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EDITOR OF GAZETTE,

DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return of mail to all who wish by (free) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

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 [free of charge] the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR. (Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

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.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds. No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Croup and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—Also GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS. Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, currants, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by one dollar a week.

FOR SALE OR TRADE! A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 150 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—160 acres near Stonerstown—within 4 miles of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, &c., 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.

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 land 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.

Bedford Gazette

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3075. NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1863. VOL. 7, NO. 7.

Table with 4 columns: Rates of Advertising, One Square, three weeks or less, One Square, each additional insertion less than three months, etc.

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WILL ATTEND PUNCTUALLY AND CAREFULLY TO ALL OPERATIONS ENTERTAINED TO HIS CARE. ARTIFICIAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set.

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Select Poetry.

From the Logan County [Ohio] Gazette. VALLANDIGHAM. What name of glory do I hear? VALLANDIGHAM! VALLANDIGHAM!

A people, by their birth-right, free, VALLANDIGHAM! VALLANDIGHAM! Were stricken down, and fell with thee!

Thy crime was loving Freedom well, VALLANDIGHAM! VALLANDIGHAM! The crime of the old Switzer, TEL!

The great warm heart of BURKE, is thine, VALLANDIGHAM! VALLANDIGHAM! His love of Peace—that Love Divine—

The page of SYDNEY'S, HAMPTON'S fame— VALLANDIGHAM! VALLANDIGHAM! Will give to future years thy name—

For the Bedford Gazette. Briefa Von Dem Busch! DRITT CAPITEL.

HEHR REDACTEUR:— Wie schieht das leben? Es kommt mir vor das ihr a wenig gnitz sin yusht alle weil.

Ich wanner wie der Kurtin a'kummt bei dieser zeit. Er sagt er wehr emfoltsat sie frund. Vel, wan er net em soldat sei frund is, dan is er wahrhaftig niemand sei frund, wo wege er is gewiss net de laut, oder de freud, ihre freud.

Die Kornschriftion spihlet der deikenker mit denne schwartz kelzer. Es macht sie ganz drehe. Die blutige kelzer wo der krieg habe h'en misse, verlange gar net pulver zu schmacke un' blei zufressen. So lang es anere leut es fecte dreh, is es all recht mit ihne.

Aber ich muss ufhehre, sonnst verzerne die schwartz sich so arg aber mich das sie mich ufhe— in ihrem sin. Es papier is au' zu dire alle weil so viel zu schreibe. Un' noch a ding, ich muss zu me'm nocher geh, a wenig zu schweize wege em Chutch Woodward. Mei nuchler is uf der fens, un ich glaub er falt uf unser seit bis die loction. Er het gern wieder a "change." Er hut helfe a "change" mache drei yore zerick, un hut sei bauch voll g'rickt von seller "change" in a par monat.

The Governor and the Tonnage Tax.

We have already treated our readers to a curious chapter in the history of the administration of public affairs of this State under the auspices of Governor CURTIN. Whether it was calculated to recommend him for a second term they will be able to judge for themselves.

But there was another act more damaging by far, and that was his signature of the infamous bill to repeal the Tonnage Tax. He knew and confessed that it was atrociously wrong. He could not but know that it was procured—as has been since shown by the report of a Committee of the House—by corrupt and illegal influences.

When interrogated at the next session upon this point, he admitted the fact of the agreement and its surrender, and excused his conduct on the ground that the company was actually paying more than that amount in taxes to the State already, and that of course it was of no further value to the people.

The record showed that they had not paid more than the half of that amount, and the whole statement was contradicted by the testimony of the Attorney General himself, who swore before the Hopkins Committee that the paper was given by SCOTT, and placed in his hands as an official document; that it was afterwards demanded from him by JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON, President of the Company, on the ground that Scott had no right to give it; that he refused to surrender it for the reason that it was a Public Record; and that it disappeared from his office, without his privity or any knowledge on his part as to the way in which it was withdrawn!

The same Legislature passed three other acts, all part and parcel of the same gigantic scheme of spoliation and domination—one robbing the Treasury of seven millions of dollars, in the name of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company—and the other two, to perfect the whole arrangement by authorizing either the merger or transfer of that road itself to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which has since been effected under the form of a ninety-nine year's lease.

