

BY B. F. MEYERS,

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

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

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

A. N. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD, PA. Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL. BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Hon. Job Mear, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford, Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Penn., Raleigh & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Cooley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH, PA. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST. Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

FOR SALE OR TRADE! A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining: George Tinsman, George May and others.

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2 1/2 miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within 4 miles 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.

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

ALSO—Two 100 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorst city, in the richest valley of the west, the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national 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.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Decatur, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments. Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford, A. C. James' " " Rainsburg, J. M. Barndollar & Son's Bloody Run, W. States & Co., Terms for Carriage and Felling, strictly cash.

BEAUTIFUL SQN UMBRELLAS Just opened at the BEDFORD GAZETTE'S. May 24, 1863.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3078

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1863. VOL. 7, NO. 10.

EDITOR OF GAZETTE, DEAR SIR: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I wish to 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, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Impotency, Premature Decay and Youthful Errors, acted 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.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter how 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.—AL A GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS. Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2, 5, 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.

Watches and Jewelry STORE. D. BORDER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of Watches and Jewelry.

FOR SALE OR TRADE! A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 150 acres, about 50 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining: George Tinsman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Lehigh Township, lately owned by Andrew Wadford.

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2 1/2 miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

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DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of May last.

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A Base Slander Exposed.

Headquarters Depot Camp Invalid Corps, Meridian Hill, D. C., Sept 25, 1863. Mr. T. J. BIGHAM, Pittsburg, Pa.

SIR: I have noticed in the newspapers a report of a mass convention held in Pittsburg on the 16th inst, in which you are represented to have said, in response to an inquiry of one Matthews, as to where Woodward (meaning Judge Woodward, the Democratic nominee for Governor) was when Curtis was attending to the soldier's wants; that when Judge Woodward's gallant son came home from Gettysburg, wounded in both legs, his father told him he might be thankful he got off so well—that he ought to have been wounded in the leg for fighting in such a cause.

As my only brother capable of bearing arms, who has made two campaigns with the State militia, has never been wounded, I presume that I am the son of Judge Woodward alluded to in the foregoing statement, which statement I desire to brand, as you knew it to be when you made it, a wicked and deliberate falsehood. A cause so weak as to need such assistance must be weak indeed. A man so lost to honor and decency as to use such means for partisan ends deserves to be drummed out of respectable society.

As the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, I participated in the battle of Gettysburg, but was fortunate enough to escape unharmed, except a slight injury to my right foot, in which I had been wounded during the Peninsular campaign.

Just after the fall of Sumter, in the spring of 1861, finding that war between the two great sections of our common country was inevitable, under the call of the President for three years' volunteers, I raised a company in Philadelphia, which afterwards became incorporated with the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. Any one familiar with the business of raising volunteer organizations knows it to be an expensive undertaking. Every cent that my company cost, with the exception of the small amount that my limited means enabled me to devote to the purchase of arms and accoutrements, was paid by the Government.

Woodward. During all the time that elapsed before my company was mustered into service, I lived in his house, and had, so far as I needed it, his co-operation in my enterprise.

As Major of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, I participated in the Peninsular campaign, and was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, in the right foot and left leg—by which wounds I am crippled for life—was taken prisoner, confined in the Libby prison in Richmond, and, after being paroled, was taken to my father's house in Philadelphia, where, for four weary months I was confined to my bed, suffering intensely, but with that suffering alleviated and finally relieved, by not only the best medical skill, but also by the constant, kind, unwearied attention of my father, mother and sisters. During all that time, as indeed during my whole life, no father could be more kind, more solicitous for a son's welfare, than was mine.

Most daily conversations occurred between us, in which the war, and the present and the future of our country were discussed; and, although he freely criticised, and often condemned, the manner in which the war was managed by the Administration, never did he utter a sentiment in sympathy with the doctrine of secession, nor a syllable of approval of the course taken by the people of the South; and never did he say anything which was not calculated to encourage me in the performance of my duty as a soldier.

