## BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to with

\$1 75 per annum, if paid strictly in advance. \$2.60 if paid within 6 months; \$2.50 if not pa

No subscription taken for less than six months No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppige of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and as

The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

#### 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

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and ther claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Jo-

seph'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 Read & Schell. April 1, 1864-1y

#### J R. DURBORROW.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door South of the "Mengel House," With attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty bounty boans, &c. 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 an oining coun-Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Luiana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '61.

#### U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to istare. Military claims speedily collected.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

#### F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

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."

G. H. SPANG. MANN& SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA The undersigned have associated themselves i the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford

and adjoining counties.

OF Office on Iuliana Street, three doors south
of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mai. Tate. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

## JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Respectfully tenders has services to the Public. Bedford, Atg, 1, 1861.

## JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. To Will promptly attend to all business entrus-ted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (near-ty opposite the Mengel House.)

## A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

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

## J. ALSIP & SCN.

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.

Philip Ford & Co., Boyd & Hough. Armor Young & Bros., January 1, 1864-ti.

REFERENCES. Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty B. F. Meyers.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently lo. rated, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford

and vicinity. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

## SAMUEL KETTER MAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Would bereby 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 upot ,b usiness pertaining to his office. Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

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

DEDRAFTS bought and sold, collections made

and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited. ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD / NU THIRD STREETS HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN. (SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

# Tobacco Snuff and Segar

## MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN. March 25, 1864.



VOLUME 59.

Preedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1045

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1864.

For the Bedford Guzette

ALLEGHENY.

Dear Su:-On the 5th August, 1853.

communication republished. I have, therefore

revised and corrected the same, and added such

information as I have since acquired, and respect-

upted Railroad communication, before the field

erations should be closed by the severity

at of these would change the entire location

ons of the line offer opportunities of this cha

ter and are too important to be neglected."

The first would leave the present route about

the summit of the mountain over the tunnel:

first report."

s follows, viz:

Hillegas)

Run

report,

route.

per mile.

Dry Ridge Tunnel,

Bridge across Buffalo Run,

Bridge across hollow at Casper

Bridge at Imhoff's (now Jacob

Tunnel on Allegheny Mountain

4 miles distance saved by adopt-

Amount saved by the opposite

Amount required to grade the

route on the opposite side of

Deeter's Run, as per Hage's

Hage's estimate of Dry Ridge

side of Deeter's Run

time to perfect his surveys.

The course pursued by some of the promi-

ing the opposite of Deeter's

66,307 44

8480,710 01 rison.

\$932,378 23

Statler's (now A. Geller)

distance of about twenty miles."

approaching season, prevented, in several

tances, their examination; the most import-

summit of the Allegheny Mountain.

B. F. MEYERS, Esq.

VOL. 7, NO 39.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and NEW RAIL ROAD ROUTE OVER THE Levari Facies to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Sat-urday, the 30th day of April, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz: ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Fast Providence township, Bedford county, Pa., containing one hundred and forty erres, about 80 ares cleaved and under fence, with a one and a half story log house, double log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Paniel Davis, John Swartz, Leonard Gilling and others, and taken in execution as the property.

Bedford county, Pa., containing one hundred and forty erres, about 80 ares cleaved and under fence, with a one and a half story log house, double log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining called upon, by a number of Railroad friends of lands of Paniel Davis, John Swartz, Leonard Gilling and Somerset counties to have the said and others, and taken in execution as the property. and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleighter.

ALSO -One tract of land, situate in Juniata town ship. Bedford county, containing fifteen acres, more or less, about seven acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and small log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brin-key, John A. Imgrund and others, and taken in ex-ecution as the property of J. M. Lehman.

