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Professional Cards.

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

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the 'Mengel House.'

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG, 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.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the 'Mengel House,' opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA, O. E. SHANNON, CESSNA & SHANNON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL, JOHN PALMER, HALL & PALMER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 1861.

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. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENNA.

DRAFTS promptly sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Fordward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Cooley, & Co., Pittsburg.

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 filed, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to another.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to. In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having 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.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending this Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, ap24-3m Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, 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.

GEORGE K. ZIMMERS, Bedford tp., W. LINGENFELTER, Bedford bor. May 22, 1863-6ts.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy T. late of Bloody Run borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, 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.

SAMUEL BENDER, Ex'r. May 22, 1863-6ts.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3062

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1863.

VOL. 6, NO. 46.

Announcements.

TERMS:—For announcing candidates for Assembly, Prothonotary, and Sheriff, \$3.00; for Treasurer, \$2.00, for Commissioner, Auditor and Poor Director, \$1.00. To insure insertion, all announcements must be paid in advance.

Assembly.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Gump of Napier tp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Col. F. D. Beegle, of St. Clairsville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce John A. Mowry, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce John Boor, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce George Rhoads, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Poor Director.

We are authorized to announce Henry Taylor, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Stiver, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob D. Fetter, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MONSTER MASS MEETING IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA!

The Sacred Ground Again Consecrated to FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND TRIAL BY JURY!

30,000 FREEMEN PROTEST AGAINST The Arbitrary Arrest OF THE Hon. C. L. Vallandigham!

The meeting was presided over by Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Ex-Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, assisted by a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

SPEECH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE LEWIS. Upon taking the chair the Hon. Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a gentleman distinguished by his ability, patriotism and devotion to the Union and Constitution, delivered the following address:

Fellow Citizens:—Permit me to return my thanks for the honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this large and respectable assemblage of freemen. The object of the meeting is to express "the just indignation of the people upon the arbitrary arrest, military trial and exile of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio."

As the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress all legislative powers granted by it to the Federal Government, it follows that neither the Judges nor the President can make any law whatever. It is the business of the judges to expound, and of the President to execute the law as it exists. But the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Mr. Editor:—Please announce Geo. W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Col. John Hafer as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce Geo. W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. D. Broad, of Schellburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Fluke, of Middle Woodbury township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Moore, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Samuel Davis, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce John A. Mowry, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of John C. Black, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Boor, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor: Please announce J. B. Farquhar, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Mr. Editor: Please announce Samuel Debauch, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. J. McCauslin, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael Wertz, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce George Rhoads, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

tion we shall, in due time, be restored to our rights under the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

Judge Lewis having concluded his address, which was received with great applause, the following resolutions were read by Charles Buckwalter, Esq., who prefaced them with a few eloquent remarks, in recommending them to every Democrat and loyal citizen of the United States:

RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The people of the United States have been insulted, and the laws of the land and the principles of human liberty trampled on by the military arrest, trial and exile of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, for words spoken at a public meeting, the seizure of whose person, and the whole subsequent proceedings against whom, ending in his banishment, were not wholly in violation of the common rights of the humblest inhabitant of any free country, but in audacious and flagrant defiance of the Federal Constitution, which declares that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," and which expressly forbids the making of any law "abridging the freedom of speech," which declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated," and that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized," which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in the time of war or public danger," which declares that no citizen shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and finally, which declares that "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 for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

AND WHEREAS, In fact and according to the well established, long descended and commendable habit in these United States of free discussion of political questions, what he uttered was neither in itself unbecoming nor was it an abuse of the freedom of speech, nor would the speaker in any manner have been liable to punishment for it according to the severest code administered in the courts of justice;

AND WHEREAS, The measures of authority must be subject to the freest discussion, for discussion is nothing if not free, and if men's mouths may be opened only to praise and flatter power, and are to be closed when power is offended, discussion is but a name, and liberty is a shadow;

AND WHEREAS, This abuse of authority is justified under the plea of a military necessity, which is no jurisdiction, for the same plea would equally justify any indignity which could be offered to him; and as it served to exile Mr. Vallandigham would serve to turn both Houses of Congress out of doors, to imprison the judges, to suspend the legitimate performance of every regular function of the State, and resolve all authority into the keeping of one man;

AND WHEREAS, If military necessity can invade the borders of Ohio, and there uproot the laws of a State whose soil is pressed by the foot of no public enemy; whose people are true and faithful to the Constitution, and whose justice was quietly and unobstructedly administered till military power expelled it, this same necessity may march on, and, coming into Pennsylvania and other States of the Union, reduce us to a vassalage infinitely more intolerable than that against which we revolted when we declared our independence the 4th of July, 1776; therefore,

Resolved, That the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham is a violence to which the people of the United States will not and ought not to submit.

