B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR. FRIDAY, : : : FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING. A meeting of the Democrats and all other onservative 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, the evening of MONDAY, February 9th. In pursuance of a long and well established usage of the Democratic party of the county, this meeting is called to consider and discuss the principles of the party and the condition of our (now imperiled) country, and for the purpose of appointing delegates to the next Democratic State Convention. Let every one who can possibly spare the time, come, and let us show to the world that the Democracy of

only loyal party of the country.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n. Dem. Co. Com

Where Douglas Would Stand.

When the war broke out, the lamented Doug las 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. Although Mr. Douglas had but a month before, in the Senate of the United States, expressed his unalterable conviction that "War is disunion, certain and inevitable, final and irrevocable," he now felt it to be his duty to sustain the Government against the attempt of armed rebellion to overturn it, not because he had changed his mind in regard to the result of civil war, but, if possible, to preserve the Constitution inviolate in the loyal states and to prevent anarchy and political confusion until a proper settlement of our national difficulties could be effected. The address delivered by him, on the occasion referred to, was the last public speech that ever fell from his lips. A few days after its delivery, he was taken sick with his last illness, and in a short time afterwards died. Had he lived, some things in this address, seized upon with such great avidity by the Abolitionists, would have been explained by their author in such a manner as would have estopped the life-long enemies of Mr. Douglas and of his country, from using them to deceive and defraud credulous but honest and well-meaning Democrats. Had he lived, no man would have dared to contort a single sentence ever uttered by him, into any sort of endorsement of Lincoln's Administration. But the lion was dead and even the most timid donkey could trample with impunity over his lifeless remains. His tongue was dumb in death, and Abolitionism, unchecked, could bray itself hoarse in noising abroad false interpretatious of his utterances But, "Time sets all things even:" and as if the spirit of the dead Douglas had entered into the language of his last address, and, like the sword of the cherubim, guarded it against the sacri- sobriquet of "the Little Giant." Mr. Cox is a legious touch of those who once perverted its meaning, the Abolitionists dare not now publish or refer to this final exposition of the views in size. His wit is keen and trenchant, and as of the departed statesman. In this memorable address Mr. Douglas said:

"I think I can appeal to friend and foe-I use it in a political sense, and I trust I use the word foe in a past tense-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 sincer , that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfure whatever upon the constitutional rights mestic institutions of the people of the Southern States. On the contrary, if there was an em States. On the contrary, it there was an attempt to invade those rights, to stir up servile insurrection among their people, I would rush to their rescue, and interfere with whatever of strength I might possess to defend them from such a calamity." - Douglas' Address before the Illinois Legisla

ture, April 27th, 1861.

Now, mark you, these very sentiments were quoted by the abolitionists, (just after the war ad broken out) as sound and patriotic. Thes 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. Is it any wonder that they now shun this speech so often quoted by them, as they would a deadly plague? They have interfered with and are now attempting to destroy the domestic institutions of the South. Their President has attempted "to stir up servile insurrection," and the very army which Douglas helped to raise is comman ded not to put down such an insurrection. They know that these last words of Douglas fully justify the present position of the Democratic party and condemn that occupied by them

"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. Glossbrenner, 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 Phila delphia. Mr. Glossbrenner, the senior proprietor, has been long and favorably known, in the politics of the country, and was for many years, Sergeant at Arms of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Grand is a writer of great vigor and possesses literary qualifications of a very high order. Mr. Welsh was formerly Speaker of the Senate, and, until recently, chairman of the Democratic State Committee We bespeak for "The Age" a favorable reception by all who desire a good Democratic morning daily and hope that it will be liberally patronized. For terms, &c., see prospectus in our advertising columns,

Another Editor in Limbo.