ALSO-One tract of land, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 147 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a balf log house and small stable thereon erec ed, adjoining lands of Alexander Lee, Isaac Hunter, Abraham Kerns' heirs and others, and ta-ken in execution as the property of David Smith. ALSO -- One tract of land, situate in Southampto

township, Bedford county, containing eighty seven acres, adjoining lands of G. B. Spang & O. E. Shan-ich, William liams, Artemas Sannet and William Lashley, being part of a tract of land bought by William Oss from Abraham Kerns' executors, by deed dated 16th December, 1861, recorded in book A.C., page 38, and taken in execution as the property of George liams.

ALSO-One tract of land, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, containing 142 acres, adjoining lands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., James Clark, Levi Abbott and others, with a new frame house and frame barn thereon erected, about 100 acres cleare and under fence, also, an apple orchard thereon. ALSO-One other tract or land, adjoining the a

ove, containing 50 acres, more or less, 10 acre cleared and under fence, and taken in execution as the property of John Long. ALSO—A tract of land situate in Hopewell town-hip, Bedford county, all the defendants right, title no interest in and to a tract of land containing 53

ata river and others, being the same tract of land which was patented to Philemon Dickerson in 1782 by sundry assurances in law, duly had become vest-ep in John A. Osborn the defendant, with the right and appurtenances increments, and taken in even and appurfenances increasing, and taken in execu-tion as the property of John A. Osborn. ALSO—One tract of land situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, containing 180 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under tence,

with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also, an apple or hard thereon, ad-joining lands of David Moser, Fredk. Smith, Geo. Wolford and others, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith and George Wolford.

ALSO—One tract of land situate in South Wood-

berry township, Bedford county, containing 70 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Miller's heirs, Ben-jamin Yoder and others, and taken in execution as the property of N. P. Reed. ALSO-One tract of land situate in Southampton

ALSO- One tract of land situate in Barrison township, Bedford county, containing 100 acres more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under sence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Miller Leonard May and George Troutman, and taken in execution.

erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Miller Leonard May and George Troutman, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick G. Stube.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, situate in Bean's Cove, Southampton towdship, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Johnston Owen, John Gordon, Samuel H. Tate's heirs, John Cessna and others, containing 400 acres more or less, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate in the town of Woodberry, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, fronting on Main street about 60 feet, extending back about '98 feet to an alley, adjoining ending back about '98 feet to an alley, adjo

lot on the north of the neits of deerge trarker, deceased, on the south by a lot of ground belonging to the Methedist Church, with a two story log frame house and porch, and other out-buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel B. Bulger. JOHN ALDSTADT, Bedford, April 8, 1864. Sher

## OURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County

of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oper and Terminer and General Jail de-ivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and Samuel Davis and James Burns, Jr. Esq., Judges of the same Court in the same Courty of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Ourter Sessions of the Peace theory to the Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the hist Monday of May, (being the 2d day.) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices ap-

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 8th of A will, in the year of our Lord, 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT, Sher iff's Office, Bedford, !

April 8, 1863. A DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Ja-cob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, having been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID O. HOOVER, MOSES DETWILER.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. Letters of administration upon the estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Redford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP, DANIEL METZGAR,

April 1, 1864-6t

the purpose of having a route located so as to | ple will decide which is the better way to rise suit their private interests, and the location of in arms and throw off a Government worse their real estate, we cannot expect to have a than that of Old King George, or wait another railroad. Such influences will invariably pro- four years and vote again. duce such a route and estimate of costs, no prudent men would sanction; the dumb in- "The only hope of the slave is over the ruins strument can only show the proper route, and of the Government and of the American Church.

Bedford and Somerset counties to have the said Bedford county and elsewhere, to the importance of having the route by Bedford properly examined. Upon such examination, I feel confident that a railroad from the east to the west would be constructed by way of Bedford.

