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Maj. Tate. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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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 Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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June 19, 1863.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also canding and ruling in the best style. They are also cannificaturing and keep constantly on bind for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASFINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By case: and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage, Carding will be done from May 15th to S: ptember 15th, and Fulling from the tuber 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:

places, viz: Robert Fyan's sitore, in Bedford,

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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59.

Preedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLENUMBER, 3073

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

VOL. 7, NO 5.

Select Poetry.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury. PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS SAL-

ARY. ["It is stated that President Lincoln, from patriotic considerations, has declined to receive his salary in Greenbacks for a year past."]—
N. Y. Herald, Aug. 5, 1863.

TO ABRAHAM THE FIRST, (REPUDIATOR.) Quoth Yankee Doodle, right away, I hope you will, without delay, Tell why you don't receive your pay, Rail-splitting Aby; For if it's true, what people say, You're acting shabby.

From Dixie's land to Northern lake, (It is a fact, there's no mistake,) Greenbacks vou legal tender make 'Midst all disasters;

Then why do you refuse to take Your own shinplasters? Now, Aby, betwixt you and me,

The reason why I cannot see, Why you, in common honesty, Who help to make them, The first man in the land should be That will not take them.

You know that we are daily told That Greenbacks are as good as gold. But why you should from them withhold Seems rather funny. Are you afraid of being sold

With your own money?

Admirer of the nigger race, Now don't you think it a disgrace Unto a man in your high place To turn his coat-Repudiate his pretty face

On his own note? In after years, when men relate The acts of Abraham the Great-Rail-splitter from the Sucker State, Chief of the Nation-They'll say he did initiate Repudiation.

Awful Butcheries by Negro Soldiers.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives the following account of one of the most horrible outrages ever committed in the country:

"We landed at a place called Compromise in Tennessee, near the dividing line between Kentucky and Tennessee, and heard there from neighbors of a most horrible murder committed on Tuesday, the 4th. Eighteen negro soldiers, the same having come from camp on Island fully armed, having come from camp on Island No. 10, went to the house of Mr. Frank Beck-No. 10, went to the house of Mr. Frank Beckham on the river, immediately where we landed this morning, and murdered him, aged 40 years, his old father, Maj. Benj. Beckham, aged 80, and four children of M. F. Beckham—Laura, aged 14; Kate aged 10; Caroline, aged 7; and Richard, aged 2 years. They first caught Mr. F. Beckham and his aged father, they then more had them to the edge of the tied them, marched them to the edge of the bank of the river, shot and stabbed them, and threw their bodies into the water. They then threw little Dick into the river; tied the two youngest girls together and threw them in: then ravished the oldest girl, and beat her over the head with their muskets until she sank down.
The bodies of old Major Beckham and the youngest child have been rocovered.

Many of our passengers and myself went to the house and saw them. Fortunately two of the family of children were off at school, and the mother and one child four years old went up to Owensboro', Ky., with us on our last trip.
All the rest were murdered. Twelve of the negroes were caught by our cavalry, and are now confined at Island No. 10. Six are yet at large. The immediate motive for the deed was thought to be the fact that Mrs. Beckham was thought to be the lact that Mrs. Beckham took up the river with her a negro girl as nurse, whose mother had run off and was at Island No. 10. The negroes had before endeavored to steal the girl away, but Mr. Beckham drove them off with arms. The above is a correct statement of the murder, which I got from the neighbors and Mr. Max Jehan, who had just an hour before left Mr. Beckham's house, and is now a passenger on the boat.

A Traitorous Wish.

The Harrisburg Telegraph—an ultra Abolition sheet—makes the following infamous declaration in its edition of Tuesday week, and repeats it, twice over, in order to give it greater

"WE WOULD RATHER SEE LEE AD-VANCE WITH HIS COHORTS INTO THE deemed prudent to withhold its report from the Legislature at the next ensuing session witness THE INAUGURATION OF of that body. It found however—although WOODWARD AS GOVERNOR OF THE

"JUDGE WOODWARD IS A CITI-ZEN OF UNIMPEACHABLE CHARAC- tion to deal gently with the Governor, it TER, AN ABLE JURIST, AND A PATRI- condemned his appointments and the "mode

candidate for Governor, coming as it does from one of the most influential Republican journals