ing 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. The kidnapping of Mr. Boileau was not known in Philadelphia until 11 o'clock, A. M., the next day, the deed having been done when honest people were abed dreaming of liberty and law and forgetful, in sleep, of the iron-handed despotism which now lords it over a once free and happy people. It was then too late for an indignant people to prevent the consummation of the outrage, and, thus the object of the oppressor was gained. But what was far better, a Court of Justice promptly intervened for the Bedford county are as true to the Constitution and the Union, as those who claim to be the punishment of the persons who had thus violated not only the individual rights of a peaceful citizen of the Commonwealth, but also the dignity and sovereignty of that Commonwealth itself. [We publish elsewhere the charge of the Court to the Grand Jury and call particular attention to the purport of its language The Court, also, afterwards directed the District Attorney to present bills of indictment a gainst the persons found, by the Grand Jury, to have been concerned in the abduction of Boileau.] The House of Representatives also acted with commendable promptness and great propriety in passing resolutions instructing the Governor to demand the release of Boileau. The tyranny at Washington will be made to discover, before it gets through with this matter that Pennsylvania will not permit any power on earth to violate the sovereignty which she retains under the Federal Constitution. The people of the Keystone State know their rights and will maintain them. They have patiently endured the hardships entailed upon them by the necessities of the Federal Administration. They have lavished their substance upon the Government, they have sent son and brother to perish on the battle-field, they have almost yielded up their all; but when they are asked to give up their liberty to the Federal Executive, they will be found as firm in the maintenance endurance of the grievous burdens imposed upon them by the war. Let the Administration at Washington desist from its efforts to in frank and honest warning. A few more arbitrary arrests will kindle a flame in Pennsylvania that rivers of blood will not quench. the Administration determined to make the North a Gehenna as it has made the South a Golgotha? If not, let it stay its usurping hand.

An Epitaph for an Abolitionist.

Samuel S. Cox, Author of "A Buckeye Abroad," and Member of Congress from Onio, deserves (if any man living can deserve so great an honor) to wear the mantle as well as the man of small stature, but his intellectual qualthe swift and certain blade of the sword-fish is feared by the leviathans of the ocean, so the monsters of the Abolition deep shrink from it in dismay, fearing lest they be ripped open and all their rottenness exposed to the public gaze. Cox's last is the following epitaph on that notorious negropholist, Owen Lovejoy, which was drawn forth by an allusion, in a speech of Lovejoy's, to Cox's smallness of stature, and which we think, is one of the best things of the kind perpetrated since the days of Alexander Pope:

Beneath this stone good Owen Lovejoy lies, Little in everything except his size, What though his burly body fills this hole, Yet through Hell's key-hole crept his little soul.

RELEASED .- Albert D. Boileau, publisher of of Gen. Schenck (more appropriately Skunk) have been sunk near the Bahama isl reated such wide-spread indignation among the people, has been released unconditionally and has resumed the publication of his paper. Mr. Boileau was not tried for any offence, and, there fore, is acquitted of anything of which the Administration may have suspected him guilty, by chine" that Lincoln doesn't "run as he found it!" the act of the Administration itself in setting him at liberty. Nay, more; the Administration confesses, by refraining from trial, that it was in the wrong and that it could do nothing but "back out" as gracefully as possible. It is said that the officer who arrested Boileau, gave as the reason for Schenck's order, that Boileau's paper recently contained an editorial contrasting Abe Lincoln's intellectual qualities with those of Jeff Davis, somewhat to the disparagement of the former's cerebral functions. The Administration must be rather sensitive on

the subject of brains. A FAIR CAVEAT.—The New York World, His all-wise, yet often mysterious Providence, to remove from us, by death, our beloved and Evening Journal, gives fair warning to the Ad- B. Colvert; therefore, ministration at Washington, that there is one place in the North where such an arrest can not be made, to wit, New York city. The talents, so early developed, attracted our admi World declares that if the abduction of Boileau is intended as a threat against any of the anti-Administration journals in New York, the men- mit to the will of Him who doeth all thing ace is all idle, as editors in that city intend to well, write and print "what seemeth them good" in providence, a repetition of the injunction, "Be regard to the Administration or "any other man."