fully ask you to republish it in the Bedford Ga-From personal knowledge and other informa-I am well acquainted with all the proposed tion, I am positive that there is by way of Bed-Railroad routes in Bedford and Somerset Counford the best and most practicable route for a ties, but more particularly with the western part ratiroad to connect the east and the west, upon extending from the Borough of Bedford, to the which a railroad can be constructed in less distance, lower grades, fewer bridges, viaducts and In the year 1838, Hother Hage, Esq., made tunnels, and for less cost than any other road survey of the contemplated Railroad route, crossing the Aliegheny mountain, and that when from Chambersburg to Pittsburg, with an estimade will be the most important road in the male of the probable costs of construction. In United States. It will cost less in construction on the 3th January, 1923, he estimated the cost in business, and consequently pay better interof grading a double track Railroad from the Bors est to the stockholder than any other road now igh of Bedford to the summit of the Alleghe- constructed. ny Mountain, a distance of 33 miles, at \$1,413-

Having such favorable ground to build a road 088 24, which would, average \$42,820 25; to connect the east and west, is it not our duty In Hage's preliminary report, read in the house Why cavil about Broad Top extensions, and of Representatives the 27th December, 1838, he routes down Will's Creek? should we not rath-(speaking of amendments on said route) or use all our means for a great through route, The extent of the survey, and a desire to prove that will not only benefit Bedford county but

he practicability of the route for an uninterthe whole of the great east and west? Why talk of intersecting the Connellsville railroad at Bridgeport 24 miles from Bedford, which is the nearest point, why not make 29 miles to the summit of the Allegheny mountain, thence a distance of about 25 miles through the coal fields of Allegheny, and intersect the Connellsville railroad at the mouth of Coxes creek, on Castleman's river, making the distance from Bedford to the mouth of Coxes creek 54 miles. four miles west of Bedford and ascend the valand by Bridgeport 70 miles and encounter grades y of Deeter's run, on the opposite side pass- of 110 feet to the mile, or from the summit of g in the vicinity of Schellsburg, it would then the Allegheny pursue the route as run by Mr. a shorter route, reach the main ridge of the Hage to the top of Laurel Hill, thence through Allegheny, and attain a depression in the mount the Chestnut Ridge by Jacob's creek, via Mount

tain about 11 miles to the north of the present. Pleasant, to Pittsburgh.
tunnel, and found to be 338 64 feet lower than
Again, if the manager Again, if the managers of the Connellsville railroad desire to avoid the Sand Patch tunnel, here perhaps the necessity of a tunnel might be and the high grades on the east slope of the Alavoided, and this pass appears to be the lowest legheny, and save a large sum of money in the attainable, its examination is strongly recomconstruction of their road, they can do so by mended. And again, Mr. Hage in his second leaving Castleman's river about the mouth of report says: "During the operations of arrang- Coxes creek, from thence about 25 miles to the ing the date of the survey into a proper system low depression of the Allegheny mountain at upon which to base the necessary calculations, Deeter's run, and then a distance of about 15 township, Bedford country, containing 16 acres more or less, ad cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling kouse, with kitchen attached, and a plained here, as they differ from the prelimination of the plained here, as they differ from the prelimination of the plained here, as they differ from the prelimination of the plained here, as they differ from the prelimination of the plained here, as they differ from the prelimination of the plained here, as they differ from the prelimination of the plained here. for an estimate of its cost, two alterations of miles will bring them to Bridgeport on Will's and ground tavorable to grade a road upon, and beg stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John H. Smith, Tilgiman Northcraft and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Cavender.

ALSO—One tract of land situate in Harrison of the Dry Ridge, where the line leaves Buffulo Mountain in Carry of the Allegheny mountain of the Allegheny mountain the premium and ground tavorable to grade a road upon, and four miles shorter than they have their route now laid down.

From the summit of the Allegheny mountain the premium and ground tavorable to grade a road upon, and four miles shorter than they have their route now laid down. order to attain the slope of the Dry Ridge, where From the summit of the Allegheny mountain

the height of the bridge, so much that a tunnel clude by repeating that by way of Bedford the had to be adopted, where the deep cut original, very best route, for a safe and cheap railroad, food coun- ly was designed; there will be, therefore, three from the east to the west, that is shorter in distunnels in this line instead of two, as stated in my former report. Yet it must be observed that ject to siides and drifts, and can be built for less it is probable that both this and the tunnel on money than any other railroad crossing the Althe Allegheny Mountain may be eventually avoided, by pursuing the opposite side of the valley of Deeter's Run, as already suggested in the our might together and secure that which is so

important, not only to Bedford county, but to The above quotations show that the tunnel on the whole business community of the great east the Allegheny and Dry Ridge, the bridge across and west.

