THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

t the following terms, to wit: \$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year. \$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

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DEAR SIR:

With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotch es, Tan, Freckles, and sll Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Heir, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than

uriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail 30 days. Aniest without charge.
Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chem

No 831 Broadway, New York.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it [ree of charg-] the recipe and directions for makir g the simple remady used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed) be addressing JOHN B. OGDEN.

No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

August 14, 1863—3m

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

1, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of maskind is Man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy. Insanity, Wasting Decay. Impotency, &c., &c.—Gliving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desite to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York,
May 22, 1863—3m.

Children one much of their Sickness to Colds.—
No master where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighte of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughe preasured that portion of diseases, necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughe preasured that portion. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 sents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—Also, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Brawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2\frac{1}{2}, 5, 10 or 20 acres ageh, at the following prices for the present, viz; 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2\frac{1}{2} acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and larms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county. New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for accircular, to S. FRANKLIN CLARK,

No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

FOR SALE

OR TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of gro in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by V liam Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land-10 cleared and under fene with a log noise thereon erected, adjoining to Troutman, George May and others, parily in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2; miles from Bedford—a part of the
Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered
and ballence under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO-166 acres near Stolerstown within a mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable. &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, an capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO-160 acres best quality of prairie-near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading, west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession. cation are in my possession.

ALSO-Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Neaska Territory.
ALSO-A lot of ground in the city of Dacotab,

Nebraska Territory

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or oblig tions of any kind, that are good, will be 'zen in exchange-particularly good bank May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of May last. The books will remain in the hands of S. States and R. Steckman, for settlement, until the first day of September next, after which time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, who will be able to accommodate their old customers and the public generally on the most reasonable terms.

WM. STATES & CO.

July 31, 1888.

Bedford Gazette

VOLUME 59.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

Original Bong.

For the Bedford Gazette

WOODWARD FOREVER.

are marching to the polls, boys, we're going

And we bear the glorious stars for the Union and

norus- Woedward forever, Hurrah! boys, hurrah

We will meet the Abolitionists, with fearless hearts

Shouting the battle-cry of freedom, And we'll show them what Democracy for Liberty

Yes, for Liberty and Union we're springing to the

Down with the mobites, up with the law,

e're marching to the polls, boys, goi ng to the

Shouting the battle-cry of freedon

Shouting the battle-cry of freedom

Shouting the battle-cry of freedom

Shouting the battle-cry of freedom, And the vict'ry shall be ours, for we're rising in our

Then, rally for Democracy, rally once again,

plain, Shouting the battle-cry of freedom

Shouting the battle-cry of freedom,

Shouting the battle-cry of freedom.

Shouting the bat'le-cry of freedom, We'll rally from the hill-side, we'll rally from the

We will welcome to our numbers, the loyal, true

and altho' he may be poor he shall never be a slave

From the Valley Spirit.

Judge Woodward's Loyalty.

to have, the slightest anxiety on the point. A man reared in our midst, always living under

the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania, exercis-ing great public trusts with the highest fidelity

of his life implies disloyalty to his Government

vania many times; when—where—has he vio-lated that oath? What patriot, what shoddy con-

tractor, what thief, even, dare charge him with

His speech in Independence Square, in 1860,

has been garbled, mutilated and forged by such

organs of the National Administration as The

organs of the National Administration as Theorems, but they dare not spread it before the public. We have published it in our columns, and most of the Democratic papers in the State

have done likewise. It is its own best refuta-tion of these slanderous perversions.

faithfully through nearly all of his mature years

- always wearing purely and without stain the honors with which they have crowned him. We ask that that life be read truly. We ask nothing more. Its records are an all-sufficient an-

swer to the calumnies of the creatures who are hired to slander him.

The opinion to which we ask attention vindi-

cated the soldier's right to exemption from ex-ecutions, and other legal process, while serving in the armies of his country. It maintained the constitutionality and justice of a law which,

while it could not avail to protect the volunteer from the plundering hand of Curtin, secured his

little possessions to his family until he came back to maintain them once more by his daily labor. Ragged, starved and shoddy stricken by the

CHORUS-Woodward forever, &c.

CHORES-Woodward forever, &c.

CHORUS-Woodward forever, 4c.

CHORUS-Woodward forever, &c.

and brave,

the fight.

fight,

can do.

might,

WHOLENUMBER, 3074

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

VOL. 7, NO 6.

Professional Cards.

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."

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 'uliana Street, three doors south of the 'Mengel House,' opposite the residence of Mai. Tate.