GOVERNOR CURTIN CANNOT SE-CURE THE SUPPORT OF EITHER HIS OWN PARTY OR HIS OFFICE HOLD-ERS."—Speech of Alexander Cummings before the Republican State Convention, Aug. 5, 1863—and who by education and ability were or

Not be Re-elected. The Pittsburg Daily Gazette, the Re-The Puttsoury Daily Gazette, the Republican organ of Western Pennsylvania, at all times, a grave dereliction from duty, in an editorial article week before last, says:

never more so than in great public emergen-"We have already suggested that we would regard the re-nomination of Gover-

nor Curtin as a great calamity to the party and to the country, for the double reason that we should expose ourselves to the im-minent risk of a defeat, if we did not even show thereby that we had deserved it, and that we should render service very doubtful to either by electing him. We now proceed to assign some of the reasons for that

It cannot be disputed, we think, that his administration has proved eminently disastrous to the party which brought him into power. That it has been an unfortunate one for the state the present condition of her plundered sinking fund and dilapidated revenues will abundantly attest. It is not as it was by the disappearance of the witclear that it has been wholesome for the country. It is but too clear that it has been a damaging one for himself—so damaging that it is more than doubtful whether the Union sentiment, strong as it unquestionably is, would ride over the unfavorable o-pinion so generally entertained of his integ-contractors and Charles M. Neal;" that the rity and wisdom, notwithstanding the more than charitable reserve of the press, which

of the battle field. He came into office less than three years ago with a huge majority, and a Legislature of which nearly three-fourths of both branches were, or claimed to be, Republicans. At the end of one session he had thrown all that majority away.

Entrusted with the privilege of expending the first appropriation made by the Legislature for the common defence, he gave to his own creatures the power of making contracts, as his private agents, in relation with which they were entirely unfamiliar, to the great injury of the soldier, who was victimised by their unskillfulness or fraud. This fact was found by a committee appointed a public by himself, under the pressure of lamor, which grew out of the treatment of the volunteers who had assembled at Harrisburg. Those beave young men who had responded so generously to the first call of their country, were in rags, with shoddy vestments, shoes whose soles were stuffed with shavings, and blankets almost as thin and transparent as a window pane. It was reported and believed that they had been given over to the tender mercies of a few heartless speculators who were then hover-ing about the capital. The officers at Camp Curtin, justly indignant at what they saw drew up a spirited remonstrance to the Legislature, which was presented to the House, at their instance by one of our own members. It was suggested to him the propri-ety of an inquiry as to the nature of the contracts made for supplies, and the names of the agents, through whom they were made, and he offered a resolution according-

urpose, had been actually of by the Governor, as his agents, to make contracts for the soldiers. One of these inday preceding or following his message to the House he had endorsed and approved a contract for clothing made by the identical that the general condu in that special capacity. On this contract of the Wester Neal was afterwards indicted hee, and it ed by them. his own head, to raise a committee of his tion to deal gently with the Governor, it country is not considered as within the limits of the OTIC GENTLEMAN."—Phita Inquirer, (Republican,) June 18th, 1863

This is a good endorsement of the Democratic a strict supervisory power had been the cause of much of the mischief that had befallen the State. It remarked, in observing upon the character of the Governor's agents

Why Curtin Cannot and Should qual to the occasions that had arisen, and that the appointment by an executive, from personal or partizan motives, of incompetent agents to offices of great responsibilities, is cies, when the disasters resulting from the ignorance or incompetence of the agents, for whose appointment he is responsible, will inevitably excite suspicions of fraud, and return home to the Executive in humiliating charges of collusion." And it closed by observing that "they also report in general, as the result of their investigations, that they have found instances of ignorance, of incompetence, of sharp dealing never praise worthy, and here eminently disgraceful, of bad appointments, which, although under the peculiar circumstances of the times to be expected, are none the less to be con-

