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F. M. KIMMEL, J. W. LINGENFELTER. KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

MANN & SPANG. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

JOHN P. REED. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

HALL & PALMER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them here. Office on Juliana Street, (near by opposite the Mengel House.)

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will hereafter practice regularly in several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD, PA. Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL. BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENNA. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL. CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH, PA. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR. April 12 1861.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST. Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care. NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser has been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy T. Black, late of Bloody Run borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3060

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1863.

VOL. 6, NO 44.

Select Poetry.

From the Evening Journal.

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY.

BY J. J. L.

Ye Pulpit men profess to preach, The Gospel of our God, Know ye, yourselves have brought on us The vengeance of his rod.

Repeat and preach what you should teach; Then God will hear and bless; Make this your rule, be no clique's tool, But Gospel truth impress.

To war and fight in bloody strife Is not the Christian's part; Then ever make the golden rule The counsel of your heart.

Let this commandment be your guide, Thy neighbor love as self; From proud ambition keep afar, Your thoughts keep free from self.

And when you in Convention meet To settle Church affairs, Be sure and keep the Devil out Before you kneel in prayer.

One other rule I pray observe, Keep free from state affairs, Except when you are called upon To offer up peace prayers.

O! may these rules engraven be On each and every heart, May love unite your hearts aright And you the truth impart.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

The People of New York Speak Out For Free Speech, Free Press and Personal Rights.

IMMENSE DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Saturday evening week, a very large meeting was held at Albany, the capitol of the State of New York, to denounce the arbitrary arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. The resolutions adopted point to the devotion shown by the Democrats during two years of civil war, and express a determination to devote their energies to the cause of the Union; denounce the assumption of military power in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; assert the right of free discussion. They say that in the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call upon the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty.

Gov. Seymour was invited to be one of the speakers at the meeting, but could not attend, and therefore sent the following manly letter: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16. I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it roostered our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law, but for the disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the Governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait the deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasure. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR. The people of the whole Union will thank Gov. Seymour for this noble stand in behalf of civil liberty. They will rejoice to witness in his utterances on so grave a question, the evidences that our institutions have, in him, an eloquent and able advocate. We trust and pray

that the Washington Government may not commiserate this act of madness and of folly, by its official approval. Conscription Regulations to be Strictly Observed. From the Phila. Sunday Dispatch, (Abolition.) The provost marshals have nearly all been selected, and Colonel Fry, the Provost Marshal General, has prepared and issued the "regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost Marshal General," as approved by the President, who orders "that they be strictly observed." There are one hundred and thirty-one separate regulations of the army, and full directions for filling up the thirty-nine printed forms of blank returns, &c.

NO DEMOCRATS TO FILL THE OFFICES. Each provost marshal has jurisdiction over a Congressional district. He may appoint two deputies, or more, if necessary, at salaries of not more than \$100 per month each; four special officers for detecting and arresting spies or deserters, at from \$10 to \$65 per month each, depending on their usefulness; enrolling officers, at not exceeding \$3 per diem for the time actually employed; and special guards for deserters, at not more than \$1 per diem, besides their actual expenses. All these appointments are to be made subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General here, who will unquestionably be guided by the Representative in Congress from the district, if a Republican—if not, by prominent politicians.

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Those who neither wish to "fight or pay," but hope to avoid being drafted by obtaining a medical certificate from their family physician, will find themselves mistaken. All those who plead exemption on account of bodily infirmities or disease must go before the regular authorities, and the regulations prescribe that men are to be "examined, stripped, in the day time, in the presence of the board of enrollment, and in a room well lighted and sufficiently large for the drafted man to walk about and exercise his limbs, which he must be required to do briskly."

Now many a man will fork over his \$300 rather than be thus trotted about naked before four or five other men, who will sit in judgment on him as the famed Council of Ten of the Sons of Malta used to examine the candidates for initiation into that respectable order. A list of fifty-five diseases and infirmities is published as "those which disqualify for military service," and for which only drafted men are to be rejected as physically or mentally unfit for service.