Buffalo Run, and of course the high bridges at By so uniting we can present such a claim to Casper Statler's (now Adam Geller's) and at the public and capitalists, as will not be over-Imhoff's, (now Jacob Hillegas ) can be avoided. looked by the great interests of our country.-These five items are estimated in said report Capitalists will not overlook such an opportunity of investing their funds in stock that will \$120,520 92 afford and yield a higher interest than any other 135,044 84 railroad stock in the United States. The road, if made, will command the choice of business, 78,433 80 being laid on firm ground, not subject to floods and slides, free from snow drifts, and easily kept 95,819 25 open during the winter Yours, &c., 436,251 98 MICHAEL REED. 436,251 98

From the Boston Courier. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

SELECTED BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE. "This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposture. I am for its overthrow! Up with the Flag of Disunion."—Wm. Lloyd Gar-

"The Constitution of our fathers was a mis-\$1,413,088 24 take. Tear it in pieces and make a better .-Now, after examining the above statement, Don't say the machine is out of order-it is it plainly appears that the route Mr. Hage's in order it does what its framers intended."calculations are based upon are made upon the "Our claim is disunion, breaking up of the first through survey for a railroad, without hav- States! I have shown you that our work can-

ing the opportunity of making a thorough sur- not be done under our institutions (laws). The vey and examination. I have no doubt on my Republican party is the first sectional party ever stitutional liberty? It is a momentous question. time this survey was progressing it was no se- against the South!"- Wendell Plallips.

Schlater was opposed to the southern route up-on which Mr. Hage was employed, and by Mr. Resolved, "That secession from the United

tionist." From levels taken by myself, I am willing to risk my reputation as an engineer, that from the to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be war and peace Democrats strike hands together. them; they want to see "death war ants sign-

that a road can be graded upon not exceeding Resolved, "That the Abolitionists of this counforty-five feet to the mile, in less distance than try should make it one of the primary objects twenty-mne miles, at an average cost of \$10,000 of this agitation to dissolve the American Un-In 1850, Senator Hale presented two peti-

nent men of Bedford county, whilst Mr. Hage tions—"praying that some plan be devised for was making his surveys, is a further reason why the dissolution of the American Union." "This the Central railroad does not pass through Bed- petition received three votes-J. P. Hale, W. ford. So long as prominent and influential men
will hang around and influence engineers, for
Rev. H. W. Beecher in 1856 says "the peo-

that is the fountain and father of all our troubles."

it comes to blood, let it come; it cannot come too soon-and when the war has been proclaimed, with the knife, and the knife to the hilt."-J. P. Hale, 1856. "You call this revolution-it is-we must,

we will have it--let it come." - C. Schurz, 1860. national spirit and the historic prestige of the shadow a strife, which unless averted by the triumph of freedom, will become war-fratrici- the country. Our proper order of battle is that dal, parricidal war-with an accumulated wickedness, beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals.'-C. Sumner, 1856.

In 1850, W. H. Seward tells the South, "If stitutioal government. his report read in the House of Representatives and keeping in repair, will command the choice have disunion, civil war and emancipation they will not emancipate their slaves, they shall !

then the slaveholders will perish in the strggle." result of the agitation, and says: "Then the choice. That convention will doubtless select a free States and slave States of the Atlantic, worthy standard bearer, around whom all can divided and warring with each other, would rally. disgust the free States of the Pacific, and they would have abundant cause and justification for withdrawing from a Union, productive no longer of peace, safety and liberty to themselves."

"I have no doubt the free and slave States ought to separate. The Union is not worth upporting in connection with the South."-J.

