

BY B. F. MEYERS.

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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1056

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1864.

VOL. 7, NO 50.

Table with 4 columns: Rate, Duration, Price. Includes 'Rates of Advertising' and 'The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type contains one square.'

Select Poetry.

WHAT THEN?

When of men a million more, Bravely shall their life-blood pour, Till the land is red with gore,

When by battle and the raid A million widows more are made, Before the crimson tide is stayed,

When upon the Southern gale Comes the orphan's feeble wail, And cries for bread our ears assail,

When the cannon, sword and brand Shall desolate the stricken land, And silence o'er it brooding stand,

When the rebel's power shall cease, And we, like those of ancient Greece, "A desert make and call it peace,"

When the city, town and plain, Crushed beneath a tyrant's reign, Have no sufferer to complain,

When the tyranny of power, O'er the country dark shall lower, Of freedom's death shall come the hour,

What then?

ENTHUSIASM FOR FREMONT.

General Fremont seems not to have lost his power in creating an enthusiasm for the "pioneer in the cause of emancipation," the man who was the "first love" and beau ideal of the republican party in its younger and better days.

The German abolitionists support Fremont with great unanimity, and very many of the old guard of genuine and honest abolitionists, all who are such from principle, are rallying to his standard with a devotion and enthusiasm only equalled by that of 1850.

There are only six German newspapers, so it is stated, which advocate the cause of Lincoln and shoddy, while twenty-six have hoisted Fremont's name and all the rest show that their first choice and preference was for Fremont.

In Mr. Lincoln's own State, Illinois, there is but one German newspaper, the Chicago Staats Zeitung, that supports his claims.

The German press of Missouri are united in his support. Ratification meetings are being held all over the country, and are largely attended.

A Fremont ratification meeting was held at Syracuse last week, which was largely attended. A large Fremont meeting was held in Chicago last Friday evening.

There was also a Fremont ratification meeting at St. Louis on Saturday night. There were 10,000 persons present, and the old Fremont Marsellaise of 1856, was sung amidst a blaze of excitement.

There was a great Fremont ratification meeting held in New York on Monday evening, which seems to have been a complete success. The New York papers are filled with accounts of the meeting.

Among the distinguished speakers was Dr. O. A. Brownson, the learned editor of Brownson's Review, who was unsparing in his criticisms of Mr. Lincoln's mismanagement of the affairs of the Government.

The "Peace Resolution" of Mr. Davis. The following is a copy of the "joint resolution to restore peace among the people of the United States," which was recently offered in the Senate by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, but ruled out of order at that time, and was not entertained or considered:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That three years of civil war, in which the enormous expenditure of blood and treasure has no parallel in the world's history, and whose widespread rapine and diabolical cruelties have shocked Christendom, and which, from alternating success, has produced no essential results, prove that war was not the proper remedy for our national troubles.

Resolved, That if the people of America would save and restore their shattered Constitution, and avert from themselves and their posterity the slavery of a military despotism and of a public debt, the interest upon which all the avails of their labor and economy will never meet, they must bring this war to a speedy close.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to propose a cessation of arms and an amnesty to the authorities of the Confederate States of America, with a view to a Convention of the people of all the States to reconstruct their Union; and if that cannot be effected, then that said Convention agree upon the terms of a separation of the States without the further effusion of blood and of a lasting peace among them.

They are endeavoring to clear out the canal and drains to secure the health of the city of Washington. The largest sewers should be placed under the White House and the Departments.

In Middlesex county, New Jersey, there are now about ten thousand acres sown with wheat, which is well up and very thrifty.

From the Legislative Record. CONDITION OF CAMP CURTIN.

Mr. MEYERS, from the special committee appointed to investigate the condition of Camp Curtin, &c., submitted the following report, which was read: Report of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of Camp Curtin.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 28, 1864. "WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of members of this House that the accommodations of Camp Curtin, for the reception of the soldiers now returning from the field, are insufficient and of a nature calculated to produce discomfort to and generate disease among the troops; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this House be appointed to inquire into the accommodations of Camp Curtin, and to ascertain what arrangements have been made by the Executive Department for the reception and accommodation of the troops returning from the seat of war, and to report the result of their inquiries to the House at as early a day as possible.

The resolution was adopted, yeas eighty-six, nays none. [Extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives.] A. W. BENEDICT, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The undersigned, appointed a committee in pursuance of the foregoing resolution to inquire into the accommodations of Camp Curtin, and to ascertain what arrangements have been made by the Executive Department for the reception and accommodation of the troops returning from the seat of war, respectfully report that they find the following facts:

1. The control of Camp Curtin passed out of the hands of the State authorities in the summer of 1861, the Government, at the request of the Federal War Department, having turned it over to the charge of the latter. The Governor, by order 376 of the War Department, is given an advisory status so far as the selection of points for the rendezvous of returning troops is concerned and the superintendent of the recruiting service is to consult with him as to the place at which the camps of rendezvous are to be established.