demned." The judicial investigation of the Frowen ness, a new committee was raised at the next session of the Legislature by which it was found, among other things, that the case as shown by the absconding witness, who had afterwards returned, was "a clear clothing furnished to the soldiers "could have been afforded at \$3.50 less per suit has flung a mantle over his faults, and per- than was given, and yet have left to the haps encouraged his friends and himself to contractors a profit of \$1.50;" that "a large believe that the history of his administra-tion will continue a sealed book or be forgot-of soldiers, and much of it fell to pieces in ten amid the clangor of arms and the strife a short time after it was worn by them;" and "that the flight of the Frowenfelds was almost conclusive evidence that they, at least, were conscious of having defrauded the state." Our readers will judge of the quality of this committee when they find them adding, that while the testimony of Murphy seems to excite a strong suspicion against Neal, the testimony of Neal himself, one of the parties implicated, seems to clear him from all but "a great want of judgment in his purchase, and misapprehension as to his duties," and that "his testimony shows that he did not consider himself bound to inquire either into the actual cost of the goods used or their fitness for the purpose intended." It is rather surprising that they did not hunt up the Frowenfelds themselves as attesses, who would, no doubt, have made a clear case of it for the defendants. In convicting them alone they forgot that the offence charged was one which either involved the complicity of the other party, or did not exist at all, and therefore furnished no occasion for running away. We are in-formed, however, that the confidence of the Governor in Neal has been in no wise shaken by the transaction. He still continues to be among his most intimate and cherished friends.

But enough for the present. We shall return to the general subject which we have scarcely yet opened."

Gen. Washington's Letter of Instruction to Military Commanders.

During the Presidency of Washington occur-red the celebrated "Whisky Rebellion." Major made, and he offered a resolution accordingly. He wished to know and let the public know, whether it was true that sundry individuals then lottering count the control into the infected district. Some disturbances dividuals then loitering around the capital, who were pointed out by the tongue of mor, and known to be entirely unfit for the treason) we print for the benefit of those whom it may concern:

PHILAD'A, March 27, 1795. contracts for the soldiers. One of these individuals was a certain Charles M. Neal, an active ward politician, and Acting Commissioner of Pinladelphia who was understood to be an intimate and confidential friend of the Governor. The answer of the Governor ignored the fact of his employment, although the record shows that on the vary nor *ignorest the fact of the semplographics*, al-though the record shows that on the very postpone the further consideration until the

individual with the Frowenfelds of this city, army has been temperate and indulgent, and fenses against the laws are to be examined, not by a military officer, but by a magistrate; that they are not exempt from arrest and indictments think our opponents will dare to attempt. his own head, to raise a committee of his own appointment to inquire into his own conduct. That committee proved very unexpectedly a fair one—so fair that it was deemed prudent to withhold its report from the Legislature at the next ensuing session. on be used toward the inhabitants in the traffic carrying on between them and the army it passed over the Frowenfeld case because it was depending on the Courts—hat the adjusted as quickly as may be without soldiers were in rags. With everydisposi- urging them to an extreme; and that the whole

> I do not communicate these things to you for any other purpose than that you may weigh them; and, without referring to any instructions from me, adopt the measures necessary for ac complishing the foregoing objects.

Your affectionate humble serv't. GEO. WASHINGTON.

Wise men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience, the most ignorant by neccessity; and beasts by nature.

From the Fulton Democrat. Who will Support Curtin, Who Woodward?

In the last issue of the Republican the editor undertook to give a list of those who would support the respective candidates for Governor in the coming election. His classification was not near full enough, and we take the liberty of adding to it. Among the supporters of Andy Curtin will be found:

Every original disunionist in the State, from Thad. Stevens down.

Every one who avows that the Union as it was cannot be restored.

was cannot be restored.

Every one who asserts that the war can only end in the extinction of slavery.

Every one who believes the Constitution to be a "covenant with death and a league with hell."

Every one who sanctions the repeated viola-ions of that sacred instrument.

Every one who believes that Lincoln may violate it at his pleasure.

Every one who justifies the arrest, the imprisonment, and the exile of Democratic editors.

onment, and the exile of Democratic editors and orators for exercising the plainly guaranteed constitutional sights of free speech.

Every one who believes Lincoln may suspend the writ of habeas corpus at his pleasure.

Every one who believes he may do away with the sacred right of trial by jury.

Every one who believes that the negro race is superior to the white.

Every one who believes the negro to be the equal of the white man.

Every one who wants to see him admitted to social and political equality, and like Judge Agnew would desire to see the Constitution of Pennsylvania so amended as to give him a right

Every one who believes that the white ra would be improved by amalgamation with the

Every one who believes that this is a war for the freedom of the negro.

Every one who believes that it neither can no

ought to end except in the extinction of slavery Every one who endorses the emancipation policy of the President.

Every one who thinks the nation can only be saved by the help of negro soldiers.

