## BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit: to 00 per annum, if paid within the year.

2.50 44 if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for less than six mon ths No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facis evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

The courts have decided that persons are ac-countable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

## Professional Cards.

F.M. 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 & 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.

O. E. SHANNON.
CESSNA & SHANNON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
There formed a Partnership in the Practice of
the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazetta Office,
where one of the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

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

House. Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

A. II. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in he several
Courts of Redford county. Business entrusted to
his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

# SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

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,

REED AND SCHELL.

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DEDRAFTS bought and sold, collections mained money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa. B. Ferward, "surveyet, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phn. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Colley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

# C. N. HICKOK,



DENTIST.

Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to

ing of Artificial Term on Gold and Silver Flate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcantte 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.

Dron City College

PITTSBURG. PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.
The largest Commercial School of the United
States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students,
in five years fram 31 States, and the only one which
affords complete and reliable instruction in all the
following barnches, viz: Mercantile, Manutacturers,
Steam Hoat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First
Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also,
Surveying and Mathematics generally.

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter an

Pays for a Commercial Gourse. Students enter and review at any time.

127 Ministers' sons' tution at half price.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanahp, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, cataining a good variety of writing, lettering and hourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

June 19, 1863.

## JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old and, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following

aces, viz: Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford,

A. C. James', "Rainsburg, J. M. Barndollar & Sou's Bloody Run,

W. States & Co.,
Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash.
The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

May 8, 1863-tf

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

# Bedford Gazette.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3069

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1863.

VOL. 7, NO 1.

From the Chambersburg Spirit & Times.

Woodward and the Foreigners. The Franklin Repository, in its first issue, "hoped in its next issue to be able to do justice to both the platform and candidates of the Democratic party." When the econd number appeared we were sorry to earn that "the review of the Democratic State Convention, its candidates and plat-form," had been unavoidably postponed.— We were anxious to know what the editor's eculiar sense of justice would prompt him o say. The long expected article appearto say. The long expected article appeared in last week's issue, and as a fair sample of this desperate attempt at justice, we quote from it the following exploded libel upon Judge Woodward, which, after being successfully refuted on several previous occasions, has been again trumped up by the Repository, for use during the present campaign. Its charge against Judge Woodward is in the following language:

"Judge Woodward is a man of conceded abil-ity, and as subtle and dangerous as he is able. His official career commenced by his election as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1837, in which body he was one of the youngest members. He took considerable part in the able debates which characterized its proceedings, and made his mark in his earnest efforts to disfranchise all foreigners in Pennsylvania. He made one of his ablest speeches in favor of incorporating the denial of suffrage to foreigners with our organic law, but he failed,—so that the Irish and Germans who vote for him in October, can do so with the satisfactory assurance that if Woodward had succeeded in his surance that if Woodward had succeeded in his efforts to amend our Constitution, they would now be without even the right to vote at all."

It appears from the published proceedings of the "Reform Convention," which assembled at Harrisburg, in May, 1837, that Mr. Woodward, then a young man of twenty-eight, was a delegate to that Convention from Wayne county. In the course of the deliberations of that body, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Thomas and seconded by Mr. Konigmacher, both White delegates, directing "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as to prohibit the future immigration into this State of foreigners, free persons of color, and fu-gitive slaves, from other States or Territo-This resolution was sustained by a large number of Whigs in the Convention,

defeat it if possible, proposed an amend-ment, which compelled the withdrawal of

My amendment was to a proposition made by the gentleman from Chester, (Mr. Thomas,) suggesting an inquiry into the expediency of excluding foreigners altogether from our soil, and the amount of it was, to give the proposed inquiry a different direction from that proposed by the gentleman from Chester.'