2. The superintendent of the recruiting service is the officer charged with the duty of providing quarters and subsistence for the returning troops. He recognizes no orders to make provisions for such troops without an endorsement from the Adjutant General of the State.

3. The superintendent of the recruiting service took upon himself the charge of providing for the returning troops on the 6th of December, 1863. The first regiment that was furnished arrived at Harrisburg on the 29th day of December, 1863. During the three weeks intervening between the time when the superintendent of the recruiting service took charge of the quartering and subsistence of the furloughed troops, and the arrival of the first returning regiment, that officer, in conjunction with the Governor, was in negotiation with certain parties for the purchase of a site for a camp of rendezvous on the west side of the Susquehanna. But the effort to obtain it failing, the returning troops were quartered in Camp Curtin. This camp contained but one small barrack, with only sufficient capacity for the quartering of from seventy to one hundred men. The superintendent of the recruiting service testifies that he was not urged by any one officially to make more efficient preparations for the comfort of the returning troops than he was engaged in making nor was his attention specially called to the subject.

4. The condition of Camp Curtin at the time of the arrival of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, according to the testimony elicited in regard to it, was very uncomfortable and unhealthy. Owing to the porousness of the soil, the inefficiency of the policing, and the imperfect drainage, the ground on which the camp is situated has absorbed much of the offal and filth deposited there during the past three years.

Lieut. F. W. Liedtke, Acting Adjutant to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, testifies that "the policing of the camp is bad. The force at the disposal of the camp commandant is not sufficient to keep it clean and in good condition. Camp Curtin was condemned by the United States military authorities in 1863, because the barracks were filthy and unhealthy."

Camp Curtin was condemned by the United States military authorities in 1863, because the barracks were filthy and unhealthy. The Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry arrived in this city, on their return from the seat of war, on the 28th of January, 1864, one month after the quartering of the first returned regiment in Camp Curtin. It appears, from the testimony of Col. Sipes that upon the arrival of the regiment it was marched to Camp Curtin by Lieutenant Colonel Seibert who was then in command. On reaching Camp Curtin, Col. Seibert "found no tents there at all, and no accommodations provided for them." He marched the regiment back to the city, and on the return march met the wagons going to camp with the tents. This was after dark. On the arrival of Col. Sipes, quarters were obtained for a portion of the regiment at the "Soldiers' Rest" and others were lodged in and around the capitol buildings. That portion of the regiment quartered at the "Soldiers' Rest," was afterwards driven out of that place by an armed guard. This seems to have been owing to a misunderstanding among the United States military officers having the matter in charge, as to whether the "Soldiers' Rest" was intended by the War Department as a place for the quartering of troops, or only as a barrack for their temporary subsistence.

At the time of the arrival of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry and the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, Camp Curtin was in a very muddy condition, owing to the state of the weather. It appears further, from the testimony of Lieut. Thomas H. Rickert, regimental quartermaster of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, that he officially notified the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service on the 26th of January, at one o'clock P. M., that his regiment was on its way to Harrisburg, he (Lieut. Rickert) having, just previous to that time, received a telegram from Col. Sipes stating that the regiment had just left Indianapolis. The regiment, as hereinbefore stated, arrived at Harrisburg on the evening of the 28th of Jan. It appears also, however, that the quartermaster was in Harrisburg some days before he reported to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service. On or about the 27th of Jan. last, the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service "ordered a sufficient number of tents to be erected." This, the Superintendent states, was done for the reception of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry and the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers. "Since then," the superintendent further states, "the camp has been steadily increasing as fast as possible under the supervision of the quartermaster's department, which provides stores, floors and details of men to erect tents." The Harrisburg cotton factory has also been procured and prepared as barracks for the quartering of furloughed troops.

Finally, your committee are gratified to learn that the military authorities have greatly improved the condition of Camp Curtin, and are led to hope that the gallant soldiers of the Commonwealth will have no cause in future to complain of the quarters provided for them on their return from the seat of war.

All of which is respectfully submitted. B. F. MEYERS, EDW. A. PRICE, THOMAS COCHRANE, Committee.

Letter from Hon. James W. Wall, of New Jersey.

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 30, 1864. Hon. Elijah F. Purdy, Grand Steward; Delaware, Nicholson, Cooper, Bell, and others, Sackens: GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your kind invitation to attend the celebration of the venerable Tammany Society of the anniversary of our National Independence.