I have been thus full, sir, in my refutation of your slander, not because you need or deserve this kind of attention at my hands, but because this refutation must be made as public as was the calumny, and I desire the public to have the exact truth in regard to this matter.

In conclusion, sir, I will remark that it is poor encouragement to our soldiers in the field to find that while they are toiling and fighting for their country, lying politicians at home are using them as the instruments of their partisan malice, and such an instance as this is a fair illustration of the pretended love for soldiers which certain parties parade so constantly. That love must be sincere indeed which, while it over-looks the soldier with fulsome adulation, stabs to the quick all that he holds near and dear.

GEO. A. WOODWARD, Late Lieut. Comd'g 2d Pa. Reserves, Maj. Invalid Corps.

Another Draft. All persons liable to conscription will remember that Andrew G. Curtin said, in a late speech in Johnston, that he was "in favor of the immediate raising of an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men," and that he "always insisted on throwing the largest number of men into the field—and of sparing no expense." If Curtin should be elected Governor he will use his influence and power to have another draft made, and thus drag so many more victims to the field of slaughter and burden those left behind with debt—all for the beloved nigger. Think of this matter, voters of Pennsylvania when you come to vote.

Judge Woodward on the Word "White" in our Constitution.

In January 1838, twenty-five years ago, a great question came before the Convention which made our present Constitution whether the right to vote should be confined to the white men, or extended so as to embrace the blacks. To the powerful efforts and speech of Judge Woodward upon that occasion, we are indebted for that word in our Constitution which now, in view of the emancipation policy of the Administration, becomes more valuable than ever.

The Judge commenced his great speech upon the motion to insert the word "white" by saying: "Who ought to be voters in Pennsylvania, or, in other words, who ought to have political control of our government? This is a question of the first impression and of great magnitude. When you have established and distributed its powers among the several departments—legislative, executive and judicial, it remains to decide who shall direct and control that government. The machine will be well supplied with all the necessary wheels and springs, but in preparing and fitting them no question can arise of so great importance, as who shall have the regulation of its motion and direction, when it is finished and ready for use. The question has now to be answered, with reference to two distinct and separate classes of men, the whites and the blacks, and for all the reflection I have been able to give on the subject, I am prepared to say, the political powers of this government, ought to be exercised exclusively by white men. In coming to this conclusion I have endeavored, as far as possible, to divest my mind of all popular prejudices against the African race, whom we have among us. They deserve my sympathies, and they have them; but I feel unwilling to surrender this government, in whole, or in part, into their keeping, and I am, therefore, prepared to vote for this amendment and to say in our Constitution that the voters of Pennsylvania shall be WHITE freemen."

The same proceeded in a statesman-like manner to support his position, in reply to Thaddeus Stevens and others who had spoken in favor of conferring the right to vote upon blacks.

Several years ago President Lincoln made a speech on this same subject at a gathering of negroes in Cincinnati for the purpose of presenting Mr. Chase, now Secretary of the Treasury, with a silver pitcher. Then and there Mr. Lincoln said, amid the sweet aroma of perspiring negroes, "We feel, therefore, that all legal distinctions between individuals of the same community, founded in any such circumstances as color, origin or the like, are hostile to the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the true history of American liberty. I embrace with pleasure, this opportunity of declaring my disapprobation of the clause of the Constitution which denies to that portion of the colored people the right of suffrage."

Gov. Curtin belongs to the same school of Abolitionists. In his recent speech accepting the nomination he said nothing against the President's emancipation and negro equality policy.

White men of Pennsylvania, are any of you governed by your passions and prejudices as to be willing to admit negroes to terms of political and social equality. If so, vote for Curtin, if not vote for Judge Woodward.

More Frauds.