And it may still further be gathered from the following letter written by him to the Wayne county Herald, in 1851, in which

"I am not going to profess any new-born zea "I am not going to profess any new-born zeal for foreigners nor to flatter their passions or prejudices. I am going to treat them as I have always treated them—as American Citizens, entitled to equal rights with myself, but no more entitled to make war on me for sentiments imputed to make war on me for sentiments imputed to me by political opponents, and on and according to which I have never acted, than I have to make war on them, I am no Native American, and I never was, either in sentiment.

lection to the United States Senate, in case he would pledge himself to support the 21 years' naturalization law. He spurned the offer, and in consequence thereof was defeated by those same votes. Did this indicate hostility to foreigners? Not only this; during the existence of the Know-Nothing party, Judge Woodward was open and explicit in his denunciations of its principles and designs; and in numbers of private letters, and in all his public course, he has repeatedly condemned the proscriptive spirit.

birth. In view of these facts of history, which can not be refuted, is there any political justice, or truth or honesty in the declaration of the Repository: "If Woodward had succeeded in his efforts to amend the Constitution, the Irish and Germans would now be without even the right to vote at all?" He was the very man who preserved that right for them; while, even at that time, and during the later days of Native Americanism, the political friends of the Repository were seeking every opportunity to strike a deadly blow at that and every other sa-cred right which the Irish and Germans had fled to this country to secure. This libel on the record of Judge Woodward, which is intended to prejudice the German and Irish vote against him, will have but little effect, when it is remembered that it is made by a party in whose platform proscription of foreigners has for years been a cardinal principle; and who, through their recognized organs, are this very day denouncing them as "the offscourings of the earth," "the vomitings of the jails and poor-houses of Europe, who are sent to this country to breed dissention and riot," "of whose barbarism and ferocity the New York riot is but a fitting exhibition." This effort to inbut a fitting exhibition." This effort to in-jure the standing of Judge Woodward a-mongst the adopted citizens of the State, will tail as signally as it has done in times past. They will shun the poisonous em-brace of their old enemies as they would the toyle of a leven. the touch of a leper.

CLEAR RIDGE, July 25, 1863.

FRIEND MEYERS:
I take the liberty of writing a few lines I take the liberty of writing a few lines for the purpose of advocating Union principles. In the first place I believe that peace is Union. The old Know-Nothing party, as it was called, had a Union feature in its platform—the 12th article I think it said "Pretermit the Slavery question," or, in other words, pass it by. This was inserted for the purpose of keeping the peace between the sections, and it made it acceptable to the South and commanded a very large support from that section. But this article was abrogated by the lineal successor of Know Nothingism and the expessite destricts was cle was abrogated by the lineal successor of Know Nothingism and the opposite doctrine was announced, viz: "Interfere with slavery." This was a war plank and hence the rebellion. ery honest and reflecting man admits that the olitionists have always been and are now opposed to the Constitution of the United State which is the corner stone of our Governmen large number of Whigs is the Convention, and probably would nove passed, the same time of the measure, and at the same time defeat it if possible, proposed an amendthey were trying John Brown for murder, conspiracy, and treason, that if Virginia hung John Brown, Potomac would run so dark that two Washington's would have to be born on its banks to bring it back to its original hue. If ment, which compelled the withdrawal of the original motion, and thus saved the foreigners from disfranchisement by their pretended friends, the Whigs. The remarks imputed to Mr. Woodward, in support of his amendment, were not taken down by the regular secretaries of the Convention, who recorded the facts we have just given; but by a stenographer, who gave him no opportunity for their revision, but incorporated them, garbled and perverted, into the "published debates." His true position on this question may be learned from his reply to Mr. Earl, in the same Convention, on the 10th of the ensuing January, when he made use of these words:

"I never did propose to exclude the foreigness now in the country, from political. Printinges; Nor those who should at any political. Printinges; Nor those who should at any principles are they was doing well. But well enough was not let alone. Mad, ambitious men in both sections of our ruined country, were not satis-EIGNEES NOW IN THE COUNTRY, FROM POLITICAL
PRIVILEGES; NOR THOSE WHO SHOULD AT ANY
TIME HEREAFTER COME TO THE COUNTRY, \* \* \*

THE HEREAFTER COME TO THE COUNTRY, \* \* \* end to the other, for the pu dend to the other, for the purpose of getting the loaves and fishes. They wanted power, and they have got it, at the expense of the nation—at the expense of the poor, laboring man whom they promised to protect. How is it now?—While the rich man can pay his exemption money and stay at home with his family or friends, the poor man must go to war and leave his family to the charities of the world. Equal laws are just laws, but partial ones are unjust. are just laws, but partial ones are unjust.