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 he Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, there 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. Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

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

TWILD promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (near.
ly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedferd, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. 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.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
DWould hereby notify the citizens of dedford
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.

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN-A.
DEDFORD To bought and sold, collections maind money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

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

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

I T T S B U E G H, P A.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

C. N. HICKOK,



DENTIST.

edford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adnered to.
In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of Artificial Term 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.

Dim City College

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

\$35,00 Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and

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

If Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

June 19, 1863.

the defendant says that he had been mustered tension of it beyond three years and thirty days.

The duration of the war was, at the maximum effort to enable the general Government to period of the stay—three years and thirty days prosecute with success a war which, in its from the date of the muster—is susceptible of exclusive right of judgment, it resolved to wage. ascertainment with absolute certainty. It was suggested that the volunteer might re-enlist at reasonableness of the enactment is the provision possible that the term of his engagement was necessarily uncertain. The answer is that the statute gives but one stay, which is to be computed from the time of the original muster, and the subject of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the constitution, set the Suprement of the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the soldier during all the time he is exempted override the constitution, set the Suprement of the soldier during all the soldie re-enlistment would not renew the stay. The statute refers itself for the time of engage to the laws that were then in force fixing the period of enlistment, and, therefore, we construit according to the tenor of those laws.

"Such being the significance and effect of the section, was the Legislature authorized to en-

The treasury robbers, who have their arms in the public purse up to their alborated with the public purse up to their arms in the public purse up to their arms in the public purse up to the public purse with the purse with the public purse with the public purse with the No honest or fair-minded man has, or needs the rule to be that whilst the Legislature may not impair the obligation they may modify the remedy. But it sometimes happens the parties contract concerning the remedy—that they stip-ulate in the body of the contract that in case owning no property and possessing no interest of failure of payment by a certain day there whatever beyond our borders—what motive to disloyally has such a man? What word or act gagee may enter and sell the mortgaged estate gagee may enter and sell the mortgaged estate

or, that all exemption rights shall be waived. He has sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Pennsyl-comes part of the obligation of the contract, and any subsequent statute which affects the remedy impairs the obligation, and is unconstitutional. Brown v. Kenzie, 1 Howard, 322, and Billmyer v. Evans, 4 Wr. 327, are illustrations of this rule. The time and manner in which stay laws shall operate, are properly legislative questions, and will generally depend, said Judge Baldwin, in Jackson v. Lamphire, 3d Peters' R p. 290, on the sound discretion of the Legislature; according to the nature of the titles, the situation of the country, and the emergency which leads to the enactment. Cases may oc-Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations of these slanderous perversions.

As a further evidence of the general drift of Survey of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a further evidence of the general drift of the provisions of a law may be so more as a furth the supreme Court, on the constitutionality of the subtreme Court, on the constitutionality of the soldiers stay law. We italicise a few sentences. Such incidental expressions, uttered from the bench in the course of judicial duty—not framed as catch words of a campaign, but grave and solemn expositions of the law, are better evidences of a man's mental condition their records. From the ruling in that case and the authorities cited, it may be inferred that, the possible stay and the authorities cited, it may be inferred that, and the dependencies to the more numerous and powerful States.

The Republicans propose that a portion of the States shall dictate to another as to the subtremise of the States shall dictate to another as to the subtremise of the States shall dictate to another as to the subtremise of the States shall dictate to another as to the state institutions that shall exist within their jurisdiction, and hold that a portion of the States should be dependencies to the more numerous and powerful States.

The Republicans propose that a portion of the States shall dictate to another as to the subtremise of the States shall dictate to another as to the state institutions that shall exist within their jurisdiction, and hold that a portion of the subtremise of the States should be dependencies to the more numerous and powerful States. better evidences of a man's mental condition and views of public policy than statements and professions, prepared in the heat of a political contest, as bids for votes. Our candidate has no such bids to offer. He is not an obscure of unknown man. His life is before the people of Pennsylvania—a people whom he has served faithfully through nearly all of his mature years.

The Democrats hold that secession and rebellion are hostile to the Constitution, and wicked the which gives a stay for a time that is definite and not unreasonable, but unconstitutional if the stay be for an indefinite time, or for a time that is unreasonable, though definite.

The Democrats hold that secession and rebellion are hostile to the Constitution, and the Laws in pursuance thereof, shall be maintained in all the States of the Union.