Enormous frauds upon the Government—Millions of Dollars taken—Prominent shoddy Politicians under arrest.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the government during the recent army movement in this region, consequent upon the rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts, and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operations at Harrisburg in the summer of 1861, entirely in the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State Capitol in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest. It is a sad commentary that while thousands of brave men rushed to arms to defend the State from invasion, and while the Governor was tickling them with honeyed words, his minions and followers were permitted, like harpies, to deprive them of food and to compel them to make long and weary marches, without even the luxury of crackers and pork. It is a matter of record that while these contractors were receiving enormous sums, the gallant Philadelphia soldiers were placed on an allowance of a cracker a day for several days together, thanks to the neglect and corruption of the Executive Department of the State of Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Inquirer, July 31, 1863.

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Who attempted to force the State militia into the service of the United States for six months or longer! A. G. Curtin.

Who kept that miserable pack of shoddy contractors, horse thieves, and public robbers, that furnished the three months men with rotten blankets and worthless clothes, still in employ! A. G. Curtin.

Who approved a bill that took from the tax payers of Pennsylvania, eighteen millions of dollars, and gave it to the Pennsylvania rail road company? A. G. Curtin.

Who transferred the State and its Legislature into the hands of this plundering corporation? A. G. Curtin.

Who made an agreement with this same company, by which it was to pay the State \$75,000 per annum—conceded that agreement and afterwards surrendered it to the company, without even preserving a copy or memorandum of it! A. G. Curtin.

Who permitted the soil of our State to be invaded by the Confederates, and then said he had no power to defend the State when thousands upon thousands of our citizens were on hand ready to repel an invasion and protect our homes! A. G. Curtin.

Who crawled to Washington, like a poor miserable beggar, and there on bended knees implored Father Abraham to allow him to protect our State Capitol? A. G. Curtin.

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Who swore to keep the above infamous oath sacred and inviolate through life? A. G. Curtin.

Who was the first Secretary of State under a Know-Nothing Governor? A. G. Curtin.

Who traveled over this State in 1854, organizing Know-Nothing lodges? A. G. Curtin.

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More about the "Soldier's Friend."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of July, 1861, contained the following article on CAMERON (the pure SHAM), and Gov. SLODGY CURTIN: CAMERON at that time, was Secretary of War, and in company with CURTIN, was making a "nice thing" for both by talking "loyalty." The Inquirer, be it remembered, is the leading Republican journal of Philadelphia.

Cameron vs. Curtin.

Between two stools our three months' volunteers seem quite likely to come to the ground. They write to the Secretary of War to say that they are barefooted and more or less naked; that they would like to be able to leave their tents in daylight without infringing the laws of decency, etc.—Mr. Cameron replies that the United States cannot supply the three months' volunteers with clothing, and refers them to Governor Curtin. That functionary makes answer: Fellow citizens, have I not already given you a complete outfit of shoddy and pine shaving shoes? If your shoes did not last three days, reflect that my proteges have made a handsome thing of it. If your trousers have dropped to rags, at once consider that my contractors could not make cent per cent, and furnish you with a respectable article. If your clothes are not well lined, their pockets are. If you are not well shod, you are well shodded—so be satisfied.

Our columns, a few days ago, contained a most melancholy letter from Federal Hill; and its statements are supported by other information. We are told by a friend who has a relative amongst the troops there, that his clothes were in rags three days after being put on—that he had eaten no meat, none fit to eat having been served out, etc., etc. If Mr. Cameron refers to Gov. Curtin respecting clothes, Gov. Curtin may refer back to Mr. Cameron, respecting such abominable rations—Arcades ambo nobile fratrum.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

What Gov. Curtin DID NOT DO, and what he DID DO.