"I can conceive of a time when this Consti tution shall not be in existence, when we shall have an absolute, military, dictatorial government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed."-N. P. Banks, 1856.

"If Buchanan is elected, I don't believe the Union holds out three years. I shall go for dissolution." - Theodore Parker.

"I do not believe that any permanent Union s possible between the North and the South.' -The same, 1856. On the evening of election day, after hearing

of Fremont's defeat, he wrote--"Of course we shall fight. I have expected civil war for months."

A few days later-"There are two Constitutions for Americans, one writ on parchment and laid up at Washington; the other also on parchment, but on the head of a drum. It is to this we must appeal and be-

Not long after the defeat of Fremont, a meetng of traitors was ealied at Worcester and held there. This was the language of the call:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Worcester, believing the result of the recent Presidential election to involve four years more of pro-slaverment, and a rapid increase in the hoslity between the two sections of the Union: Believing this hostility to be the offspring not of party excitement, but of a fundamental

lifference in education, habits, and laws; "Believing the existing Union to be a failure, as being a hopeless attempt to unite under one government two antagonistic systems of society, which diverge more widely every year;

"And believing it to be the duty of intelligent and conscientious men to meet these facts with wisdom and firmness:

"Respectfully invite our fellow-citizens of Massachusetts to meet in Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, January 15, to consider the practicability, probability and expediency of a separation between the free and slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.'

"I conceive therefore, the true object of this war is to revolutionize the National Government."-M. F. Conway, of Kansas, 1862.

"If these fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power into their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, and, finally, they will bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."-Daniel Webster.

"Here lies a people who lost their own liberties, in trying to give freedom to the African race."—Elwood Fisher.

#### A Stirring Appeal for the Country against its Destroyers.

HOW TO SAVE THE COUNTRY. do to save the country, the government, and con- be found, in every place, and among every peomind, that if Mr. Hage would have had time to organized in this country. It does not know make a more thorough examination, his report its own face, and calls itself national, but it is could thunder it in every ear on the continent. would have been much more favorable. At the sectional. It is a party of the North, pledged That one way is, BRING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BACK INTO POWER. This is the only thing that precepts of peace and good will to all mankind cret that the whole engineering force under Mr. At an anti-slavery meeting in May, 1844, at can do it. To save the country is the mission of the Democracy

Let every Democratic association, every resolution, every speech, wish, thought, word, every banner, and, above all, every vote, point to this one result—bring the Democracy back into power. The people are ready for it, for three it as to be perfectly frightful. years of Abolitionism, such as we have had, is enough to cure any nation of that disease.

Let us, then, not disagree about platforms: the grand old shibboleth, Jefferson Democracy, whom he hath seen, he can love the negro whom is platform enough for me. The man who can he hath not seen is platform enough for me.

Rates of Advertising. One Square, three weeks or less. . . . . . . . . One Square, each additional insertion less

than three months . . . . . . . 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 1 FEAR One square . . . . . . \$3 50 \$4 75 Two squares 5 00 17 00 10 00
Three squares 6 50 9 00 16 00
4 Column 12 00 20 00 35 00
One Column 20 00 35 00 65 00 Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Au-uitors' 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.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type countsone 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.

denounce Lincoln and his Administration and their infernal policy is Democrat enough for me. I care not whether he supported Douglas and Johnson, or Breckinridge and Lane, or Bell and Everett, or even Lincoln and Hamlin; if he now takes a bold stand against the usurpations, the tyranny, and the despotism of this Administration, he is Democrat enough for me.

The man who is ready to maintain the State governments in their integrity, as the surest bulwark, and, at the present time the only bulwark, against anti-republican and despotic tendencies, is Democrat enough for me. I care not what a man's opinions may be on secondary questions. if he is ready to drive the abolition crew from power, and put a Democratic administration there, trusting, under a kind Providence, to the The portents which darken our land fore- Democracy, for the results afterwards, he is Democrat enough for you and for me and for of opposition. Here we can stand shoulder to shoulder, in this, the most momentous struggle, perhaps the last one, of freemen for free con-

Nor does it make much difference who the candidate may be. Whoever receives the regular nomination from the Democratic National In 1856 he again speaks of civil war as the Convention should be our first and last and only

Elect a good Democrat; place him in the Presidential chair; surround him with honest Democratic counsels; and I will trust him for all the consequences.

