

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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Professional Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers. Office, nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1864-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door South of the "Mengel House."

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Bedford, April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., promptly collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 23, '61.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims promptly collected.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMEL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMEL & 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."

Jan. 23, '61.

J. W. LINGENFELTER

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA: Bedford, Bop. Job Mann, H. W. T. Daugherty, B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864-1y.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.

Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
P. T. S. H. E. G. H. T. A.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12, 1861.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Cigar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 318 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1044

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1864.

VOL. 7, NO 38.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less.	\$1.25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months.	.30
One square 3 months.	\$3.00
Two squares 5 00	7 00
Three squares 6 50	9 00
4 Columns 12 00	20 00
One Column 20 00	35 00

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

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 handing them in.

Who is Seward?
A Prophet in the Temple of black dragons,
and a taster in the government whiskey distillery.

Who is Chase?
The foreman of a green paper printing office.
Who is Owen Lovejoy?

A fat and spongy Albino from Illinois. When it was supposed that his soul had floated off to Tartarus on the waves of his own fat, a brother member of Congress kindly wrote his epitaph: "Beneath this stone good Owen Lovejoy lies, Little in everything except in size; Still though his burly body fills this hole, Still through hell's keyhole creeps his little soul."

And when good Owen returned to this mundane sphere, his arrival was celebrated by the following complimentary additional verse:

"The Devil finding Owen there,
Began to float and rave; and swear
That hell should never endure the stain,
And kicked him back to earth again."

What did Andrew Jackson say in his farewell address?

That, "If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of the other in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hope of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin. The Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the Government."

Presentation to President Lincoln.

The Washington correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writes as follows: An affair of considerable interest came off at the White House, on Saturday in the way of a small party of visitors, being the formal presentation of a very choice collection of wax fruits to Abraham and Mary Lincoln, from Mrs. Caroline Johnston, a highly respected colored friend, of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of her appreciation of the President's services in behalf of the African race. Though some remarks were made by Mrs. J., the presentation speech was made by the Rev. James Hamilton, a Baptist clergyman of the above city, who touchingly alluded to the past sufferings of his people, to the rapid progress of their deliverance under the present Administration, and their hopes of the future, and asked the President to accept of the gift as a specimen of the handiwork of a lady of color, and as land of bondage.—Mr. Lincoln briefly responded, returning thanks for the beautiful present, referring to the difficulties with which he had been surrounded and ascribing the wondrous changes of the past three years to the rulings of an all-wise Providence. The work is valued at \$350. We understand that Mrs. Lincoln intends having it repacked for shipment to her home in Illinois.

A Massachusetts Minister in Trouble.

A gentleman who conversed in New York a day or two since with a "reliable gentleman" from Bedford and Hilton Head, learned the following facts which have just transpired. One of the Gideonites there has come to grief. A Mr. McQuinn, who went there as a New England missionary, preached and prayed on all the plantations, and kept a Sunday school for negroes, was arrested while in the act of selling three gallons of "angle leg" whiskey to a soldier for the moderate sum of \$36, or \$12 per gallon.—He owns two plantations; has made a pile of money out there; had charge of the "old clo" that were sent out there for negroes, and made money on the goods which our benevolent Uncle Sam sent out to be furnished at cost to the contrabands. He has been tried and sentenced to stand two hours each day, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., in front of the Provost Marshall's office, for a fortnight with a ball and chain to his left leg, this placed in large letters upon his breast: "I sold liquor to soldiers," to be fined five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for six months at hard labor, and then to be sent out of the department never to return. The sentence has been carried into effect. There are more of them that ought to be brought up. This Christian has been by his own confession in the whiskey trade for over a year past.

In the organization of the Territory of Montana, the Federal Congress has authorized the right of suffrage in said Territory to be exercised by all male inhabitants. Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton made an ineffectual effort to substitute the word white before the word male, but the Republican majority voted it down. Their intention was to confer the elective franchise upon the negroes.

A tree was recently cut down in California, the circumference of which is ninety feet, and its height three hundred and twenty-five feet. The tree contained two hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber. Its age is estimated at about thirty-one hundred years. The wood was sound and very solid.

It has been thought that people are degenerating because they don't live as long as in the days of Methuselah. But the fact is, provisions are so high that nobody can afford to live very long at the present rates.

