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Table with 3 columns: Rates of Advertising, One Square, three weeks or less, One Square, each additional insertion less than three months, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 7 YEARS.

Select Poetry.

DE COUNTERBAN.

Go 'way, you common black man! I see cutting quite a figger. Dont you see I see a counterban? Go 'way you common nigger!

The Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania.

From the time of the first settlement of our State by the European races its population has exhibited an unusual development of physical vigor and energy.

We have always been regarded as a solid, substantial people; and the physical character of the State has proved to be in remarkable unison with the nature of those who have chosen it for their dwelling place.

Its leading attraction at first was the rich soil which so bountifully remunerated the husbandman for his toil; but at a more recent period it has been discovered that untold riches lie buried in the bowels of the earth, and almost every year is bringing to light new sources of wealth, not dreamed of by our early ancestors.

There is probably no part of the earth's surface, of equal extent, within which a people may live with so little to depend upon from other countries. What other nation possesses at once an agricultural soil of unsurpassed richness and variety, a climate the most agreeable and salubrious and which produces the most desirable articles of food, and materials for clothing, shelter, &c., and inexhaustible quantities of coal, iron, lime, oil and salt?

A few years ago while traveling over the Bloomsdale and Lackawanna railroad, as we were passing through the valley of Wyoming, and looking over its magnificent scenery, a friend remarked that he did not wonder that the red men of the forest fought desperately for such a home.

Pennsylvania has many scenes which might elicit a similar remark; and if anything like the same feeling of patriotism which inspired the savage warriors, while struggling for their native grounds, now glows in the bosoms of the more enlightened people who possess this favored land they will not continue to live in "lazy ease" while rebellious invaders are approaching our borders.

THE TAX ON CONGRESSMEN.—A handsome sum will be realized to the government from the tax upon the salaries of members of the House of Representatives. Each member is taxed \$6 a month, or \$72 a year. The speaker will be taxed \$144.—The next House will consist of 197 members and 7 delegates—in all 204. The aggregate amount realized will be \$14,520 a year.

The Press on the President's Proclamation.

The President has at length yielded to the Radicals in their demands for a proclamation; the last card in the Abolition game has been played, and the country will see it, like all their experiments, a total and ridiculous failure.

President Lincoln in his address to the border States Congressmen warned them that the pressure upon him to issue an emancipation proclamation was so great that he feared he might yet be compelled to yield.

No man ever yet administered successfully the affairs of a great nation without a backbone incapable of "yielding to pressure."

This extraordinary proclamation will bring no advantages to the negro race at all proportionate to the obstructions it throws in the way of reunion. It is certain that the Union will never be restored till this ill advised action of the Government is reversed.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Louisville Journal, edited by George D. Prentice, one of the most influential and consistent of the Union men of Kentucky:

We shall not stop now to discuss the character and tendency of this measure. Both are manifest. The one is an unwarrantable as the other is mischievous. The measure is wholly unauthorized and wholly pernicious.

The President has fixed the first of next January as the time for his proclamation to go into effect. Before that time the North will be called upon to elect members of Congress. We believe that the proclamation will strike the loyal people in the North in general with amazement and abhorrence.

The President has at last weakly yielded to the "pressure" upon him about which he has so bitterly complained, and issued his proclamation of negro emancipation!

From the Chicago Times.

so bitterly complained, and issued his proclamation of negro emancipation!

It is not a month since he announced his purpose to "save the Union in the shortest way under the Constitution."

For he has no constitutional power to issue this proclamation of emancipation—none whatever. The Constitution forbids it by its spirit from beginning to end.

Nobody need argue with us that he has the power under the military law. Military law does not destroy the fundamental civil law.—In war, as in peace, the Constitution is "the supreme law of the land."

The Government, then, by the act of the President, is in rebellion, and the war is reduced to a contest for subjugation. It has assumed the character that Abolitionism has designed from the outset it should assume.

The President has himself furnished some of the most unanswerable arguments against the expediency of such a proclamation, and this even so late as at the interview the other day with the committee of religious fanatics from this city.

We regret to know that one more blazing faggot has been cast into the fiery furnace of national discord, and that by the last hands that should have been engaged in such an act.

We shall not any longer speak of the President's conservatism, or waste any hopes for a satisfactory solution of our tangled affairs in what peculiar "honesty" so often ascribed to him, nor in any other of his personal qualities, good, bad or indifferent.

To the rebels flagrantly in arms; to the hostile people of the South, and to those in the loyal States who sympathize with the Southern defection, the proclamation will come with healing on its wings.

Autumn. Summer is over, and the fruits are to be gathered, for the winter is coming on apace. With what mad speed, with what slow and heavy footfall, time brushes or drags along, as one or another of us views it.

Never did American autumn, proverbial for its glories, find America in such a state as this. The sun shines on the broad country with all the ripening warmth of our September suns, the winds blow softly over hill and valley, the morning sky is hazy, and the evening sunsets are red and golden, the moon looks out of the blue above us with the same old, silver radiance, and yet we look on all with new eyes, with changed hearts.