But will the ballot-box be free? Will it be open and untrammeled? Yes, it must; yes, it shall be. Let millions of freemen, determined still to be free, declare, with arms in their bands. if necessary, that it shall be free, untrammeled and undefiled, on the first day of November next.

And if, in a fair expression of the national sentiment, the decision shall be that we must give up all for lost the nation will bow to its fate. Thy will, great God, be done on earth as it is done in heaven! But we hope better things. The political heavens are auspicious, and we may believe that Providence is smiling through them upon our bleeding country. The American people never yet left the Democratic party out of power in the general government beyond the time when they had an opportunity to restore it through the ballot-box. The radicals are fast losing their hold upon the confidence of the people. Never was confidence more wofully misplaced or more wickedly betrayed. It must soon be with drawn from those in power. The nation, for three long years, has suffered all the horrors of abolition fanaticism. We have been passing a fearful night of terrors and gloom. That night, to millions of our countrymen, is a night eternal. But light is springing up in the east. Behold the cheering beams streak up on the horizon!

"Oh! how brightly breaks the morning!" Lift up your hands and rejoice, for the day of

your rodemption draws nigh. We are now authorized to hope and expect that the approaching contest will bring the genial spirit and policy of the Democratic party back into Administration. That portentous cloud of anti-slavery agitation which lowered so long over the country, charged with the thunderbolts of war, and which finally burst forth, hurling its shafts of death over the land, is about to lose its power and its terrors, and shrink back to its original insignificance. To be able to entertain these hopes and feel these assurances, after what the country has suffered is truly consoling. I trust they may be fully realized. If we do our duty to the country, they will be. Let us do our duty, and this year our present rulers will be harled from power and the public policy of the nation will be changed entirely. Thus, and thus only, can our beloved country be saved from the band of the destroyer.

## Philanthropy Ferocious.

A correspondent of the Providence Post furnshes the following thoughts on this subject: "We have no right to expect perfection in this world, but we have a right to look for consistency," so says Hannah Moore. Now there is one singular thing connected with the abolition efforts, that deserves notice, and goes far to shake our faith in the philanthropic and benevolent feelings generally supposed to influence the emancipationists; and that is, whenever the milk of human kindness is poured out upon the negro, there is a corresponding outpouring of vengeance upon something else: like the Crusaders of old, whose zeal for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre was only equalled by their

The Hon, Levi Bishop, of Detriot, made a good speech lately at Cincinnati. The follow-And it is worthy of record that the National passion to liberate the slaves at St. Domingo, were dragging to the guillotine all that was de-Then, finally, what can we do? What can we cent and respectable in France. And so it will ple that has undertaken the business of emancipation that there is at the same time an equal degree of venom poured out upon somethingelse.

Even their clergymen, forgetting the boly while pleading for the liberty of the slaves, is pouring out the vials of his wrath upon all who Then let subordinate questions be laid aside. do not think as he does, or are willing to go to Schlater directed to report without giving him States Government is the duty of every Aboli- Let individual considerations be ignored. Let the same length, in no measured terms. Peace personal claims be passed over. Let former is the last thing they desire. "Cry havoc and Resolved, That the only exodus of the slave divisions and heart burnings be forgotten. Let let loose the dogs of war," is not enough for borough of Bedferd to the summit of the Alleover the remains of the present American
gheny mountain, I can point out the ground Church, and the grave of the present Union."

Let Democrats and conservatives embrace each other. give them the greatest delight, the freedem of

Now this is a glaring inconsistency that must strike every reflecting mind. No man can make us believe that if one does not love his neighbor