2. That the remedy for it is in the ballot-box, at the coming and now rapidly approaching election, when, by the votes of an outraged people, State authority will be restored to the hands of the Democratic party, who will use their power, thus quietly and constitutionally obtained, to protect State rights, to rebuke and check Federal usurpation, to secure the personal immunity of individuals and commence the reconstruction of the Union.

3. That it is, if not our firm belief, at least our strong suspicion, that the design of the authorities at Washington, is, by military aggression, to provoke a popular outbreak, and further to furnish to themselves an apology for thus invading our liberties, and, if possible, to enable them to encumber us in the exercise of our elective franchise, we exhort our fellow-citizens everywhere to patience and to that forbearance and noble calmness which becomes a people who, knowing their rights, know, also, the means for their peaceful vindication.

4. That, there being no such punishment known to the laws of the United States as that of exile, it is the sense of this meeting that it is the right of Mr. Vallandigham, and will be the like right of any other citizen upon whom there should be attempted to be inflicted by like tyranny a like unlawful and infamous punishment, to return forthwith, notwithstanding his mock sentence to the State of which he is a citizen, and there resume his place among those who are laboring for the regeneration of the Constitution and the reconstruction of the Union.

5. That in the letter of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, to the late public meeting of the Democratic citizens of Albany, condemning the proceedings of the Administration against Mr. Vallandigham, we recognize the tone and language of a statesman, and the spirit of a man worthy to be, at a great crisis, the Chief Magistrate of a great State.

6. That as it is only to the ballot box we can look for permanent relief, and as we deem it to be altogether incredible and impossible that when called to cast their votes, the citizens of Pennsylvania, of whatever party, should not find themselves, by such monstrous events as have been passing before their eyes, moved in patriotic and just indignation to drive from power all Pennsylvania politicians who stand in the way of our asserting the freedom of our persons and the rights of our State, we will, therefore, wait with confidence the October election to give to the Democratic party—the party of conservatism as well as freedom—a Governor and both Houses of the Legislature; and when we expect to bring in by such overwhelming majorities as may be reasonably reckoned on, when the question comes fairly up between liberty and the Constitution on the one side, and on the other the most ignominious oppression.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. BIGLER. Hon. Wm. Bigler was then introduced, and was greeted with prolonged applause. When order had been restored, he addressed the assembly as follows:

Gentlemen: It is not my intention to discuss the primary causes, the present aspect or the probable results of the bloody strife now raging between the Government and the revolted States, nor to notice the measures and policy of the Administration in the management of this fearful conflict. These things, as I am informed, do not come within the objects of this meeting.

The sole purpose of our assembling here to-night is to express, in most emphatic terms, our condemnation of the late outrage upon personal liberty and the freedom of speech, in the arrest, conviction and banishment of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and to enter our solemn protest against the repetition of such wrongs by those in authority.

In this we shall, in my opinion, reflect the sentiments of three-fourths of the people of the Northern States. Not that that proportion approves all that Mr. Vallandigham has said, or thinks it was necessary and proper for him to say all he did; but that proportion believe he had a clear constitutional right to do so; and they are, besides, utterly opposed to any and all attempts, on the part of the Administration, to regulate or restrain free discussions or meetings of the people to consider public questions.

The Constitution declares that "no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," and it must not be presumed that the people will quietly submit to laws or pretended laws in derogation of these sacred guarantees, much less to be stripped of their rights without even the pretence of law.

The relations between the Government and the citizen are easily understood. The Government owes the citizen protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and the citizen, in turn, owes the Government obedience, implicit obedience, to all laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution, and to all rules, regulations and orders adopted in accordance with such laws. Obedience to law is the plain duty of all. No matter how unwise the law may be, they must be obeyed until they can be changed. It is even necessary to acquiesce in the operation of laws which we believe to be unconstitutional until they can be so declared by the judiciary. The Government, on its part, is bound in good faith to see that the opportunity for such test is always at hand, and that the judiciary is left free and unrestrained in its decisions.

The agents of the people directing the affairs of the government for the time being, including the President, derive their authority to govern from the Constitution and laws, and are as much bound to obey laws as the humblest citizen.

They should remember, therefore, that the moment they transcend the limits of the law, they are themselves in the commission of crime, and thereby invite and warrant resistance to their authority.

Our doctrine is that all questions of law should be tested through the judiciary, and all questions of policy and politics decided through the ballot. But all questions relating to the future, to the policy and measures of the Government—the manner of dealing with the revolted States—whether this mode of settlement or that, would be wise or unwise, must be as open to discussion by the citizen as the President himself.