Every one, in short, who believes in an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, an anti-slavery God, and all the foolish and permissions processed and all the foolish and permissions. cious proclamations of Abraham, the faithful father of the contrabands.

Every one who has been engaged in plunder-ing the public treasury, except it may be Simon Cameron.

Every shoddy contractor. Every maker of shoes with paper soles. Every manufacturer who is making a fortur

out of government contracts. the clows in the public coffers.

Every greedy scoundrel who thinks he will be conget his paws in.

Every "green-back patriot."

Every man who is making money out of the

Every one who has made a fortune out of it. Everyone who expects to make a fortune ou

Every one who holds an office under Lincoln Every one who holds an office under Curtin. Every Provost Marshal, and all in their em-

Every tax collector and assessor, and, in short, the whole gang of vampires who are fattening on the blood of the people and the treasure of the nation will vote for Andrew G. Curtin.— But these, long as the list is, and numerous as they are, are not yet strong enough to carry the coming election.

There is a much larger class who will vote for George W. Woodward. Among these will be found, every man who is loyal to the Constitu-tion; every one who desires to see the Union restored; every one who knows his own rights as a freeman and respects the rights of his fellow citizens; every true friend of liberty, and every hater of despotism; every one who dey hater of despotism; every one who do to see the majesty of the civil law preserv ed inviolate; every one who believes that this government was made by white men for white men; every one who is in favor of keeping the negroes in their proper place as an interior and dependent race; every one who has sense enough to see how much our liberties are endangered by the assumptions of arbitrary power by the pres ent administration; every one who condemns the negro war policy of the President and his trial shall have taken place.

It has afforded me great pleasure to learn that the general conduct and character of the army has been temperate and indulgent, and that your attention to the quiet and comfort of the Western inhabitants has been well received. that special capacity. On this contract Neal was afterwards indicted here, and it was while that indictment was depending that the Governor felt it necessary in order to appease the public clamor, or divert from his own head to raise a committee of his contract that your attention to the quiet and comfort to see it end specialty, and in a manner honorative felt was been well received by and just to all parties. These constitute and strongly, to impress, upon the army that speak their sentiments in thunder tones at the they are mere agents of civil power! they have no more authority than other civilens; that of have no fear but that the result will be a glori-

The Position of Brutus J. Clay not Satisfactory to the Abolitionists.

The Abolitionisis do not appear to be fied with this gentleman, just elected to Congress from the Ashland District as the successor of the Hon, J. J. Crittenden. The Cloveland (O.) Leader, thus denounces him. It says:

Rates of Advertisis

wote for the neccessary measures to carry on the

es.' He also declares:
"At the same time, I am opposed to the policy of the Administration, as to the abolition of slavery, and the enlisting of slaves as soldiers, and while in the State Legislature I voted for the various resolutions which were passed

condemning those measures.

"I am not, and have never been, in favor of emancipation, either gradual, immediate, or compensated.

compensated.

"It may be that Mr. Brutus Clay's position is an improvement over that of the late John J. Crittenden's but we are unable to see it. These Kentucky politicians are self-stultified, self-e-masculated political eunuchs, whose aid is a negative quality, and therefore inutile. They are in favor of the preservation of the Union, but in favor of the preservation of the Union, but oppose the most vigorous and important meas-ures of the Administration to save it. Can foly go further ?'.

The Army and Negroes in Mississippi.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Chicago

Times writes:

The return of the army from Jackson was the occasion of a remarkable exodus of negroes.

There were few able-hodied young men, for the policy of making soldiers of them has made at least nine out of every ten as anxious to keep out of the way of the Yankees as are many of their masters. But all the old men and women, their masters. But all the old mer and women, and young children, in the whole region of coun-try around Jackson—those who have been a try around Jackson—those who have been a burden upon their masters, and will necessarily be dependent upon our charity—accompanied the army, on its return, in large numbers. Every species of vehicle, and an untold number of broken down horses and mules, were pressed into the service by these contrabands en route for Vicksburg. Their effects consisted of a wonderful quantity of old clothing and bedding, and alianidated furniture, which they seemed to rederind quantity of our continuous and became, and dilapidated furniture, which they seemed to regard as of inestimable value. The transportation, however, was not sufficient for all, and hundreds, carrying as many as possible of the inevitable bundles, trudged along on foot. All seemed animated by a fear that our rear guard would exceed a possible of the seemed animated by a fear that our rear guards. would overtake, pass, and leave them behind, and such a straining of energies, and hurrying and bustling, was never before known among the whole black creation.