Owing to a pre-existing engagement it will not be in my power to accept. Recognizing the sincerity of your patriotic efforts and desires, I must confess that I am not animated by the same hope, that appears to glow in the bosoms of the sachems of old Tammany upon the subject of a restored Union.

I fully appreciate the spirit that impelled the patriot Jackson to utter the famous watch-word, "The Union must and shall be preserved," you have placed so pre-eminently at the head of your card of invitation; but it is clear to the most ordinary comprehension that he meant only in the constitutional way, and not through the coercive military agencies of the Government.

He distinctly declares in his Farewell Address: "If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed against those of another, let the battle go as it may, there will be an end of the Union."

He believed with Washington, and so asserted—"that the foundations of the Union must be laid in the affections of the people," and therefore could never have acquired the illogical idea, that the strength of the superstructure could be increased, or its permanency secured by means tending directly to undermine these foundations.

Rely upon it, the only hope now, if indeed there is any hope left, is in an immediate cessation of this hellish slaughter, and a speedy peace, and even then, the restoration of the old Union will have to be the work of the healing hand of time, that must obliterate the fierce and savage memories that this fraternal strife will have evoked.

The man who looks for the old Union to arise beautified and glorified from the blood of kindred, shed in civil strife, from the fierce hate that the dying shall breathe forth as a legacy to those who survive them, most surely imagines a vain thing. One of the gravest delusions in an age abounding with them, is that which urges the citizen "to sacrifice the last dollar and the last man" in a blind idolatry for what is called the Union. I have as strong a love for the old Union, as high an appreciation of its benefits, its glorious origin, and its illustrious memories as any man; nay, more than this, I was laboring to preserve it, when these madmen, who were willing to let it slide, were denouncing it, as "a league with hell and a covenant with death." I am not, however, fanatical enough to permit a mere sentiment to blind me to facts, and deaden my sensibilities to the existence of higher and more momentous issues. I will always put liberty before Union. The preservation of the absolute rights of the citizen, and the sovereignty of the States, are of infinitely more importance to me than mere breadth of territory, if that territory must be occupied by white slaves; more important than Federal power, if that power is to be wielded by a usurper and a tyrant.

Liberty we must and will have; its possession is essential to the life of every free born American; the Union is not necessary unless associated with the first. Of what value is Union to the citizen who finds all his guaranteed rights in the amendments to the Constitution entirely gone? His right to free thought, free speech and a free press gone, or swallowed up in the maelstrom of a grand consolidated military despotism? A Union is a very good thing to have and to hold; but if in order to secure that Union I must be content to see the Constitution overturned, the reserved rights of the States and the people annihilated, the war power one of the attributes of the Executive, and myself gazing at it through the barrel and bolted windows of Lincoln's bastilles; then I would trade off a thousand such Unions for one little San Marino among barren rocks, where the rights secured by Magna Charta were respected, and where oppression and usurpations are unknown. But supposing the Union could be restored, how long, surrounded by the memorials of the past struggle here at the North would it endure? Certainly every thoughtful man must admit that the statesmanship which suggested inscribing on the regimental colors, symbols commemorative of their having been borne triumphant in our fraternal bloody conflicts; or of erecting monuments as memorials of our bloody struggles, could never have contemplated a permanently restored Union. The memories of these fraternal conflicts must be buried in oblivion before a permanently restored Union can be secured.

The heathen rulers and statesmen understood this principle in human nature, apparently much better than the professedly enlightened Christians of this noon of the nineteenth century. It was Tiberius who, when the Roman Senate proposed erecting an altar to vengeance to commemorate the death of Piso replied, "that public monuments should commemorate foreign conquests, not domestic calamities." Caesar on his return from his African campaigns after his great victory at Thapsus, upon celebrating his Four Triumphs, wisely and carefully avoided all allusions by banners or otherwise, to what, perhaps, were the most brilliant of his achievements—his victories over his own countrymen. In Spain and Thessaly he had routed the disciplined legions of the Romans; "but their defeat," he most truly said, "brought no accessions of honor to the Republic. The glory it reflected on the victors was but dubious and barren." This Christian nation should have learned wisdom from the example of heathen rulers and statesmen.

If the settlement of this question reduces itself to separation or Southern subjugation, then I am for separation a thousand times; because the demoralizing influences and usurped powers that must be evoked to execute such a fiendish judgment, would establish at the North a des-

potic power worse than Ghenghis Khan of Tamerlane ever controlled. Such results as subjugation and annihilation have been accomplished, where the will of the despot was the supreme law, in such devastating wars as the Timours and Attilas of the world have waged, where the grass never grows where the hoofs of their chargers pressed, and the smoke of the country went up behind them "like the smoke of a furnace"—never, surely, by a Republic, whose chief corner stone is "the consent of the governed," and the avowed objects of whose Constitution was "to establish justice and ensure domestic tranquility."

