

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

A meeting of the Democrats and all other conservative citizens of Bedford county, favorable to a restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is, will be held in the Court-house, in Bedford, on the evening of MONDAY, February 9th, 1863.

J. W. LINGNEFELTER, Chm. Dem. Co. Con.

Where Douglas Would Stand.

When the war broke out, the lamented Douglas was called before the Illinois Legislature to deliver his views in regard to the duty of the people of his state in the alarming crisis to which the affairs of the nation had just been brought.

"I think I can appeal to friend and foe—I use it in a political sense, and I trust I use the word for a just purpose—I can appeal to them with confidence, that I have never pandered to the prejudice or passion of my section against the minority section of this Union, and will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States."

Now, mark you, these very sentiments were quoted by the abolitionists, (just after the war had broken out) as sound and patriotic. These traitors to their own platform then pretended that they had no intention of interfering with the domestic institutions of the South and even had the shameless effrontery to assure the people that they endorsed these views of Mr. Douglas.

"THE AGE."—We print in this issue, the prospectus of "The Age," a Democratic daily and weekly newspaper, to be published in Philadelphia, by Messrs. A. J. Glessbrenner, Francis J. Grund and W. H. Welsh. "The Age," we doubt not, will be very ably conducted, and will fully supply a want long felt by the Democrats of this State, viz: that of a reliable, firm and able Democratic morning paper in Philadelphia.

Another Editor in Limbo.

One day last week, near midnight, Mr. A. D. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, was dragged from his bed by a squad of armed soldiers, and without warrant and without charges being preferred against him was abducted beyond the limits of the State and cast into a dungeon in Fort McHenry.

Samuel S. Cox, Author of "A Backeye Afloat," and Member of Congress from Ohio, deserves (if any man living can deserve so great an honor) to wear the mantle as well as the robes of "the Little Giant." Mr. Cox is a man of small stature, but his intellectual qualities make ample amends for his diminutiveness in size.

RELEASED.—Albert D. Boileau, publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, whose arrest and imprisonment in Fort McHenry, by order of Gen. Schenck (more appropriately Stank) created such wide-spread indignation among the people, has been released unconditionally and has resumed the publication of his paper.

A FAIR WARNING.—The New York World, speaking of the arrest of the editor of the Evening Journal, gives fair warning to the Administration at Washington, that there is one place in the North where such an arrest can not be made, to wit, New York City.

Democratic Clubs.

Every township and borough should have its Democratic club. The Inquirer urges the formation of Abolition clubs, for some sinister purpose, and as our political opponents have started the ball in the way of clubs, let us show that we can roll it on for them.

M. E. Church.—A revival of religion has been in progress in this Church for a short time past. Several persons have been converted and added to the Church. The congregations are very large, and the revival spirit pervades multitudes who have attended the meetings.

Printers are taxed, first, as dealers, \$10 per annum; secondly, on paper 3 per cent ad valorem; thirdly on ink; fourthly on type; fifthly on their income, which consists principally of expenses; and lastly and worst of all, they have to pay double price for paper, and for everything they eat, drink or wear.

H. G. Smith, Esq., editor of the Falton Democrat, whose arrest without warrant and without law, we noticed last week, has been released on bail, and is again at his post, firing hot shot at the thieves and fiends who would immedately upon the bloody altars of their accursed fanaticism, not only the republic itself, but their neighbors and even their kindred who differ with them in opinion.

The Inquirer is down on the High Constable, Mr. Henderson, for not impounding vagrant hogs. We'll wager a big apple that the editor will not dare to go before the caucus of his party to protest against Mr. Henderson's commission and that he will vote for Henderson, if nominated, notwithstanding his paper talks so glibly about Henderson's getting an "opportunity to stand aside for reliable men."

Alas! poor Democracy! Jeff Davis won't own you. Who is to be your keeper hereafter? Bedford Inquirer.