What Gov. Curtin DID NOT DO, and what he DID DO. He did not vote for the "Soldier's Friend" string with great energy, but to little purpose. They seem to have settled down in the conviction that only a very strong military feeling in his favor and a general belief that his election is necessary to preserve the Nation (Heaven save the mark!) can secure his election; and hence they resort to every means to produce such a feeling and such a belief. The people are assured by them that he is very "loyal" and Woodward is very disloyal—that the President desires his election and dreads the election of Woodward more than anything else; that his election would confirm the administration, put down the rebellion, and save the life of the nation, while Woodward's election would cripple the President, insure the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and of course sever the Union forever. This is said to the people to frighten them into the support of Curtin. It is mainly false in regard to Curtin, and entirely false in relation to Woodward. But what of that? It is the only means by which Curtin can be elected, and therefore they do not scruple to use it. This is their course with the people. They pull another string for the soldiers. They tell them that Curtin furnished the President with 200,000 troops—that he raised the Reserve Corps, and has since watched over it as a hen does over her brood—if they would say as a hawk does over a partridge they would be nearer right—that he after the Reserves were sent to the army, made extraordinary exertions to raise a second similar body of troops to protect the frontier and many other things which are equally false. These are things which Gov. Curtin did not do. Let us see what he did do, to entitle him to the confidence and support of the soldiers and the people.

Here is a catalogue of some of the praiseworthy acts which he did perform, as we find it in the Watchman, in the town of Bellefonte, Centre county, Gov. Curtin's home: WHAT GOV. CURTIN DID DO.

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Rates of Advertising.

Table with 4 columns: One Square, three weeks or less; One Square, each additional insertion; Two squares; Three squares; 1/4 Column; 1/2 Column; One Column. Rates range from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

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

Administators and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors' notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines, \$2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

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From the Bellefonte Watchman. What They Promised. "Free press," "free speech" and "freedom," "protection to American industry," "economy and reform," "good times for the poor man" and the rest of mankind, "protection to State sovereignty and State institutions," "a return to the policy of the fathers," "obedience to the national prosperity."

WHAT THEY GAVE US. A muzzled "press," "free speech" stricken down by mobs and executive power, "freedom," usurped by arbitrary arrests, bastilles and bayonets, "American industry," destroyed. "Economy and reform" lost sight of by the most stuporous system of robbery, party persecutions and extravagance ever known to the world.—"Good times," turned into the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of our citizens, the weeping of widows and orphans and untold misery and national woe. "Protection to State sovereignty," stricken down. "A return to the policy of our fathers," turned in to a co-operation with the Devil. "Obedience to the Constitution and laws," exchanged for military necessity, tyranny and despotism. "Peace, harmony and national prosperity," swallowed up in desolation and rivers of blood.

Yet these men have the audacity to ask you to vote for them again!

Every voter of Bedford county remember that every vote cast for Andrew G. Curtin, for Governor, will be construed by the Abolition party, to be in favor of a continuation of the war, with all its concomitants the draft will be "vigorously" enforced, taxes will be increased, and everything we consume will double in prices in the event of his election and a few men will become wealthy nabobs, at the expense of the many and the present white owners of property in common with the less fortunate of their race will be reduced to perpetual slavery.

The defeat of Judge Woodward would be hailed by the Jacobins with unbounded joy, and a demand would at once be made for "the last man and the last dollar." A half million of new made graves, hundreds of widows, and thousands of orphan children will be the legacy left to the American people, if the Democracy fail to carry the great State.

On the other hand the success of the Abolition party, transfers the drama of the Revolution to our shores, and we all must drink the bitter cup.

The Soldier's Friend.

The Indiana Democrat says: "The Abolition papers are in the habit of speaking of Andy Curtin as the soldier's friend." He showed his friendship by placing half a million of dollars that was appropriated to clothe the Pennsylvania Reserves in the hands of his particular friends, who provided the soldiers with blankets that they could see through, shoddy coats and pants, and shoes that had soles filled with shavings. In two weeks the brave men were barefooted and nearly naked. A pretty "soldier's friend," to be sure. How much of the profits Curtin pocketed the public never discovered."

The Washington (Pa.) Review hits this hard blow: "The only good word the Abolition friend of Governor Curtin can say of him is 'that he