While George W. Woodward, our Democratic candidate, remains quietly at home, attending to the duties assigned him by the people when they elected him Supreme Judge, and where he will remain until the people call him to fill another station, our proconsul Governor deserts his gubernatorial chair and is wandering about the country, forming political combinations, soliciting votes in person, and judging from the tone of his party press, slandering his opponent, and trying to deceive the people by professions of patriotism, in order to carry out his own selfish ends.

These facts will be so new and so startling to many of those who have been innocently, because ignorantly, advising the re-nomination of the present incumbent, as to make it necessary, perhaps, to furnish the evidence of them.

We accordingly subjoin the Message referred to, the Report of the Auditor General, and the testimony of the Hon. S. A. Purviance, in regard to the facts attending the signature. The first has no precedent, we venture to say, in Legislative history. The last is equally curious, as illustrative of some of the peculiarities of the Governor, and his eminent unfitness for the position. All will be useful, by way of reference, in case any one shall be disposed to press his claims in the face of such a presentation.

GOVERNOR CURTIN AGAIN. Political Effects of the Legislation of 1861.

We have already referred to the doings of the Legislature of 1861—the same which came in with Gov. Curtin, and participated with him in the enactments and omissions of that eventful year. Let us see now how far the Republican party of this State was affected by this legislation.

The people DID pass, at the next election, in the way that had been predicted, upon the acts, or at least the crowning act of that memorable session, by refusing to return any man, outside of Philadelphia, who had given his vote for that measure, with only the single exception of one small constituency, which was specially interested in the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and whose representative has the advantage of controlling the newspaper of the district; and the great Republican or People's party fell at once from its high estate into a minority in the House at the very next session.

But there is more to the same purpose, and more for which we have to thank our present Governor. If the first session of his rule was disastrous to the State and to the party, the next was equally unfortunate to both. If the locks of the strong man were shorn in the former, it was only to turn him over bodily to the lords of the Philistines in the latter. If the one bankrupted the Treasury, and shook our power in the State, the other consummated the work of ruin, by betraying us directly into the hands of the enemy, and conferring upon our bleeding country and ourselves the unexpected boon of a Copperhead Senator. It is as demonstrable as any proposition in geometry that the friends of the Union who are now expected to trust this man anew, are indebted to him for the loss of a vote in the supreme advisory council of the nation in the most important crisis of its history.

And this we shall proceed to make out in our next number, which will be devoted to the cunning structure and untimely catastrophe of the Hopkins Committee—to be followed, in due course, by a fuller presentation of the still more destructive effects of the action and non-action of the Legislature of 1862, upon the declining fortunes of the great Republican party, with Andrew G. Curtin as its sword-bearer—with a Jonah, and not a Palinurus, at the helm.

Governor Curtin.

While George W. Woodward, our Democratic candidate, remains quietly at home, attending to the duties assigned him by the people when they elected him Supreme Judge, and where he will remain until the people call him to fill another station, our proconsul Governor deserts his gubernatorial chair and is wandering about the country, forming political combinations, soliciting votes in person, and judging from the tone of his party press, slandering his opponent, and trying to deceive the people by professions of patriotism, in order to carry out his own selfish ends.

Can any thing be more ludicrous than the leaders of that infamous and profligate organization, who have just emerged from the dark plottings and windings of Know-Nothing lodges, objecting to the election of Judge Woodward, because, as they allege, he is not sufficiently friendly to our foreign born fellow citizens.

These brazen and shameless political mountebanks must imagine the people the veriest dupes. Think for a moment of a party, just after having counseled, not only the disfranchisement of a man because of the accident of his birth but his proscription, because of his religion, now appearing as the special champion of civil and religious equality. Could political profligacy and duplicity exceed such an exhibition of partisan effrontery? Imagine a set of desperate partisans exulting in the slaughter of men, women and children, because of their religious connections, or the dashing out of brains of innocents upon the bosoms of their mothers, and the jeers and derisions with which they hailed the cracking and crumbling cathedral as it tumbled by the torch of the incendiary, and we have a fair conception of those who are now objecting to the Democratic candidate because of his want of sympathy for civil and religious freedom.

