Art. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of War or public danger.

WOULDN'T WORK.—Seven or eight hundred of the negroes who were sent from Cincinnati to Covington, to work on the fortifications there, refused to labor, and were brought back and placed in confinement under guard.

WHERE ARE WE DRIFTING.

When we want to discover whether we are drifting, and how far we have gone from safe harbor, all we have to do is to recur to the original landmarks. With this view we subjoin some extracts from the Declaration of Independence and from the Constitution of the United States.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States.

These reasons were held then to be sound and sufficient, and to this day the whole civilized world holds the same opinion of them. The Revolution over and independence achieved, the Fathers of the Republic met in convention to frame a Constitution for the safe and better government of the states which, at a great expenditure of blood and treasure, they rescued from British thralldom; and to save their descendants from outrages and aggressions similar to those practiced upon themselves by the King of Great Britain, they did as they supposed, so distinctly define and limit the extent of power entrusted to each department of the national government, so clearly indicate the reserved rights of the individual States, and so securely hedge around with safeguards the rights and personal liberty of the citizen, that there could be no danger of encroachments by the central government, and consequently no cause for dissatisfaction on the part of the States or insurrection or revolution on the part of the people.

To the President, by virtue of the civil functions of the office, and as a Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, is committed the faithful execution of the laws; by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, he may perform the duties committed to him by the Constitution of the United States.

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ses, during the existence of 'rebellion or invasion,' when 'the public safety may require it.' Has the Congress suspended the privilege of habeas corpus? No! Has it authorized the President to suspend it? No! Has it the right to authorize the President to suspend it? No! The Congress cannot delegate the right? No! Has it been suspended? Yes! By whom? The President.

Does the 'Public Safety' require its suspension in the loyal States, where there is neither 'rebellion' nor 'invasion,' and where the administration of law is unimpeded? No! None but a fool or a knave will say it does.

And yet it has been suspended? Yes! And by the President? Yes! By what authority? Certainly neither by the authority of the Constitution nor of Congress—the former does not give the authority in any case, and the latter neither has nor can—and as these are the only two sources which we know of from whence he might derive it, it must be that there is authority for the suspension which we are ignorant of, or he has assumed the fearful responsibility of the act without any authority at all.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

A little Frenchman loaned a merchant \$5000, when times were good. He called at the counting house a few days since, in a state of agitation not easily described: 'How do you do?' inquired the merchant. 'Sick—very sick,' replied the monsieur.

'What is the matter?' 'De times is de matter.' 'De times—what disease is that?' 'De malade what break all de merchants ver much.' 'Ah—the times, eh?—well, they are bad, very bad, sure enough; but how do they affect you?' 'Vy, monsieur, I lose de confidence!'

'In whom body?' 'Pardonnez moi, monsieur, but I do not know who to trust at present, when all de merchants break several times, all de pieces.' 'Then I presume you want your money.' 'Oui, monsieur, I starve for want of largesse.'

'Can't you do without it?' 'No, monsieur; I must have him.' 'You must?' 'Oui, monsieur; said little dimity breeches, turning pale with apprehension for the safety of his money.' 'And you can't do without it?' 'No, monsieur, not without other little moment longare.'

The merchant reached his bank-book, drew out the good old Commercial for the amount of the loan, and handed it to the monsieur. 'A check for five thousand dollars with the interest.' 'Is it bon?' said the Frenchman, with amazement.

'Certainly.' 'Have you de largess in de bank?' 'Yes.' 'And is it petit men convenient to pay de sum?' 'Undoubtedly. What astonishes you?' 'Vy, dat you have got him in dees times.' 'Oh, yes, and I have plenty more. I owe nothing that I cannot pay at a moment's notice.'

The Frenchman was perplexed. 'Monsieur, you shall do me one little favor, eh?' 'With all my heart.' 'Vell, Monsieur, you shall keep de largess for me some little year longare.' 'Why I thought you wanted it.' 'Tou an contraire. I not de largess—I want de grand confidence. Suppose you not got de money den I vant him ver much; suppose you got him, den I not vant him at all. Vous comprenez, eh?' After some further conference, the little Frenchman prevailed upon the merchant to retain the money, and left the counting-house with a light heart, and a countenance very different from the one he wore when he entered. His confidence was restored, and although he did not stand in need of the money, he wished to know that his property was in safe hands. This little sketch has a moral, if the reader has sagacity enough to find it.