If a spoonful of yeast will raise forty cents worth of flour, how much will it take to raise funds enough to buy another barrel with? Answer may be landed over the fence.

Never send word to the Printer to stop your paper until you are sure you do not owe for it. Pay up. Then you can order your paper stopped with a good grace.

Little drops of rain brighten the road, and little acts of kindness brighten the world.

From the New York Times, (Republican Paper.)

How the Rebellion is Abetted—The folly of the House.

Gold at 175, and Congress, with tax bills, tariff bills, bank bills, every financial measure, lifeless and shapeless, engaged in putting down freedom of debate in the National Capitol! In the name of loyal people we protest. It is a disgrace, and an outrage.

We tell these men at Washington that passion is making them mad. It is an absolute infatuation that has seized them. Their words strike upon the ears of the people like the gibberish of Bedlam. Where have the senses of Congressmen gone that they don't realize the terrible dangers that rest upon the people, and the fearful dangers that confront the Government? Do they call themselves loyal men, and yet pass these fantastic tricks? By their default the prices of everything that sustains life are rapidly mounting. The currency is gradually turning into worthless rags. Inch by inch, foot by foot, the Government moves on straight before the eyes of its guardians, toward the bottomless pit of bankruptcy—yet distant but unless they act, inevitable. Not an arm do they raise to save it. If they had but done the duty they were put to do, the credit of the Government would still be resting on its old foundations. They have neither done it nor made any rational effort to do it. It is not misfortune, but guilt, that rests upon them? Not failure, simply, but faithlessness.

It is astonishing, it is astounding, that the House, after this long and flagrant neglect of duty, should turn upon one of its members in this fierce fashion, for encouraging the enemy by words—by words which were made of air, and which if they had been left alone, would have straightway vanished into air. It is the wilfulness of the fireman who stands motionless while the flames are gathering headway, and falls foul of the man who declares that the fire will not be subdued. It is the inaction of these so-called loyal servants of the people that is aiding the rebellion ten thousand times more than the so-called disloyal speeches of the malcontents of the House. Not words, but acts, are to decide this war. Unfaithfulness in respect to the former shrinks into insignificance; it is absolutely nothing, when measured against that other unfaithfulness in act, of which this House is every day making itself guilty.

Not content with the fatal dereliction of neglecting indispensable action, this body must superadd an equally fatal positive act. Unsatisfyingly, the House has decided to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, which is its life, they must put into the hands of the Northern Copperheads a weapon of more deadly potency than they have ever yet handled or hoped for. How is it possible for true men so to misunderstand the American people, as to suppose they will submit quietly to this destruction of free debate in the council halls of the nation? What hellbore have they been drinking in Washington that has dragged their old perceptions? Are we to be told that American liberty is of the basest type these men would make it? Has it indeed, so degenerated since it was transported from its native land? Is our national Capitol so much below Parliament House, that men may only talk in it "by the card," and with hated breath? For the last hundred years who has heard of a parliamentary expulsion in England for words spoken in debate? If the House of Representatives expel Mr. Long, as attempted, it will prove beyond all possibility of question or cavil that the freedom of debate under our boasted republicanism is not even what it was under the British monarchy against the tyranny of which we revolted. Every American school-boy knows that the language used in Parliament against the Government in favor of the American rebels, was a hundred times stronger than any that has been used in Congress against our Government in favor of the Southern rebels, and that it was used with perfect impunity in the very face of overwhelming Government majorities. Said Lord Chatham in the House of Commons, in 1777, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never, never, never!" Has anything like that been heard in Congress from the sympathizers with our rebellion? Said Fox, "There is not an American but must reject and resist the principle and the right." The worst that Mr. Long said falls far short of that. Nothing is gained by saying that the American rebellion was right, and the Southern rebellion wrong—that Chatham's arguments were good and Long's arguments bad. To the strong majorities in Parliament our rebellion was just as hateful, and the necessity of supporting Government, in a war already undertaken for the maintenance of its authority, just as imperative as can be here even with our own Congressional majorities in respect to our own rebellion.—They did not curb the speech of the sympathizers with our rebellion, simply and solely because they did not have the right, nor did the Constitution give any such power.