The Republicans of much further and hold

prefixed. Was that period reasonable? The stay is a long one, it must be confessed—longer than is usual—longer than justified, except by most peculiar and pressing circumstances. There is great force in the reasons which the learned Judge below urged reasons which the learned Judge below urged. The proper stay is the proper stay and the pression of the Constitution, but State laws and State institutions. The Union as it was, they will not have. No Union with slaveholders is their crystians. against it. The enforced delay of a civil right, the deterioration of the mortgaged estate, and the consequent pecuniary loss are entitled to great consideration in judging of the reasonableness of the law. Everybody feels that a stay of remedies on a mortgage for fifty years, for instance, would be a wanton sacrifice of the constitutional rights of the citizen. What better is a stay for a less time if it be long enough

whether this section be constitutional. Altho' both, and a vast army has been in the field for

"Now if a stay or exemption for three year it occurs in an act supplementary to the penal laws of the Commonwealth and does not menlaws of the Commonwealth and does not mention the military service, either in the State or of the United States, yet it is universally understood, to be a stay law of all legal process against soldiers mustered into the service of the Government.

And it is a stay for a term—the term for which a stay law of all legal process of country. In the nature of things there is of country. In the nature of things there is the stay of the constitution? No citizen would be blamed for volunteering. He was invoked to do so by appeals as strong as his love of country. In the nature of things there is the state of the constitution of the constitution? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not the constitution? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not the constitution? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not the constitution? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not the constitution? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not the constitution? No citizen would not be tolerated in ordinary times, que not the constitution? hand it is a stay for a term—the term for which be shall be engaged. The act of Congress of 22d July, 1861, under which the first half million of volunteers were mustered into the service of the United States, fixed the term at not more than three years nor less than six months, and the affidavit which was filed on behalf of run before he was sent, but yielded himself up the alfordance was that he had been supported by the collect himself up the collect h to the call of his country, his self sacrificing in for three years or during the war. This is patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the the same phrase that was used in the 19th secthe same phrase that was used in the 19th section of our Assembly of 15th May, 1861, in reference to the Reserve Volunteer Corps, and means three years or less, or not exceeding three years. The terms of engagement, therefore, during which the above section meant that the defeature should not be achieved to similar the discretion of the President and Congress and Congress demanded the soldiers' services. It was not for him, nor is it for us, to rejudge defendant should not be subject to civil process the discretion of the President and Congress in was three years from the date of his muster, if this regard. Basing ourselves on what they the war should last so long, and if it should not, then until it should end. Thirty days were to be added after his discharge, which would make the utmost extent of the term three years and thirry days. The reference to the duration of the case, we cannot pronounce it unreasonable, the war is a restriction of the term, not an ex-

the expiration of his term, and because this was which suspends all statues of limitation in favor

The Two Parties. There is a wide difference between the Dem-eratic and Republican parties.

The Democratic party relies upon the people at the ballot-boxes to redress political grievar

The Republican party resorts to bayonets military intimidation at the ballot-boxes.

The Republican party believe that the Constitution should be disregarded if their party is in power, and the Administration of their choice

in power, and the Administration of their choice deems it "necessary" to set it aside.

The Democratic party believe in the great constitutional right of the habeas corpus, as a shield to the citizens, against unlawful arrest, and that Congress alone can suspend it in time of insurrection or invasion.

The Republican party believe that this right should not be regarded if their partisan President sees fit to suppress it.

the Democratic party believe that the civil law is superior to the military.

The Republican party believe that military

The Republican party believe that limitary power is superior to the civil.

The Democratic party are opposed to arbitrary arrests, "without due process of law," where the Courts are unobstructed.

The Republican party favor such arrests.

The Democratic party believe that the States are covering in all political newer which they

are sovereign in all political power which they have not delegated to the Federal Government. The Republicans centralize power in the Fed-eral Government, and sanction rights which subvert the rights of States and suppress the

liberties of the people.

The Democrats believe that the Union can be maintained only upon the principles of the Con-stitution upon which it was based—but when all the States are not admitted as equals in the Union, the Union itself cannot stand.

The Republicans propose that a portion

"We have seen that the stay given by the act of 1861 was not indefinite as to its maximum duration, but was for a period certain and prefixed. " Was that the laws under the Constitution—the Fugitive Slave law and others—shall nor be maintained, but destroyed by armed force—that the President's word or order shall override Consti-

The people should judge which set of princi ples are the best, in peace or in war, and which party is the most likely to save the Union.