The Democracy, unlike the Abolitionists, never had owner or "keeper." But you, Mr. Abolition Wheelerbarrow, belong, body, soul, and breeches, to Abraham Lincoln. You have an owner, and a pretty one he is, to be sure! You have a keeper and a nice collar he has riveted round your neck!

We have received from John Fulton, Esq., a tubular exhibit of the condition of the Broad Top mines, which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers as soon as our space will permit.

There is no war news of importance, except that Gen. Corcoran had a succession of skirmishes with the Rebel Gen. Pryor, near Suffolk, in which the latter was driven back. The Rebel privateer Oreto is also reported to have been sunk near the Bahamas islands.

If the present Administration can't suppress the rebellion, it can suppress Northern newspapers. If it can't arrest Jeff Davis, it can imprison loyal citizens. Great is the "machine" that Lincoln doesn't "run as he found it!"

Resignation of Governor Stanley of North Carolina. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A Newbern letter says that Governor Stanley's Resignation was sent to Washington in the last mail, and was based upon the President's Emancipation Proclamation, which he strenuously opposes.

For the Gazette. In Memoriam. At a meeting of the junior class of Jefferson College, held January 21, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His all-wise, yet often mysterious Providence, to remove from us, by death, our beloved and much esteemed friend and class-mate, DANIEL B. COLFELT; therefore,

Resolved, That we appreciate and deeply feel our loss in being thus deprived of one whose talents, so early developed, attracted our admiration, and whose many virtues and kind deportment won our esteem.

The Case of Mr. Boileau.

Address of Judge Ludlow on Political Arrests.

The following is the address of Judge Ludlow, of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, to the grand jury, in relation to the arrest of Mr. Boileau, proprietor and editor of the Evening Journal, of that city:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—It has come to my knowledge that, within the last twenty-four hours, a citizen of this Commonwealth and of this county, has been suddenly arrested at his residence in this city, and has been forcibly carried, against his will, beyond the limits of this State and the jurisdiction of this court.

Such events have heretofore taken place, but as we have been anxious to support the United States government in every way compatible with a proper discharge of our duty, we were not inclined to believe that there in authority would attempt to exercise a power under all circumstances questionable and delicate, when temptations and excitement had given way to reason, and a great public duty had to be performed.

The time has arrived when we can no longer hold our peace, when the obligations imposed upon us by our oaths of office compel us at every hazard to direct the grand jury to inquire into and determine by whose order and by what persons this arrest has been made, and if after an impartial examination it shall appear that any citizen has been forcibly abducted from the county, to inform the grand jury that it is their duty to present the facts in the case to the court wherein bills of indictment may be framed, and the accused persons, if they have committed a crime, be tried, and if guilty, be punished for what in that event may become a criminal act.

By the Constitution of the United States, Article VI of the amendments, "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

The Constitution of this Commonwealth contains the same provision, section IX of the Declaration of Rights, with this addition:—"Nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land."

These inalienable rights are thus guaranteed to every citizen, by the Constitution not only of Pennsylvania, but also by the Constitution of the United States.

You will see, gentlemen, that the Federal and State governments provided for the trial of those charged with having committed offenses against either, but the framers of these Constitutions intended that the citizen should not be arrested without having an opportunity to defend himself.

It may be supposed by some that the offense of treason cannot be punished under the Constitution of the United States except by the exercise of military power.

Such, however, is not the case, and the law, but must be intentionally so, who holds such doctrines, for the Constitution of the United States expressly declares: Article 3, Section 3, That "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort; no person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." And many acts of Congress now in force declare before what tribunal, and in what manner such cases shall be tried.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has also passed a law which declares it to be a high misdemeanor for any citizen to aid or assist "any enemy in open war against this State or the United States" in the manner mentioned in the act; and the offense, if committed, may moreover be punished "by solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court." Act of 18th April, 1851, P. L., page 408.