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of "Peterson" is on our table. As a fashion magazine this work is not excelled. Its of mourning for ten days. literary contents are also rich and varied. "Pe- Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be terson" is a great favorite with the ladies and well deserves to be. The price of this magnetic deserves to be. The price of this magnetic deserves to be and deserves to be a deserves to be and deserves to be a deserves to be well deserves to be. The price of this maga-zine is only \$2.00 per supure see deller learner. the Pittsburg Daily Gazette and the Bedford Gazette for publication. zine is only \$2.00, per annum, one dollar less than that of the other monthlies. Address C. J. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Democratic Clubs.

Every township and borough should have its One day last last week, near midnight, Mr. Democratic club. The Ingrarer urges the form A. D. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia Eveation 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. The Spring elections are near at hand, and, we presume the Inquirer man wants to marshall his forces for the purpose of electing town ship officers .-We advise our Democratic friends to be on the alert and to organize a "counter-revoration" in his residence in this city, and has been forcibly this matter. At any rate, when Aboliticuists talk so much about hanging, mobbing, arresting, and such things, Democrats should meet, once in a while, to talk over the proper course of conduct to be pursued toward such malig

> 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. We are glad to know that the labors of the eloquent pastor of this congregation, are about being rewarded, and that when he shall have gone from our midst, he will be remembered by many as the true and faithful guide that pointed the way to life everlasting.

Printers are taxed, first, as dealers, \$10 per annum; secondly, on paper 3 per cent ad valorem; thirdly on ink; fourthly on type; fifthy on their income, which consists principally f expenses; and lastly and worst of all, they have to pay double price for paper, and for ev erything they ent, drink or wear. This unfor unate class of persons is bound to become exfinet, unless the people who are not taxed so severely open their bearts, or rather their pures, and patronize them more liberally. Come, friends, "to be or not to be"-taxed to death "that's the question!" Will you help us an-

gr.H. G. Smith, Esq., editor of the Falton Democrat, whose arrest without warrant and without law, we noticed last week, has been reeased on bail, and is again at his post, firing of their rights as they have been patient in the hot shot at the thieves and fiends who would immolate upon the bloody altars of their accursed fanaticism, not only the republic itself. but their neighbors and even their kindred who enslave the people of the North. We say this differ with them in opinion. We are glad to know that our friend Smith has escaped from the vile clutches of the malignants who had so fondly hoped that they had wrought his rain.

> 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 c-nomination and that he will vote for Hon-lerson, 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 wn you. Who is to be your keeper hereafter Bedford Inquirer.

The Democracy, unlike the Abolitionists never had owner or "keeper." But you, Mr. Abolition Wheelbarrow, belong, body, soul, and breeches, to Abraham Lincoln. You have a 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. tabular exhibit of the condition of the Broad ore our readers as soon as our space will per-

er There is no war news of importance, exept that Gen. Corcoran had a succession of sirmishes with the Rebel Gen. Pryor, near the Philadeldhia Evening Journal, whose arrest Suffolk, in which the latter was driven back. and imprisonment in Fort McHenry, by order The Rebel privateer Oreto is also reported to

> er-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 "ma-

> Resignation of Governor Stanley of North Carolina.

> New York, Jan. 29 .- A Newbern letter say that Governor Stanley's Resignation was sent to Washington in the last mail, and was based upon the President's Emancipation Proclama tion, which he strenuously opposes.

> > For the Gazette. In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the junior class of Jeffer on College, held January 24, 1863, the follow ing resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in much esteemed friend and class-mate, DANIEL

Resolved, That we appreciate and deeply feel our loss in being thus deprived of one whose ration, and whose manly virtues and kind de

portment won our esteem Resolved, That while we would humbly sub we recognize in this dispensation of hi

ye also ready."

Resolved, That we hereby tender to his afflict ed relatives our heart-felt sympathy with them in this, their deep bereavement

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge

S. D. JENNINGS, S. M. MORTON, W. A. WHITE, Committee. 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 twentyfour hours, a citizen of this Commonwealth and of this county, has been suddenly arrested at 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 Sinter government in every way compatible with a proper discharge of our duty, we were not inclined to be lieve that those in authority would attempt to exacts a power under all circum stances questionable and delicate, when tempo rary excitement had a ven way to reason, and a patriotic, and I believe, an honest desire to do a great public duty had resolved itself into a settled number to a little duty had resolved itself into a settled purpose to discharge that dirty according to law, and with at least a decent respect for the laws of this commonwealth and for the constituted authorities of the State.