L. J. D.

## At Their old Game.

merican, and I never was, either in sentiment or action. I have no hostility to foreigners, and I never had. They and I have always lived in peace. I have many warm friends amongst them whom I value above all price, and no intriguing politicians or unscrupulous editors are to be permitted to array us in hostile attitude." Again, in 1845, Judge Woodward was promised the vote of the Native American delegation of Philadelphia to secure his election to the United States Senate, in case he would pledge himself to support the 21

and designs; and in numbers of private letters, and in all his public course, he has repeatedly condemned the proscriptive spirit which would deprive a man of his political privileges on account of the place of his

out, it is a base slander upon our adopted nato charge them with being the main inators in the recent disgraceful riots, are deprecated by every good citizen an unaturalized or to the manor born.—
user Intelligencer.

### The Only Hope Left.

It is gatifying to every intelligent patriot to see how the conservative men of every former political affiliation are abandoning old antagonisms, are uniting heart and hand with the Democratic party as the only one by whose principes and whose numbers the country can be saved from the remediless ruin which the fanatics of the North and the South have invoked words.

most accomplished men of his time, a friend Webste and of Choate, a Whig of the straightest seed and a patriot the purest, in his letter to the Academy of Music meeting, recently held in New York, uses this significant lan-

arty, but I am convinced that there is now no lope of ending this deplorable war and restoring the Union but by and through that

party."
And the Hon. Joel Parker, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hamp-shire, and now sitting in the chair of Story, who prefaces his letter with a similar statement, that he has "never been a member of the Dem ocratic party"—though honored by that party with high places, in the belief that he was conscienticusly desirous of sustaining and enforcing sound principles of constitutional and muni-

ing some says in a summer cipal law—says in a summer Hampshire people:

"Mist assuredly, I do at this time deeply ar summer constitution," cordially sympathize with the Democracy their efforts to maintain the Constitution, their efforts to maintain the Constitution, to preserve the rights of free speech, the liberty of the press, personal freedom from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment, and the supremacy of the civil law in all places not occupied by the forces of the Union for the prosecution of the war. Legitimate martial law cannot exist in places where there is not only no war, but no troops for the prosecution of the war. What is so called, and is attempted to be enforced as 'martial law,' in such places is merely the exercise of arbitrary power, without any warrant of law whatever.'

The Conscription Riots.

The York Gazette after some very sound and ensible comments upon the late riotous proceedings in New York and elsewhese, thus con-

readers that these outrages are not without their precedents, high and low, and to ask the question of all fair and honest thinking men whether all the outrages of two long years have not had something to do, by their evil example, in influencing the people to commit violations of law, and set an example for mobvidence on the past of the persecuted. Is it violations of law, and set an example for mot-violence, on the part of the persecuted. Is it just that the responsibility of these terrible riots should be placed on the Democratic party, which by its leaders and journals has always been the champion of constitutional law and order, when our political opponents have forgotten the consti-tutional rights of the people, adopted the revo-lutionary and tyrannical doctrine of 'military ne-cessily,' filled the land with mob against those who honestly differed with them on Administration Policy, and 'sowed the storm to reap the whirl-Policy, and 'sowed the storm to reap the whirl-wind.' Let the real authors of these terrible evils consider these matters, amend their ways, and return to the constitutional principles of the