I saw the death of Major Tate in the paper, I could hardly believe it. We have not been paid off yet for this time. I expect we will have to wait four months again, like we did the last time.

JOHN B. HELM.

brings with it always the best of reason for hope. It is the season of gathering in, and though we have sometimes despaired, though the heat and the drought have been terrible, though the insidious foes of our trees and vines have attacked them in strength, though the very heavens have been black above us, we have in former years filled our store houses, and rested on the reward of our labors.

Being off duty to-day, lying in camp, I thought I would drop you a word or two. The weather is very warm here now. The sun comes down the short truck. It is too hot through the day to sit down and enjoy a good meal after you have foraged for it 4 or 5 miles outside of the picket lines.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP, NEAR SUFFOLK, VA., Oct. 11, '62.

There are plenty of sweet potatoes and apples in this country, but we have to go a great distance to find them, as the soldiers have got them all gathered that were near at hand.

I have talked with some men here, that have taken the oath, and appear to be gentlemen.—They seem to think if the proper means had been taken, by both sides, the name of war would never have been breathed in our councils. I told them I thought not. That both sections were in for war, and war it is, just what they wanted. But if the persons that make war, had to fight the battles, we would have a very peaceable country.

This was once a land of beauty and plenty, before war and violence laid it waste. We have had a pretty brisk time of it since we have been here. There is a large rebel force up at a place called Franklin, on the opposite bank of the Blackwater, some 20 miles from here.

It is not within our power to express the hundredth part of the thoughts that crowd for utterance, but we will say in terms as comprehensive as now occur to us, that the proclamation on which we thus hastily and briefly comment, sounds more like the knell of Freedom and the wail of the departing Angel of Peace, than any that has been promulgated in the world since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

We have this town well fortified since we came here. We expect to be attacked every day and night. If they try to take this town from us, they will meet with a warm reception. I received your letter wanting to know if I had got the box you sent me. I have never received yet or heard from it. I got Boor's letter with the express receipt on it.

Over has been sick for three or four days, I was afraid he would die. He has got pretty well again. Three of our men died last week at Point Lookout hospital, an old man by the name of Cook, from Pittsburg, and Henry Otto, from our County, he was William Showman's son-in-law. Showman, himself, died in a New York hospital some time ago.

I saw the death of Major Tate in the paper, I could hardly believe it. We have not been paid off yet for this time. I expect we will have to wait four months again, like we did the last time.

CAMP Co H., 55th P. V. Beaufort, S. C. Oct. 3, 1862.

B. F. MEYERS: Dear Friend:—I take this opportunity to let you know how the Bedford boys are getting along. We would all like to see old Bedford once more.

I must recommend South Carolina: We get up in the morning and go up to the doctor's shop. "Well, John, what's the trouble?" "Doctor, I have had the diarrhea for 4 weeks."

Our regiment has captured three rebels some two miles from camp. When they were captured they were fine looking young men. They were dressed in citizen's clothing and that was of the poorest kind, something which we call "hard times," drab color.

We are all getting tired of guarding contrabands. The boys of the 55th are all getting anxious for a fight. We want this unholy rebellion crushed out.

Our Major has returned to our Regiment, in good health. All the boys think well of the Major. He is a true Union man. I wish our country could turn out some more men like him.

Acts of the Last Congress. Not copied from the Record, but put down according to our recollection, and warranted correct in the main. Do you want another like it? If you do, vote the abolition ticket.

- 1. An act in relation to niggers. 2. An act to emancipate niggers. 3. An act to prohibit what-dye call it in the Territories. 4. An act to abolish what-dye-call-it in the District of Columbia. 5. An act concerning niggers. 6. An act to confiscate niggers. 7. An act to emancipate the wives and babies of contrabands. 8. An act to emancipate niggers who fight for the Confederacy. 9. An act to make 'em fight for the Union. 10. An act to make freed niggers love work. 11. An act to educate said niggers. 12. An act to make paper worth more than gold. 13. An act to make a little more paper worth more than a good deal more gold. 14. An act to free somebody's niggers. 15. An act in relation to said niggers. 16. An act to make white folks equal, otherwise known as the Tax Bill. 17. An act authorizing the President to draft white folks. 18. An act authorizing the President to arm negroes. 19. An act to give us a little more paper. 20. An act concerning niggers. 21. An act to make omnibus tickets a legal tender. 22. An act to compensate Congressmen for using their influence in obtaining contracts. 23. An act authorizing the issue of more omnibus tickets. 24. An act declaring white men almost as good as niggers, if they behave themselves.—(Laid on the table.) 25. An act to repeal the clause of the Constitution relating to the admission of new States. 26. An act to repeal the rest of the Constitution. 27. Resolutions pledging the Government to pay for emancipated niggers. 28. An act authorizing the President to pay for said niggers. (Went under.) 29. An act to confiscate things. 30. Resolutions explaining that some other things are not meant. 31. An act in relation to niggers. 32. An act to make niggers white. 33. An act to make 'em a little whiter. 34. An act to make them a good deal whiter. 35. An act in relation to contrabands. 36. An act concerning niggers. 37. Resolutions of adjournment.