What is the Object. Democrats in this community—yes old men who have contributed liberally of their wealth for the support of the Government in its hour of trial—who have been untiring in their efforts to induce men to enlist in the army—who have shown their patriotism and love of country by sending their own sons to the battle field, are now denounced as Copperheads, rebel sympathizers and traitors. Who are the authors of those denunciations—and what is the object? Did they emanate from the more respectable portion of the Republican party, whose sons and relatives are in the battle field assisting to fight the battles of the country, we might be at a loss to know the design. But when we find that such epithets are generally made use of and applied by men who have neither contributed men or money for the suppression of the rebellion—many of them being young, able bodied men, who remain at their peaceful homes, their real object is presented in a form which cannot be easily misunderstood. These men are not friends of their country—neither are they laboring for the purpose of bringing the rebellion to a close and restoring peace throughout the land. They have a different object in view.—They despise the Union—would spit on the Constitution, and are laboring unceasingly for the downfall or overthrow of both. Knowing the evil inclinations of their own hearts, they are fearful that they may be suspected by others—hence, they stigmatize loyal men as traitors for the double purpose of throwing suspicion of their own shoulders, and creating strife and discord at home, which they hope will eventually culminate in bloodshed and thus result in the accomplishment of all their bellicose designs.

Reader, we entreat you if you love your country—if you wish to see both North and South drenched in the blood of your fellow men, trust not the man who can see Copperheads and traitors in all sections of the country. Such men are not laboring for unity of sentiment in the North—they wish to produce strife and discord, and if possible, bring about war throughout the land. If there are disloyal men in our midst, why not arraign them before the proper tribunal, test the charges preferred against them, and if found guilty, let them "atone to the offended law." The man, who on a fair trial, may be found guilty of treason to his country, will find no word of sympathy from us. But, on the contrary, we will insist that the severest punishment which the law will admit of shall be inflicted upon him. We protest, however, against self-constituted judges deciding as to the loyalty of any man or set of men, and denouncing those as traitors who are more loyal than themselves. Even if we had traitors in our midst, such a course would not tend to make any improvement on their loyalty, or remove them from among us. It is not, we repeat, the object of those who engage in such denunciations to produce unity of sentiment among the northern masses—they are sowing the seeds of discord and hope to reap the reward of blood.—Carlist Democrat.

Optimism of Seward. Blackwood is very amusing on Mr. Seward. A wicked writer strung together the following extracts from his dispatches: On February 19, 1862, he writes to Mr. Adams: "I was just about instructing you how to answer the querulous complaints in Parliament which you have anticipated, the chief of which is the assumed incompetency of government to suppress the insurrection. But a very shrewd observer, a loyal and, at present, exiled Virginian, fell in at the moment and expressed to me the opinion that the end of the war is in sight; that there will be a short and rapid series of successes over a disheartened conspiracy, and then all will be over." "March 15: The financial and moral, as well as the physical elements of the insurrection seem to be rapidly approaching exhaustion." "On the 25th of March it seems impossible to the sanguine Secretary that the organization of the insurgents can be longer maintained."

On the 15th of April he tells Mr. Dayton: "A few days will probably complete the opening of the Mississippi river, and restore to the country that national outlet of the great granary of America which disunion in its madness has temporarily attempted to obstruct, in violation not more of political laws than of the ordinances of nature." "22d April: We have reason to expect Savannah to come into our possession within the next ten days." "5th May: We shall have peace and union in a very few months, let France and Great Britain do what they may."

On the 10th of May he wrote: "Less than a year will witness the dissolution of all the armies; the iron-clad navy will rest idly in our ports; taxes will immediately decrease; and new States will be coming into the Confederacy, bringing rich contributions to the relief and comfort of mankind." "On June 2d: The war in the Mississippi Valley may be deemed virtually ended." On the 10th of June he says: "The reduction of Vicksburg, the possession of Chattanooga and the capture of Richmond would close the civil war with complete success. All these three enterprises are going forward. The two former will, we think, be effected within the next ten days."

Add to this Seward's memorable "ninety days" peace prophecy, and Greeley's promise of nine

hundred thousand emancipated recruits, and Gov. Andrew's unrealized black army project, and Hooker's promised annihilation of Lee, and we shall see how often "Hope has told a flattering tale."

Have We a Central Despotism?

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS. "My lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England in her dominions, do as much?"