"The responsibility of these recent outrages cannot be fixed upon the Democratic party, but a discerning people will place it where it belongs. The Democratic press is unanimous in its condemnation of these wicked mobs in Nev York and elsewhere; they have constantly little to do in restoring order. Governor Sey-mour, after making every effort in New York to quell the riots by persuasion, as involving the last destruction of life and property, an nounced to them that they must be put down, and declared, that if necessary, the whole power of the State should be employed to restore order and punish the violators of the law. He l order and taken measures to prevent any repetition of such flagrant crimes in the future. Had not many of his organized regiments been patriotically sent to Pennsylva-nia to drive the invaders from our borders, the mob would have had but a short existence in the commercial emporium of the Union. The guilty leaders of the mob has been arrested and will be punished. This is as it should be, and let us trust that the members of all parties will stand firmly by the Constitution and the laws of the land. Let all illegal and arbitrary measures be frowned upon, and every violation of the laws be legally punished. Mobs can be organized by members of both parties; they are all illegal and deserving of the severest pnnish-ment. For the sake of public safety—of justice -of the country-let of humanity and law us hear no more of mobs, great or small.

A COLORED firm in Newark, New Jersey, having suffered some peculiar embarrassments, res, and the senior men centry closed nustress, and the serior incincer gave to the public the following "notis:"—"De disholution of coparsnips heretofo resisteng twixt me and Mose Jones in de barber perfession, am heretofo resolved. Pussons who pay to de scriber. Dem what de firm ose must call on Jones, as de firm is insolved."

A GENTLEMAN wishing to get rid of a visitor, and not liking to tell him, "There's the door," and not liking to tell him,

Mr. Webster and his Bills.
Our readers are aware that the late Hon.
Daniel Webster was not so careful in his pecuniary matters as some men, and this fault was at times taken advantage of. At one time a poor man sawed a pile of wood for him, and having presented his bill it was promptly paid by Mr. Webster. The laborer took sick during the winter, and a neighbor advised him to call on Mr. Webster for the payment of his bill.

"No matter," replace his distources arvisor, call again with it. He don't know, and don't mind what he pays. It is a very common thing it

mind what he pays. It is a very common thing for him to pay such small bills over twice." The man got well, and carried in his account the second time. Mr. Webster looked at it, looked at the man, remembered him; but paid

The fellow got "short" some three or four months afterwards, and bethought him of the months atterwards, and octaought him of the generosity and loose manner of Mr. Webster in his money matters and a third time he present-ed the bill for sawing the wood. Mr. Webster took the account which he immediately recognized, and, scanning the wood-sawyer a m

ment, he said:

"How do you keep your books, sir?"

"I keep no books," said the man, abashed.

"I think you do, sir," continued Mr. Webster with marked emphasis, "and you excel those who are satisfied with the double-entry system. You keep your books upon a triple-entry plan

Tearing up the account, Mr. Webster added: "Go, sir, and be honest hereafter. I have no objections to paying these little bills twice, but

The man left the room, feeling as though he was suffocating for want of air. He had learned a lesson that lasted through life.

A Score of Impolite Things. In which Young Persons Re greeable. 1. Loud and boisterous laughter.

Reading when others are talking.
 Reading aloud in company without

4. Talking when others are reading, 5. Spitting about the house, smoking

6. Cutting finger nails in company.
7. Leaving a church before public worship

8. Whispering or laughing in the house God. Gazing rudely at strangers.

10. Leaving a stranger without a seat.11. A want of respect and reverence for ser

12. Correcting older persons than yourself specially parents.

13. Receiving a present without an expression.

of gratitude.
14. Making yourself the hero of your ow

15. Laughing at the mistakes of others 16. Laugning at the instance
16. Joking of others in company.
17. Commencing talking before others have
finished speaking.
18. Answering questions that have been pu

19. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to

the table; and 20. In not listening to what one is saying in company—unless you desire to show open con tempt for the speaker. A well bred perso will not make an observation whilst another the company is addressing himself to it.