We use plain language, because the crisis demands it. It is no time for honeyed speech, either towards men or parties. The cause of the country alone has claim. We will not look passively on while that cause is crippled, either by mistaken friends or malignant foes. It is sure of triumph if those who are specially deputized to save it, the leaders in the field, the legislators and administrators in civil life, and the conductors of the public press through which public opinion mainly speaks, do their duty faithfully and well. But if there be unfaithfulness in any of these spheres of action, untold calamity may come. We are as sure as of the sun at mid-day that the people are not satisfied with either the past inaction or the present action—of their Representatives in Congress; that among great numbers of those most earnest in their loyalty, there is a discontent verging closely upon disgust. This discontent we do not deplore. It comes from the very highest and best qualities of the American nature.

Were it absent, we should despair of the cause. A people that could be unmindful of such neglect in their public servants as these Representatives have displayed during the four months they have been in session, at such a critical period for the Government, and that could be insensible to the violation of parliamentary freedom, the most sacred principles in every representative government, would be a people alike unworthy and unable to maintain a conflict like this for the salvation of human freedom.—Thank heaven it is not so. There is discontent for the most part silent, as yet, but for all that profound and intense. The so-called servants of the people in the Capitol of the nation are the source of it and the object of it. It behooves them to give it heed.

The following is from a California paper.

Is Abolitionism Sinful in the Sight of God?

EDITORS EXPRESS: Countless times it has been asserted that slavery is a sin—even the sum of all villainies. So often has this been repeated that multitudes, without thinking, have accepted it as the truth. I am glad, that of late, people are being forced by the "inexorable logic of events," to reconsider their conclusions. Now, the question is, "Is not Abolitionism a sin against God, as well as a curse to men?"

What is sin? Transgression of the laws of God. These laws are embraced in the Ten Commandments. The first law is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and soul, and strength, and mind. Observe this, is manifested by an humble acceptance of the revealed will of the law-giver, as the right. Above this will Abolitionism sets itself. It says, "My God must be anti-slavery, my will must be right. If God and His Bible don't conform thereto, I spurn and trample both."—Hence I hazard nothing in asserting that there is no living an abolitionist who does not in whole or in part, reject the Bible.

The second law, in substance is, "Thou shalt not make an idol, nor bow down and worship one." The besotted Israelites made a golden calf and bowed before it, saying "this be thy God, O Israel." Infidel French Revolutionists placed in their temples for worship, the image of a prostitute, dignified as the goddess of Reason. It remained for infidel Abolitionism to surmount the dome of the Capitol in Washington, with the image of a negro woman, as the goddess of Liberty, and by every act to say to the world, "I worship thee, O goddess, during my administration, shall be cast into—Fort Lafayette, or Alcatraz, or banished beyond my realm."

The third law is, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." Abolitionism has made this the age of profane oaths. It swears to support the Constitution—and turns round and declares that it is treason to prate about it. The Constitution guarantees the possession of their property, to slaveholders; Abolitionism calls upon God to witness its devotion to said Constitution, and immediately proclaims slaveholders outlaws worthy of death, and accordingly goes to work to murder them. Is there an unpurged Abolition official living? Not satisfied with sinning itself, it compels others to forswear themselves, until an oath (which is an awful solemnity) has come to be considered by multitudes as the veriest farce.

The fourth law is, Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, etc., yet the "Government" convenes his cabinet on the Sabbath to consider of state affairs, while the Government's better half makes splendid turnouts in carriages drawn by eight horses, to the admiration of fools and the disgust of the thoughtful. But it is as well, perhaps better, to spend the Sabbath thus than to listen to falsehood and blasphemy from the altar of Abolitionism, and see the pulpit, from which words of love and good will to men were wont to be uttered by ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, converted into a recruiting office, by those who have "stolen the liver of Heaven to serve the devil in."

The fifth law is, "Honor thy father and mother," etc. In Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, Abolitionism has forced sons to take up arms and go forth to shoot down their own father; and has thrust daughters into lathouse prisons for daring to express sympathy for their suffering parents. And it is preparing to do the same thing in California.

The sixth law is, "Thou shalt not kill."—Abolitionism has murdered at least half a million American citizens. And when it is remembered that the law is *spiritual*—that he who wishes another dead, or hates his brother without a cause, violates it, I hazard nothing in affirming that I believe that there is not now living, in all this broad land, an Abolitionist who is not a murderer before God—I mean in heart. For, in His eyes, who looks upon the heart, I believe the butcher of Fredericksburg and the assassin of New Orleans, are no more guilty than the sanctimonious hypocrite, who in the name of Jesus, counsels war, murder, death and desolation; and goes into raptures when he hears that cities have been sacked and women and children turned out into the cold peltings of the pitiless world to die.