These are as much my questions as Mr. Lincoln's, and I have all the right that he has to discuss them, whether I agree with him or not, and at the proper time I intend to discuss them. It is not only the right of the people to consider these questions, and express their views about them, but I maintain that it is their duty to do so—that they cannot otherwise intelligently exercise the privileges conferred upon them by the Constitution. Indeed without free speech and a free press, our elective system would be wholly impracticable, and our scheme of self-government become a delusion and a fraud. It is a distinguishing feature of our Republican Government that it confers upon the humblest citizen, equally with the most elevated, the right to reflect his sentiments through the ballot and thus leave the impress of his will on the policy of the Government. But how can the people do these things properly? How are they to weigh grave questions of national policy, except by free interchange of opinion and open discussion? How can they convince the Administration of the disastrous

tendencies of many of its measures if they be not allowed to speak on the subject? How can they show the mischievous effects of bad laws and bad proclamations, if they be not allowed to discuss and condemn them? If ever there was a time in our history when free speech was necessary, it is the present, for never had the American people such grave and momentous questions to discuss. Before our country can be extricated from its present sad condition and be secured in the enjoyment of permanent peace, it will be necessary, I have no doubt, for the people of the several States to act on the subject through the ballot box, and who will contend that they should be required to deal with such vital considerations without discussion—unrestrained discussion—in the press and on the rostrum. Many of the poor men of the country regard that clause of the Constitution act which presents a ready escape for rich from the carnage of the field, whilst it dooms them, because of their poverty, as exceedingly unequal and unjust, and think it should be repealed or changed. Will it be maintained that these men have no right to express that opinion, and to ask their fellow citizens, when they come to the polls, to displace those who adopted the offensive measures? I trust not.

This right of free speech is the very essence of our system of government, and hence the clear and emphatic protection thrown about it by the Constitution. Its freedom must be maintained and vindicated in this crisis, or the country be abandoned to desperation. The Democratic party are for free speech and a free press; for law, for order, for free elections, and for the Union as it was, and, with the blessing of God, they will maintain these to the last.

It was not shown that Mr. Vallandigham had advocated treason or disunion, much less that he had committed the overt act of treason. He had not boasted his labors of twenty years to break up the Union. He had not denounced the Constitution as a "covenant with hell and a league with the devil." It was not even charged that he had, at any time maintained that our "wayward sisters of the South should be allowed to depart in peace," and yet the men who said these things are enjoying liberty of speech in the midst of their friends, whilst Mr. Vallandigham is banished from his home and his many ardent admirers. No sentiment of disloyalty to the Government or infidelity to the Union has been traced to him. His difference with the Administration was as to the best means of sustaining the Government and saving the Union.

This is precisely the difference between the Administration and the Democratic party everywhere, as it also is between Mr. Lincoln and many of them who assisted to make him President. I yield to none in devotion to the Union, and yet I could not reconcile support of the Administration with that devotion, because I believed that many of its leading measures were calculated to destroy rather than to re-establish the Union; and I am sure not of those who rate the Government and the Administration as of the same, and hold that because one is unfriendly to the Administration, he is necessarily unfriendly to the Government. It would be about as sensible to claim that railroads and the agents who manage them are one and the same, and that he who would condemn and displace an incompetent engineer, because he was about to run the train off the track and kill the passengers, was therefore a traitor to all railroad enterprise. So, resistance to an Administration, its usurpations and its aggressions, may be true fidelity to the Government.

The history of the world is so full of lessons on the subject, that one would suppose that Mr. Lincoln would be readily convinced that every effort to suppress speech would be fuel to the flames, and that his true policy is to invite free discussion and defy criticism. Should he do this, I have no doubt that in a short time the country would abound with a more liberal sentiment toward his Administration and its measures. But the people will never submit to restrictions on the freedom of speech and the press; if they cannot convince Mr. Lincoln and his friends of this determination in any other way, they will do so with the ballot.

Now, gentlemen, I have already said much more than I had intended, for the condition of my throat, renders it unsafe for me to make a long speech in the night air. Indeed, I was strongly inclined, when I came here, to say no more than the late letter of Governor Seymour, which I am confident you have all read, expresses in better terms than I can command my own views and sentiments touching the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham.

Gov. Bigler spoke with much earnestness, and his bold and vigorous enunciations elicited the hearty plaudits of the assemblage.

No Half-Way House.—The Pacific Echo published at Napa, California, says:—"The political half-way house has gone in, died out, met with its grave, and now lies buried with the past. One must now be a Democrat or Abolitionist; either for white man or for negro all over; either for intellect, mind, education; or for wool, a black skin, and ignorance. There is no use denying the fact for it is as plain as noon-day sun. The Abolitionists, under the names of Republican and Union, have got possession of your National and State Administrations; and what are they doing? Creating laws constantly for the advancement of the negro, and the hanging of millstones about the necks of white men."

The Columbus (Ohio) Crisis speaking of the action of the Government in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, says:—"The political blunder they have made, of the slumbering volcano underneath. Who counsels, who advises them? Surely not men of sense—of patriotism, nor lovers of order and safety. We pray for peace, for law, and for order, but we fear that our prayers are but mockeries. If troubles come, let it rest on the shoulders of those who would have it so."

Rates of Advertising.

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The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person hand ing them in.