You will thus observe that, under the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, a man who is, in point of law, a traitor, or who aids in any material way the enemy, may be punished, and that with great severity; and, let me add, he ought thus to suffer. Laws, then, exist, which protect the government of the State and of the nation against the efforts of those who attempt to destroy either; these laws are amply sufficient to maintain the dignity of our nation and State, unless it may be within the limits and in the immediate vicinity of an army upon the field and advancing, or about to advance against a hostile force and in an enemy's country. Then, and in that extreme case, necessity takes the place of settled, well defined law, and the will of the commander becomes the rule of action.

department of the government to judge of the necessity, and to suspend the privilege in a given case, but public sentiment demands that in any event the spirit of the constitution shall be complied with; and when the power is claimed by a single individual, the people have, at least, the right to know who made the arrest, by what authority it was made, or what charge was or now is preferred against the accused. If, in the case soon to be examined by you, you discover that the arrest was ordered by authority of the laws of the United States, and commonly called the "military," as distinguished from the "civil law," you will state that fact, because it may possibly be that Congress has enacted such laws as they may, by virtue of the constitution, legally enact, and which, as they affect the government of the army of the United States, may be constitutional and legal when applied to those who are amenable to that particular code of laws.

Gentlemen:—I have alone taken the responsibility of addressing you to-day. It has not been done without serious reflection. From the commencement of the rebellion, I have endeavored, in every possible legal method, to support the constituted authorities. True and again, questions of great delicacy, and which seemed to threaten a collision between the U. States authorities and this court, have been disposed of in such a way as not to embarrass the general government, while the rights of the citizen have been protected. We have even failed to notice the fact officially that arbitrary arrests have been made in this county, because, as we have before intimated, we had hoped that they would cease. That hope has been destroyed.

A legal and moral duty has been committed by any man against the authority of the general government, but to sustain a right as clear as the moonday sun, as vital as life-giving breath, without the existence of which the government itself is a stupendous deception, and which, if firmly maintained now and here, will go far to unite a people of immense resources and terrible power, and which resources and power can yet be wielded as a unit, when, and as soon as the constitutional rights of each citizen shall be respected and enforced.

I have now discharged a great public duty, with no desire to do otherwise than to support the United States government, and I sincerely believe that the result will be to strengthen and not to weaken that Union which ought to be perpetuated to the latest generation.

I request you at once to suspend all other business before you at present; and I instruct the district attorney of this county to send for Gen. Montgomery and the provost marshal, together with all other persons who have any knowledge of this transaction, and after you shall have heard them, your duty will be simply to present the facts to the court.

Action of the Philadelphia Councils.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The city councils last evening took action in the case of the Boileau arrest, the common branch adopting a resolution denouncing it as unjust and unconstitutional, which was rejected by the select branch by one majority. It is understood that Mrs. Boileau, E. W. Carr, Wm. D. Baker, General Montgomery and Capt. Halleman have been before the grand jury to testify in the case.

Action of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Thursday:

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania that one of her own citizens Albert D. Boileau, residing in the city of Philadelphia, was without due warrant of law, at midnight on Tuesday last, taken from his home and conveyed under a military guard to some unknown place of confinement beyond the borders of the State; and

Whereas the unusual time of the arrest was acknowledged, by those chosen for the purpose to have been made in order to prevent the intervention of the remedies provided by law, and guaranteed by the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the United States to every American citizen; and

Whereas the said arrest is an invasion of the soil of the State of Pennsylvania, and an outrage upon the dignity and sovereignty of a great commonwealth; therefore,

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, jealous of the rights and liberties of her citizens, and appealing to God for the rectitude of their intentions, do solemnly protest against the said arrest as unwarrantable and unjust, and call upon the Governor, as the Chief Executive of the commonwealth, bearing in his person the majesty of this State, to immediately repair to Washington, and demand of the general government the release of the said Albert D. Boileau, and that he be returned to the State of which he is a citizen to answer any charges to be made against him.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

has left her old berth, and is supposed to be on her way down the Wilmington river, and from thence to the Ogeechee river. The Nashville was also getting ready to run the blockade, for the purpose of sharing with the Florida and the Alabama in the destruction of Northern merchant ships.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR ACCOTINK, Va., January 26, 1863.