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 evy hazard to direct the grand jury to inquire ato 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

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 compalsory process to ob-tain witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

The Constitution of this Commonwealth

tains 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 inestimable rights are thus guarantied to every citizen, by the Constitution not only of Pennsylvania, but also by the Constitution of the

You will see, gentlemen, that the Federal and State governments provided for the trial of those charged with having committed offences 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 Con-stitution of the United States except by the coercise of military power. Such, however, is not the case, and that man is not only ignorant of the law, but must be intentionally so, who holds such doctrines, for the Constitution of the U 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 ame overt act, or on confession in open court. And many acts of Cor gress now in force declare before what tribunal, and in what manner uch cases shall be tried.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has also pas sed a law which declares it to be a high misdemeanor for any citizen to aid or assist "any eneiny in open war against this State or the Uni-ted States" in the manner mentioned in the act; and the offense, if committed, may moreover Top mines, which we shall endeavor to lay bereding 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.

> stitution 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 agai the efforts of those who attempt to destroy either; these laws are amply sufficient to main-tain 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

ommander becomes the rule of action. As laws then do exist, as the tribunals of the States government and of the State are open. as magistrates abound at every corner of the streets, and are known to be loyal men—as peace reigns in this county, and no impending administered by the State courts, and lays its honor in the dust, by what right or pretended right can the persons making this arrest, justify it? Certainly not one upon the ground of necessity, for no neces ty exists; and certainly not upon a pretended Executive power, for it will be, and must be, admitted that that power an only exist when the law is silent, and w ave distinctly shown that by the constitution of the United States, and the law of this State, the government is already secured, at least in beden with staves. court, against the designs of those who may attempt, by any method, to destroy it.

But, aside from all this, the constitution of

the United States declares (article X, of the a- flying, and was steering for the Bahamas. mendments,) that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor pro-red in another quarter. On the 23d inst, the hibited by it to the States, are reserved to the

ry, or all three combined, the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in a State or district, when the "public safety did not require ut" True, it may be the duty of some we learn that the Confederate steamer Fingal

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 "mar-tial law," you will state that fact, because it may possibly be that Congress has enacted such laws os they may, by virtue of the constitution, legally enact, and which, as they affect the gov-ernment of the army of the United States, may be constitutional and legal when applied to thos who are amenable to that particular code of

Gentlemen:-I have alone taken the respon sibility 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. Time and a gain, questions of great delicacy, and which seemed to threaten a collision between the U States authorities and this court, have been dis posed of in such a way as not to embarrass the a eneral government, while the rights of the cit iz n have been protected. We have even failed

o notice the fact officially that arbitrary arrests have been ma de in this county, becau have before intin. ated, we had hoped that they would cease. That tope has been destroyed. A legal and morai n. cossity urges us to this

step, not to countenance any act committed by any man against the authority of the general government, but to sustain a right as clear as the noonday sun, as vital as life-giving breath, 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, units a people of immense resources and terriunite 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 strongthen 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 provest marshal, together with all other persons who have any knowledge of this transaction, and after you shall have heard them, your daty will be sim-ply 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 resresolution denouncing it as unjust and unconstiutional, which was rejected by the select branch y one majority. It is understood that Mrs. Boileau, E. W. Carr, Wm. D. Baker, General Montgomery and Capt. Haldeman 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 Repre-

entatives 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 som 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 diguity and sovereignty of a great commonwealth therefore, Resolved, That the House of Representatives

851, P. L., page 408.