The above dispatch has been denied by the Administration organs, and the editor of the Lancaster Express being offended at its use by Hon. Geo. Sanderson, in a speech before the Philadelphia Central Democratic Club, wrote to the State Department for information as to the truth. He received, in reply, a copy of the voluminous correspondence of the Hon. William Henry, containing all his lachrymose epistolary nonsense, addressed to our different ministers abroad, the burthen of which is a continual complaint against England and France for granting the Southern States "belligerent rights," accompanied by a note from one Geo. E. Baker, saying that the whole correspondence is sent that he may satisfy himself of the fact, that the language is not to be found in the Hon. Secretary's correspondence. Upon receipt of this left handed denial, in perfect keeping with the miserable trickery of Seward ever since he entered public life, and exhibited to the utter disgust of all Europe, since his advent to his present position of Minister of State, the editor of this Abolition paper called upon Mr. Sanderson for a denial of the "base charge."

How contemptible Mr. Seward, and Mr. Baker and the Abolition Express must now feel, on learning that the language is contained in an official dispatch of Lord Lyons to Earl Russell, detailing a conversation with Mr. Seward, dated November 14, 1861, published in the Parliamentary Blue Book, and copied into the New York Times, (Seward organ), of March 1st, 1863.

The \$300 Exemption Clause. There is a conflict at Washington respecting the interpretation of the \$300 clause in the National Enrollment Act. The Secretary of War has announced that he had concluded to construe the clause to be permissive and not mandatory upon him, and should ignore it. On the other hand Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, deems the act mandatory upon the Secretary; and it is not improbable, in view of its exceeding importance, that the question may yet be referred to the Attorney General. Possibly, either in lieu of such reference or in addition to it, the several members of the Cabinet may be called upon to lay their opinions in writing before the President.

It is understood that the views of the Attorney General are diametrically opposed to those entertained by the Secretary of War, and that he holds that the law obliges the Secretary to fix a sum, by the payment of which, to properly appointed persons, the drafted man may discharge himself. The eventual determination of the Government, under these circumstances, is, of course, a matter of uncertainty.

The Sentence Upon Vallandigham. The New York Sun says: "If this sentence is carried out, it will be in defiance of the opinions of the great mass of American people.—No government in Europe would dare to resist so strong an expression of public sentiment, as the proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham have thus far elicited. We cannot believe that the President and the administration can be so criminally indifferent to the signs of the times.—The Union can survive the assaults of all the armed and disarmed Vallandighams of the South and North, but it cannot long exist without free speech and trial by jury."

"Nobody Hurt." An exchange collects the following data:—It is estimated that from the commencement of the war 53,874 Federals have been killed, 117,029 wounded, 74,218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds; that 50,893 Confederates have been killed, 119,615 wounded, 52,169 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds.

This of course does not include the loss in any of the late battles, the last massacre at Fredericksburg or the recent fights on the Mississippi. What says Chandler to the "blood-letting" so far? Power of Gentleness. No bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words—by bitter, scornful reproaches.—He fortifies himself against reproof, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser.—Yet guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom, and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso therefore, can restrain his disposition to blame and find fault, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feelings within. Pity and patience are the two keys that unlock the human heart. They who have been the most successful laborers among the poor and vicious are the most forbearing. Said the celebrated St. Vincent de Paul, "If it has pleased Heaven to employ the most miserable of men for the conversion of some souls, they have themselves confessed that it was by the patience and sympathy which he had for them. Even the convicts, among whom I have lived, can be gained in no other way. When I have kissed their chains, and showed compassion for their distress, and keen sensibility for their disgrace, then have they listened to me, and placed themselves in the way of salvation."

A Frightened Contraband. A letter received from an Army correspondent on the Rappahannock relates the following camp incident:

An amusing incident occurred in camp a night or two since. A portly young contraband, from Charleston, S. C., who escaped from his rebel master at Antietam, and was for awhile quartered subsequently in Washington, was engaged by one of our junior staff officers, as his body servant, and brought down here to his quarters to attend him. It chanced that the officer had served his country gallantly at Sharpsburg, where he lost a leg, below the knee, the absence of which had been made up by an artificial limb, which the captain wore with so easy a grace that few persons who met him suspected his misfortune—his able attendant being among the blissful ignorant as to the existence of the fact.