Breathe pure air, exercise much in it, watch for sunshine instead of shadows, and you will never have the dyspepsia.

Rates of Advertising.

The Public Debt.

An Actor's Stratagem.—An eminent tragedian, now deceased, was once locked up in a room at the rear of a theatre, to keep him in a proper condition till he was called to go on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the apartment opened on the strage. One door of the s An Actor's Stratagem .- An em

Attempt to Sound the Niagara River.

The gentleman who has been trying the experiment of sounding the river Niagara below the Falls writes as follows: "Another attempt was made with a similar iron of about ten pounds weight, attached to a No. 3 wire, all freely suspended, so as not to impede the fall of the weight. I then let the weight fall from the bridge, at the height of 225 feet. It struck thas surface fairly, with the point down, must have sunk to some depth, but was no longer out of sight than one second, when it made its appearance again on the surface, about one hundred feet down the stream and skipped along like a chip until it was checked by the wire. We then commenced hauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cake of ice struck it and ended the sport.—I am satisfied that no metal has sufficient specific gravity to piece that current, even with a momentum of 225 feet. The velocity of the iron when striking must have been 124 feet per second, and consequently its momentum was 5,000 pounds. Its surface exposed to the current, was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 uperficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 superficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 uperficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 uperficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 uperficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 uperficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 uperficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current, was about 50 uperficial inches. This will give an idea of the strength of the current was about 5

A Joke.—A; ragged looking rebel went into a Hoosier's house during the raid and got to putting on airs, telling the girls that he was John Morgan, and the old lady, who had "hearn on him," fainted and rolled under the table. The girls keeled over against the wall, fell over the chairs, &c. Secesh was about going into a cupboard, when a long, sandy haired chap entered the recom-

the room.
"Who the h—I are you!" said sandy, eye him closely.
"I'm Morgan. Why?"

"I'm told you're a hoss at kissin,' and as you've hugged the ole 'oman and squeezed the gals to death, I guess you'd better drop them pies and things."
"Pixin things." shouted the rebel, turning pale as he dropped a load of pies, corn cakes, hams, &c., which he "confiscated" and had been eating heartily of. "I'm a gone goslin and decreated are at the state of the state o

dropped upon the floor.

The girls tied him, and sandy and the old 'oman like to beat him to death, and then let

The man who needs a law to keep him from abusing an inferior animal, needs a prison to prevent his violating the law. It ought to be enough to deter any man from cruelty that the object of it cannot speak for themselves, cannot bear witness against him, are dumb.

We have politics and trade, and the daily dust of life rises with the morning mist and settles with the dew: but over all things serene and silent and starry, rises the heaven of a na tions' soul-its literature.

Repentance hath a purifying power, and every tear is of cleansing virtue; but these penitential clouds must still be kept droping; one shower will not suffice, for repentance is not single action but a course.

MANY A sweetly-fashioned mouth has been disfigured and made hideous by the fiery serpen tongue within it.

ear We pass for what we are. Character reaches above our wills. Men imagine that they communicate their virtue or vice by overt actions, and do not see that virtue or vice emits. breath every moment.

The way to be accounted learned is not to know everything, but to be able to marshal up what you do know, be it much or little, and tell it.

Kinder is the looking glass than the wine-glass, for the former reveals our defects to our-selves only, the latter to our friends.

The climax of superfluous politeness has seen declared to be that of holding an umbrella over a duck in the rain!

Every good doctrine leaves behind it ethereal sorrow ready for planting of seeds which shall bring an abandant harvest.

We are told to "take care," but it comes on enough whether we take it or not.

ess To lead the forlorn hope on the field of carnage requires less nerve than to fight nobly and unshrinkingly the bloodless battle of life.

for angling by saying that, from constant habit, he never feels quite himself unless he's handling the rod.

A little nonsense now and then Is relished by the most of men.