Yours respectfully, JAMES W. WALL.

SOLDIERS' VOTING.—The Lancaster Examiner, a shoddy organ, says "the Copperheads of Berks county are electioneering against the constitutional amendment allowing soldiers to vote, on the ground that there are negro soldiers, and it would let them vote." Whether there is any truth in the assertion of that organ or not, there is certainly truth in the assertion that, whether constitutional or not, if Lincoln needs votes to elect him, he will use the negroes or anybody else who can be coerced, cajoled or bribed to cast their ballots for him. The frauds used in the election last fall in this State alone—not to mention the stupendous outrages in Maryland and other States—are sufficient to demonstrate to a certainty that every negro in the army at this time, or who may be hereafter enlisted, will be allowed a vote the same as white men.

The Democracy do not fear the "white soldiers' vote. Give them a fair chance to exercise their opinions, and Shoddy will not be the gainer by it. Fetter them—tie them up under the army regulations, as the Shoddy dynasty knows so well how to do, and then Lincoln may perhaps poll a small majority. There is but a poor prospect, however, that the gallant veterans who have tested their love of country at the cannon's mouth will be allowed an unbiased choice. Or, if even they are, there are so many ways in which fraudulent returns can be made, by even post office clerks, who transmit the returns, that we shall not know what has been the soldiers' vote. The whole army election machinery being in the hands of the Shoddy party, there can be no hope of fairness in transmitting the correct returns.

Every Democrat desires that the soldiers should be allowed a vote, but in objecting to the right of negroes voting and to the holding of the ballot-box by one political party alone, he but echoes the sentiment of the soldiers themselves, who are known to be in favor of even exact justice to all the candidates whom the people put forward. It is not out of regard for the rights of the soldier that the Shoddy party desire the Constitution amended so as to give them the right of suffrage. It is because they see in it a chance to commit the most stupid frauds on the ballot-box undetected. Let the soldiers—the rank and file—conduct their elections, and not the Democracy but the party that has clothed them in shoddy and hurried them on to suffering under inefficient officers and bad plans, will be the losers.—Patriot & Union.

GREAT FRAUDS.—It is so common now-a-days to read exposures of gross frauds perpetrated upon the Government by its "loyal" friends that they scarcely command a passing notice. Recent developments of rascalities in the city of New York, however, seem to be an exception, and the details of that city come to us filled with exposures. The rogues have fallen out and are telling on each other. Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Journal, started the ball in his paper, wherein he shows up ex-Mayor Opdyke, the proprietors of the Tribune and Post and other intensely loyal Abolition leaders in their true light. Henderson of the Post, the Navy Agent, has since been arrested. The frauds committed in his office amount to millions.

It is but a few weeks since some of the principal officers in the Custom House were arrested for similar offenses, and the guilty parties hurried off to Fort Lafayette, by order of the military authorities. No doubt the parties implicated in the Weed exposures will be similarly dealt with, and thus the whole matter be hushed up. To try these loyalists by the civil courts would lead to ventilations not palatable to the powers at Washington, hence they are handed over to be tried, if at all, by a secret military tribunal. How long will this state of affairs continue? Will the people longer submit to be robbed by these loyal rascals?

LINCOLN'S ELECTION THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.—The New York Times, the special organ of President Lincoln in that city, in a leading article says: "Had Mr. Breckinridge, or Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Bell been elected, there would have been no rebellion. The South rebelled because the plurality of the people chose to be served by Mr. Lincoln."

Here we have the confession that there would have been no war if Mr. Lincoln had been defeated. This was as well known in 1860 as to day, but the Republicans then chose civil war rather than forego their partisan success. They sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind.

"Had Douglas lived," exclaims a Lincoln newspaper, "he would still stand where he stood at the time of his death." At the time of his death he said that when the war should become a war for emancipation, he would fly to the assistance of the South. He said that in one of the two last speeches he ever made. Why do not the Abolitionists resurrect his remains and send them to Fort Lafayette?

The Richmond Examiner, of June 24, takes up a table of the late battles for the month of May, claiming that 51,000 northern and 19,000 southern soldiers had been slain.

The Garibaldi regiment, which left N. York three years ago, 1,000 strong, for the seat of war, has just returned and numbers 150 men.

Reminiscences. 1860 "Lincoln and Free Speech." 1861 "War for the Constitution and the Union." 1862 "War for the Niggers." 1863 "Vote for Curtin and avoid the Draft." 1864 Tyranny, Rascality, Conscriptio and Taxes.