FRIEND GAZETTE: After a long silence I will again intrude upon your time and patience, thinking that you and the readers of your paper, would like to hear from the gallant sons of Bedford county, who have left their full families and happy homes to brave the hardships and dangers of war, and have now been more than fourteen months in the service.

The question has been repeatedly asked us by citizens, "What are you fighting for?" I must confess that it is a hard one to answer now.—One year ago we were fighting for the restoration of the Union, and I think that, if that had been all, the war would have been over ere this, and wives, mothers and sweethearts would be rejoicing at the return of husbands, sons and lovers, but "Honest Abraham" says that the negro must be made free, and it seems that we're fighting now to accomplish that object.

Our service has been hard, scouting and picketing all the time. This branch of the service especially is both hard and dangerous, a sharp men and horses very rapidly. The boys are all well and anxious for the end of the war and the return of peace to our once happy country, and the restoration of the Union as it was. Your paper still shows its smiling countenance here and is hailed with delight and admiration with eagerness. We are all anxious to see it news from our country.

The village of Accotink, near which we are encamped, is a thriving little place, and the Union sentiment is very strong. It is close to the Potomac river, and about ten miles below Alexandria. The surrounding country is wild and rough, and at the present time extremely muddy. "King Sol" had seldom shown his face and then but a few minutes at a time. We hope for better weather soon; it raining gold would please us far better. With this I will close, remaining yours truly,

CAMP NEAR ACCOTINK, Va., Jan. 26, 1863.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, 55th Reg't, P.V., BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 23, 1863.

Sir:—Please allow me the privilege of thanking, through your column, the ladies of Bedford county, who, through the committee, consisting of Misses Amanda R. and Libbie R. Stuckey, have presented to the Hospital Department of the 55th reg't, P.V., a very valuable box of shirts and other clothing, as well as sheets, towels, and lint and bandages for the sick and wounded of the above named regiment. The box was duly forwarded by the politeness of Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, of this regiment, and duly received by the department. So that the ladies interested may know that it arrived safely, and, we believe, promptly, we have sent to the Captain a letter of thanks for his kind interest in the matter, and we now wish that those kind ladies, who have so palpably evinced their goodness; to the brave ones who are absent from their homes, fighting the battles of their country, may know through this medium, that we all fully appreciate such proofs of our being thought of in the "old Keystone State" by the ladies-in-DEED!!! For the brave men of our regiment and for the hospital department, please, Sir, accept, for the ladies, our very sincere thanks, and sir, though we trust we shall have but little use for them, especially for the bandages and lint—still however, if they must be wound up, in action, it is for the men to know that their wounds are to be dressed by the lint and bandages prepared by the hands of the fair ones of the State of Pennsylvania—and it may be by the hands of some dear lady friend in their own county—whilst their, it may be, shattered frames are clothed with such nice articles as those kind ladies have sent to us. Again, for the department to which the box was sent, allow me to thank those very kind, very considerate ladies, and, sir, in conclusion, allow me to subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully,
DAVID MERRITT,
Surgeon 55th Reg't, P. V.

WHOOPIING COUGH OR CROUP, however severe, may be alleviated and cured by the use of Madam Zador Porter's Curative Balsam. This invaluable medicine possesses the extraordinary power of relieving immediately Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste. It is not a violent remedy, but emollient—warming, searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child. For sale by all Druggists, at 15 and 25 cents per bottle. January 23, 1863.—ly.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—Also, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS. Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$30, 1 acre for \$20. Payable in one dollar a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHELWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chelwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1863.—ly.