What on earth are we to do with the im-mense numbers of them coming within our lines? s a problem which the future alone can solve. One thing, however, is certain: No matter how worthless or how incapable of self-support, they cannot be permitted to starve, and whether colworthless or now incapable of sei-support, they cannot be permitted to starve, and whether collected in one locality, or so equally distributed as to give each township in the North its proportion of panpers, they will be supported at the public expense. There is another thing about this negro question which is even not cartain than the other proposition. The minds of all of them are filled with the most extravagant ideas of the North. It is to them a country of ease and plenty and happiness, and say and do as you will, as soon as the military blockade is made less stringent, they will swarm upon you like the locusts of the east. Until I came down here, I believed that, even if emancipated, the negroes would remain in the South. I now know better. Not one in ten will remain here. They will go North, if they accomplish the distance on foot. They don't feel safe here, not even those whose owners are dead, and their fears impel them to go North. And then, their extravagant ideas, as bright and glowing, as far as their own ease and happiness is concerned, as the warmest imagination of the Arabiaa Knights will never permit them to remain in the South after the road to the North is onen. will never permit them to remain in the South after the road to the North is open.

Despotism in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8, 1863.
To the Editor of the N. Y. News:

In the rush of mighty events, we are apt to forget where we are drifting to. We have callneficent Government. We have boasted that we were not even hable to the despotism of Eu-ropean monarchies, and yet since the commenceent of this war there has been attempted and carried into effect, by the Government a ington and its tools, a despotism the most atro-cious the world has ever seen. This has been done so silently and so ingeniously that in many parts of the land it has hardly been observed, parts of the land it has hardly been observed, and yet so effectually that where it does show itself it defies not only opposition but criticism. There is not a paper, for instance, in this poor, oppressed State, that would dare even to publish what I have written on this page. I desire, therefore, through your columns, to call attention to the unjustifiable and atrocious out-

attention to the unjustifiable and atrocious outrages that are daily practiced by Schenck and his minions on the people of this city and State.

Week before last a man's barn was burned down in one of the adjoining counties. The man whose barn was burnt happened to have been the enrolling officer of the district, and Schenck orders that \$3,000 shall be paid by persons residing within 8 miles, most of whom if not all he does not even charge with knowif not all, he does not even charge with know-ing anything about how or by whom the bars was burnt, but he learns from the aforesaid en-rolling officer that they are, in his opinion, not loyal. Since then, in another county, another here, helonging to a loyal man, has been burnts. loyal. Since then, in another county, another barn, belonging to a loyal man, has been burnt. He lays his claim at \$600, and Schenck makes his disloyal neighbors pay the amount. There is not a shadow of evidence that the man did (O.) Leader, thus denounces him. It says:
 POSITION OF BRITUS J. CLAY.

"This gentleman just elected to Congress in the Seventh Kentucky District (the late Mr. Crittenden's) is, it seems, one of the peculiar Kentucky Unionists, and, as was his predecessor, Mr. Crittenden, is in favor of the Union, but opposed to the Administration and its measurest These Kentucky Unionists are solfstulfified mea.

"In a letter accepting the nomination, Mr. Clay said the was, and always had been, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war to public the resolution, and if elected would be a property of the Constitution and the Union, and for a vigorous prosecution of the war to public the resolution, and if elected would be a property of the large his disloyal neighbors pay the amount. There is not a shadow of evidence that the man did not burn his own baru. Knowing that he could fix his own price, and that his neighbors would have to pay it, was not the temptation considerable flux such cases are erery-day occurrences. But my object in writing is to send you the inclosed slip from The Sun, of this city, of a few days since. The facts are alated in every property of the war to pay it, was not the temptation considerable flux such cases are erery-day occurrences. But my object in writing is to send you the inclosed slip from The Sun, of this city, of a few days since. The facts are alated in every property of the war to pay it, was not the temptation considerable flux such cases are erery-day occurrences. But my object in writing is to send you the inclosed slip from The Sun, of this city, of a few days since. The facts are alated in every pay it, was not the temptation considerable flux such cases are erery-day occurrences. But my object in writing is to send you to such a few days inco. The facts are alated in the inclosed slip from The Sun, of this city, of a few days since. The facts are alated in the inclosed slip from The Sun, of this city, of a few days inco. The fac