The seventh law is, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." We read that such is the state of morals in Washington, that men and women openly glory in their shame, and unblushingly commit uncleanness. Even the poor school girls—at Athens—will have cause to remember their "patriotic Abolition defenders." Lust was gratified; the poor victim besought; her cries and entreaties were unavailing—and Abolitionism should "thank God another city is taken! Thank God, for such heroes!"

The eighth law is, "Thou shalt not steal." I read to-day an estimate that Abolition officials steal annually \$300,000,000. Jewelry, pianos, furniture, carpets, etc., adorn the persons and homes of many Abolitionists, who never paid for them. Books, with the names of the own-

ers from whom they have been stolen, even fill the libraries of Abolition preachers.

The ninth law is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." This requires absolute truthfulness. Abolitionism war born of lies, and lying is its vital breath. In its hands, the telegraph, the press, and even the pulpit, groan with falsehood. In San Francisco and Sacramento, telegrams have been read on the Sabbath from the pulpits, when the readers knew that they were prostituting their office and position to the dissemination of lies. By such a course, the world has been brought to look upon us as a people in the same light that St. Paul did upon certain ancient islanders. Said he: "The Cretans are all liars."

The tenth law is, "Thou shalt not covet."—Abolitionism says, "The earth is the Lord's, and we are His Saints; therefore the earth belongs to us. Yonder are fine vineyards and cultivated fields. True, we neither planted nor cultivated them, but we want them and must have them, if to get them, we have to exterminate their owners." The thing required is done. The breaking of one of God's laws is sin. Not one alone, but all of them have been broken by Abolitionists. Therefore, he that runs may read that Abolitionism is sin against God. It remains to show that it is a curse to mankind. But enough for once. You may hear from me again.

From the Constitutional Union.

The Lincoln Catechism.

A friend favors us with a little book called the "Lincoln Catechism." It is a hit, "a palatable hit," in showing up the eccentricities and beauties of despotism. We make a few extracts, which will speak for themselves:

What is the Constitution?

A compact with hell—now obsolete.

By whom hath the Constitution been made obsolete?

By Abraham Africanus the first.

To what end?

That his days may be long in office, and that he may make himself and his people the equal of the negroes.

What is a President?

A general agent for negroes.

What is Congress?

A body organized for the purpose of taxing the people to buy negroes, and to make laws to protect the President from being punished for his crimes.

What is an army?

A Provost Guard, to arrest white men and set printing green paper.

What did the Constitution mean by freedom of the press?

Throwing Democratic newspapers out of the mails.

What is the meaning of the word Liberty?

Incarceration in a vermin-infested bastille.

What is the duty of a Secretary of War?

To arrest freemen by telegraph.

What is the chief business of a Secretary of State?

To print five volumes a year of foreign correspondence with himself, to drink whiskey, and prophecy about war.

What is the meaning of the word "Copperhead?"

A man who believes in the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and who cannot be bribed with greenbacks, nor frightened by a bastille.

Have the people any rights?

None but such as the President gives.

Who is the greatest martyr of history?

John Brown.

Who is the wisest man?

Abraham Lincoln.

Who is Jeff Davis?

The Devil.

What is the meaning of the declaration that the accused shall "have the assistance of counsel for his defense?"

That, in the language of Seward to the prisoners in Fort Warren, "the employment of counsel will be deemed new cause for imprisonment."

What is the meaning of the President's oath that he, "will to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States?"

That he will do all in his power to subvert and destroy it.

Have the loyal leagues a prayer?

They have.

Repeat it.

Father Abram, who art in Washington, of glorious memory—since the date of thy proclamation to the free negroes.

Thy kingdom come, and overthrow the republic: thy will be done, and the laws perish.

Give us this day our daily supply of greenbacks.

Forgive us our plunderers, but destroy the Copperheads.

Lead us into fat pastures; but deliver us from the eye of detectives; and make us the equal of the negro; for such shall be our kingdom, and the glory of thy administration.

What is the motto of Loyal Leagues?

"Liberty to the slave, or death to the Union."

How many widows have they made?

Five hundred thousand.

How many orphans?

Ten hundred thousand.