We find the following in the "Star of the North," a paper edited by W. H. Jacoby, a returned Union soldier:

Great Lincoln Picture Gallery.

Through the politeness of several painters, men of remarkable genius, we have received a list of drawings and paintings which are to be placed on exhibition at Washington immediately after the 4th of March, 1865. They are as follows:

- No. 1. A view of the Cave of Famine, a lean, ghastly figure placed a sentinel at the entrance. A graveyard in the distance with 400,000 graves; at the right are 200,000 cripples, and on the left an unaccountable throng of widows and orphans. A remarkable picture dedicated to Abe Lincoln.
- No. 2. Judas Iscariot in the act of betraying—a charcoal sketch—dedicated to E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
- No. 3. St. Dunstan relating his interview with the devil. A copy—dedicated to Major Gen. B. F. Butler.
- No. 4. A group of gamblers quarrelling at all fours. After the manner of Tediors—dedicated to the Republican contractors.
- No. 5. Tom Thumb speaking through a trumpet, with the intention to pass himself off for the Belgian Giant—dedicated to several Major Generals.
- No. 6. A man crushed to death under several tons of green paper, which fell from a scaffolding over his head. A frightful picture—dedicated to S. P. Chase.
- No. 7. A rope dancer balancing an empty pitcher on his chin—dedicated to Wm. H. Seward.
- No. 8. A man crushed to death under several tons of green paper, which fell from a scaffolding over his head. A frightful picture—dedicated to S. P. Chase.
- No. 9. A white man embracing a negro wench. An immodest picture—dedicated to Charles Sumner.
- No. 10. Forty thieves breaking into a Government Treasury—dedicated to the friends of the administration.
- No. 11. A crowd of negroes stripping the shirt off a white man, and leaving him naked—dedicated to the last Congress.
- No. 12. A throng of white men and negroes setting fire to the temple of Liberty.—An immense picture; canvass 40 feet by 42—dedicated to the Republican party.
- No. 13. A drunken white man, with his face painted like a negro, holding a banjo in his hand singing. "John Brown's soul is marching on."—dedicated to John W. Forney.
- No. 14. A picture of the infernal regions, with the devil all unchained. Labelled, "The United States in the reign of Lincoln the I."
- No. 15. Haman hanging on the gallows which he prepared for Mordecai—dedicated to the Herald.
- No. 16. "The Union League," being the picture of a mob of white men and negroes trying to split a rail labelled; "The Union."
- No. 17. Diplomatic dinner at the White House. His Black Excellency the Minister from Hayti, seated between Mrs. Lincoln and the charming Miss Chase. The seats of the rest of the diplomatic corps all vacant: John W. Forney standing behind the chair of the Haytian Minister dressed as a waiter. A very spirited painting.
- No. 18. Henry Ward Beecher, in the act of praying to the devil to send famine, pestilence and the sword upon a slavery cursed Union.
- No. 19. Reverend Drs. Cheever and Tyng at a clandestine interview with Satan, in front of the pulpit in Cheever's church. Satan in the act of delivering an opinion in favor of a superior race of men to spring from an amalgamation of whites and blacks—Cheever and Tyng appear delighted. A fine painting, and an excellent likeness of the three worthy friends.
- No. 20. A copperhead chasing a huge black snake, which is running away with affrighted velocity. Those paintings will form one of the most remarkable picture galleries in the country, not only on account of their great merit as works of art, but as well for their historical and loyal interest. It is hinted that the next Congress will purchase the whole Gallery, and make a permanent attraction to draw literary men and artists from all parts of the world to Washington.—Old Guard.
- No. 21. The N. Y. World recently published brief extracts from the writings of Washington and Madison, in such a manner as not to indicate the authors. One of the Abolition papers of that city referred to the extracts and termed them "Copperhead hisses" of the World. The World then goes back on Mr. Abolition editor and congratulates him on the compliments paid to the patriotism of Washington and Madison.