You will thus observe that, under the conof the rights and liberties of her citizens, and appealing to Gop 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 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. Boilenu, 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 he

orwarded to the President of the United States. the Secretary of War, and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A-

The destruction of American merchant vessels by the confederate steamer Florida, promanger destroys the authority of law as duly ises to rival, within a short time, the losses i dministered by the State courts, and lays its curred through the activity of the Alabama. Already intelligence reaches us, by way of Havana, of the capture and burning, by the Florida, of four American vessels in less than one week after her appearance off the Island of Cuba. On the 22d instant she destroyed the bark Windward, from Matanzas, laden with molasses and bound for Portland, Maine. On the following day, off Cardenas, she captured and burned the brig Cor a Anne, of Machias, Maine, On the same day, and in very nearly the san ie latitude, she captured two more brigs; sinking one and burning the other. When she was last; seen she had the British flag

A somewhat se rious eifficulty has also occur-United States mail steamer Reaney left Havana, States respectively, or to the people."

The Supreme Court of this State have decisequence of having be but returned to that port the same day, in conen fired upon by a Spanded (5 II., 119) that this constitution must receive a strict construction, and, viewing this can flag flying at the time of the occurrence; section in this light, I ask, did the people of this commonwealth, when they entered into the U-

department of the government to judge of the has left her old berth, and is supposed to be on 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 was also getting ready to run the blockade, for the pur pose of sharing with the Florida and the Alabam u in the destruction of Northern mar-

ARMY CURRESPONDENCE.

CAMP NEAR ACCOTINE, Va., January 26, 1863. FRIEND GAZETTE:

After a long silence I will again intrude After a long shence 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 cheer ful firesides and happy homes to brave the hardships and dangers of war, and have now been more than fourteen mouths in the service. The weather, for almost one week, has been anything but agreeable, raining almost constantly. The mud is nearly knee deep and the roads are in a miserable condition. The first step outside our tents is in mud almost to the top of our boots; a pleasant time you will say, no doubt, considering where we are. Stu-art's cavalry made a dash at a portion of our regiment a short time ago and killed, wounded and captured, a number and burned the camp. Some of our boys performed heroic deeds of valor in the hand to hand encounter with them, making their sabres play around the heads of the "Rebs" in a manner that taught them to

use caction in approaching them.

The question has been repeatedly asked us by citizens, "What are you fighting for f" I must confess that it is a hard one to answer now.— One year ago we were fighting for the restora-tion 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

negro in the made free, and it seems that we have fighting now to accomplish that object.

Ask the dan's what good the war is doing and he will say, "Why, Lor bress your soul, it hab made me a free man!" Resent an insait. rom an officer's colored servant, and you will on find out what you are a ghting for. ident Lincoln's emancipation policy meet's with universal condemnation throughout the : urmy. The only answer I can give to the que stion, What are you fighting for?" is, that I er disted to fight for the Union, but am fighting n ow to get the "nigger" free.

Our service has been hard, scouting an 1 pickcting all the time. This branch of the service especially is both hard and dangerous, u singup men and horses very rapidly. The boys are all well and anxious for the end of the var and the return of peace to our once happy a cuntry, and the restoration of the Union as Your paper still shows its smiling cour tenance here and is hailed with delight and read with agerness. We are all anxious to see 1 be news

om our county.

The village of Accotink, near whic's 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 muddy. "King Sol" but seldom sho we his face and then but a few minutes at a time. We hope for better weather soon; it rezing cold would please us far better. With this I will close, remaining yours truly,

CARNIFAX.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT, 55tla Rog't., P.V., Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 23, 1863. Editor of Bedford Gazette:

Sin :-- Please allow m a the privilege of thanking, through your columns, the ladies of Bedford county, who, through the committee, consisting of Misses Amanda R. and Libbie R. Stuckey, have presented to the Hospital de-partment of the 55th regine at, P. W., 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 11. 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 duly appreciate such Keystone State" by the ladresin-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 how nice, if they must be wounded, 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 kind, very considerate ladies, and, sir, in con-clusion, allow me to subscribe myself,

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

WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP, however se-

WHOOPING COUGH OR CROUP, however severe, may be alleviated and cured by the use of Madome Zadoe Porter's Curative Balsam.

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