A Few Words of Exhortation. The draft has dealt quite fairly with the Republicans of this county. They have been moderately lucky, and have, perhaps, drawn a full share of prizes in this unwelcome lottery. We do hope they will now prove their faith by their works. They have voted, plead, preached, a work of the properties of t For Catalogue of 85 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a heautiful College view of 8 square feet, contaming a good vary. And the study of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

June 19, 1863.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style, he year each attention to business they hope to indicate the page and attention to business they hope to merit ashare of the public patronage. Carding and Fulling from any 15th to 8 prember 18th, Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following from May 15th to 8 prember 18th, wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following for the fact of the fact of

But while the manufacture of paper money is so easy, the government is compelled to draft for men; good, sound, able-bodied men, such as you are. Now is the time to show your patricular otism and set such an example of devoted loyalty as should put every "Copperhead" to open shame. Your government has made a loud call upon you, has called you by name, and favored you with a written demand for your services. Will you fail to respond? Can you, dare you, while all men are looking to you for an example, attempt to shirk the responsibility of the hour by offering a paltry roll of "greenbacks" in lieu of your own invaluable services? It is said Jeff. Davis has called forth half a million of negro warriors. million of negro warriors.

"The combat darkens, on ye brave; Who rush to glory, or the grave! Wave conscripts, all your banners wave! And charge this negro chivalry!

And charge this negro chivalry!

If the "Copperheads" of this county should endeavor to impair the efficiency of the army by offering \$300 instead of themselves, let them do so. They show a disloyal spirit, it is true, but what more could be expected of them? But you, oh ye exclusively loyal men: let not such a stigma attach to your fair fame! We entreat you, do not by one fell act stamp all your loudmouthed utterances of exclusive loyalty as so many unblushing lies! Go! If it kills you, go!—Fulton Democrat.

Voices from the Grave.

"I believe that the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter and to have slaves or no slaves depends upon the people in each State alone.— But besides the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of such interference on the part of the States which have no slaves, with the property of their fellow citizens of the others is to produce a state of discontent and jealousy that will in the end prove fatal to the Union."—Ex-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

HARRISON.

"With the Abolitionists the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."—HENRY CLAT:

"If these infarral function and Abolitionists."

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion or dare question their fidelity; and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Sir, the Abolition party is a DISLOYAL organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than CIVIL WAR AND A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. AND A DISSOLUTION OF THE OMION.

Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."—
ford our Umon, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."—Washington's Farewell.

"I hold that this Government was made on the WHITE BASIS, by WHITE MEN, for the benefit of WHITE MEN, and their POS-TERITY forever."—S. A. DOUGLAS.

"The coercion of States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised."—ALEXANDER

From the Old Guard.

The Lincoln Catechism. Question. What is the Constitution? Answer. A compact with hell—now obsolete Q. What is the Government?

A. Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, and Owen Lovejoy.
Q. What is Congress?

Q. What is Congress?

A. A body organized for the purpose of appropriating funds to buy Africans, and to make laws to protect the President from being punished for any violations of law he may be guilty

A. A provost guard to arrest white men and set negroes free.
Q. Whom are members of Congress supposed

A. The President and his Cabinet. What is understood by "co

A. Printing green paper.
Q. What does the Constitution mean by "free dom of the press ?' A. The suppression of Democratic newspa-

Q. What is the meaning of the word "liber-

A. Incarceration in a bastile. Q. What is a Secretary of War.

A. A man who arrests people by telegraph. Q. What are the duties of a Secretar, of the

Navy?

A. To build and sink gunboats.

A. To build and sink gunboats. Q. What is the business of a Secretary of the

Treasury?

A. To destroy the State banks, and fill the dockets of the people with irredeemable U. S

Q. What is the meaning of the word "patri-A. A man who loves his country less and the

egro more.
Q. What is the meaning of the word "trai-A. One who is a stickler for the Constitution

Q. What are the particular duties of a Commander-in-chief?

mander-in-chief?

A. To disgrace any General who does not believe that the negro is better than a white man.

Q. What is the meaning of the word "Jaw?"

A. The will of the President.

Q. How were the States formed?

A. By the United States.

Q. Is the United States.

an the States which made it.

A. It is.
Q. Have the States any rights?
A. None whatever, except what the Generia.
Government bestows.
Q. Have the people any rights?
A. None, except what the President gives.
A. It is the power of the President to imprison whom he pleases as long as he pleases,
Q. Who is the greatest martyr of history?
A. John Brown.
O. Who is the wisest man!

. John Brown. Who is the wisest man! O. Who is Jeff. Davist
A. The Devil.