The captain had been "out to dine," and returned in excited spirits to his tent. Upon retiring, he called his darkey servant to assist him in pulling off his riding boots. "Now, Jimmy, look sharp," said the captain. "I'm a little—flimsy, 'n'ight. Look sharp, an'—ie—pull steady."

"Ise allers keertful, cap'n," says Jimmy, drawing off one long wet boot, with considerable difficulty, and standing it aside. "Now mind your eye—Jim! The other—ie—is a little tight," and black Jimmy chuckled and showed his shining ivory, as he reflected, perhaps, that his master was quite as "tight" as he deemed his boots to be.

"Easy, now—that's it. Pull away!" continued the captain good-naturedly, and enjoying the prospective joke, while he loosened the straps about his waist which held his cork leg up—now you've got it! Yip—there you are! Oh, lord, oh, lord! oh, lord!" screamed the captain, as contraband, cork-leg, riding-boot, and ligatures tumbled across the tent, in a heap, and the one legged officer fell back on his pallet, convulsed with spasmodic laughter. At this moment the door opened, and a lieutenant entered.

"G'way fum me—g'way fum me—lem me be! Lemme be! I ain't done miffin," yelled the contraband, lustily, and rushing to the door, really supposing that he had pulled his master's leg clean off. "Lemme go! I didn't do nuffin—g'way! g'way. And Jimmy put for the woods in his desperation, since which he hasn't been seen or heard from, though his captain has diligently sought for him far and near. Jimmy was a good servant, but we never before were treated to a sight of a thoroughly frightened contraband. There is little doubt the darkey is running yet.—Boston Transcript.

Yankee Bathing.

Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, relates the following which occurred in his presence some time ago, at Baden Baden, in Germany:

At this junction we were joined by an English party, when the subject matter brought under discussion was bathing. "I take a cold sponge, bath every morning when at home," said John Bull. "So do I," retorted the Yankee. "Winter and Summer," continued the Englishman. "My system exactly," responded the Yankee. "Is your weather and water cold?" queried John Bull.

"Right chilly," continued Brother Jonathan. "How cold?" inquired John. "So cold that the water all freezes as I pour it down my back, and rattles upon the floor in the shape of hail!" responded the Yankee, with the same cunning twinkle of the eye. "Were you in the next room to me in America," he continued, "and could hear me as I am taking my sponge bath of a cold winter's morning you would think I was pouring dried beans down my back."

The Englishman shrugged his shoulders as with a chill, and marvelled. "THE CHUCKLEHEADS.—A correspondent suggests that those who call Democrats Copperheads are very properly entitled to the sobriquet of "Chuckleheads," from their blunders and imbecility in the prosecution of the war. The Copperhead may be a very venomous animal, but the Chucklehead, by his ignorance and pretension, would sacrifice an army, a country and a Government, rather than give up a theory which time and experience had demonstrated to be false and ruinous.—Chicagotri Equivocal.

COOL.—By a steamboat explosion on a Western river a passenger was thrown unhurt into the water, and at once busily struck out for the shore blowing like a porpoise the while. He reached the bank almost exhausted, and was caught by a bystander and drawn out panting.

"Well, old fellow, said his friend, you had a hard time, eh? Yes, Yes, pre-pretty hard, consider. Wasn't don't it for myself, though; was a workin' for one of them insurance companies, in New York. Got apolicy on my life and I want to save them. I didn't care."

A jeweler tells us a good story about the wife of a shoddy gentleman—suddenly raised from poverty to affluence—who was spending a good deal of money for ornaments in the jewelry line. The jeweler had sold the woman a diamond ring of great value, but observing, as she tried to force it over a remarkably red and knobby finger, that the ring was a trifle too small he said she had better take a larger one. "No matter," replied the complacent parson, with amusing naïveté, "this will do—I don't expect my hands will be so large after a little while."

Abolition tracts.—Contracts: Abolition sense.—Licenses: Abolition joy.—Lovejoy: A hard lot for Republicans.—Baltz: The Republicans wish to suspend the Constitution for fear it will suspend them.

Rates of Advertising.

Table with 4 columns: Rate per square, duration, and total cost. Includes rates for one square, two squares, three squares, and columns for various durations from 3 months to 1 year.