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 BY B. F. MEYERS.
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 No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
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 been decided by the United States Courts that the
 stopping of a newspaper without the payment of
 arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and is
 a criminal offence.
 The courts have decided that persons are ac-
 countable for the subscription price of newspapers,
 if they take them from the post office, whether they
 subscribe for them, or not.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1073
 NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. VOL. 8, No. 14.

Rates of Advertising.
 One Square, three weeks or less... \$1.00
 One Square, each additional week... 50 cts
 One Square, one month... \$2.00
 One Square, three months... \$5.00
 One Square, six months... \$8.00
 One Square, one year... \$12.00
 One Column, one week... 50 cts
 One Column, one month... \$1.50
 One Column, three months... \$4.00
 One Column, six months... \$6.00
 One Column, one year... \$10.00
 Advertisers' notices... 50 cts
 More than a square... 25 cts
 \$1.00, if not over 100 words... 50 cts
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 type composition... All notices of 100 words
 under five lines will be measured on the square
 and all over five lines as a full square. All legal
 advertisements will be charged to the person hand-
 ling them in.

Business 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 safe Town lots in Tazewell, and St. Jo-
 seph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved
 land, from one acre to 150 acres for sale. Office
 on the corner of 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.
 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, claims of
 soldiers, &c.
 April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
 Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his
 care. Military claims promptly collected.
 Office on the corner of the "Mengel Hotel" and
 Bank of Reed & Schell.
 Bedford, September 11, 1863.

U. H. AKERS,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
 Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his
 care. Military claims promptly collected.
 Office on the corner of the "Mengel Hotel" and
 Bank of Reed & Schell.
 Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
 SCHELLSBURG, PA.
 Tenders his professional services to the people of
 that place and vicinity. Office immediately oppo-
 site the store of John E. Colein, in the room for-
 merly occupied by J. Henry Scell.
 July 4, 1864.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
 RAY'S HILL, BEDFORD CO., PA.
 Having located at the above place tenders his pro-
 fessional services to the community.
 August 19, 1864-1y

DAVID DEIBAUGH,
 GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.
 Workshop same as formerly occupied by John
 Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to
 order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Spe-
 cial attention will be given to the repairing of fire-
 arms.
 July 1, 1864-1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
 BEDFORD, PA.
 Would have notify the citizens of Bedford
 county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bed-
 ford, 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, 1864.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHULZ,
REED AND SCHELL,
 BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
 100 N. BEDFORD ST., PENNA.
 DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made
 and remitted promptly.
 Bedford, Pa.

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, Hon. Job Mann,
 Philip Ford & Co., Hon. W. T. Daugherty,
 Boyd & Hough, B. F. Meyers,
 Arthur Young & Bros.,
 January 1, 1864-4y.

SCOTT & STEWART,
 Commission Merchants
 Jayne's Marble Building,
 616 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St.,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 Bro. E. Gillette, B. Scott, Jr.
 Apr. 17, 1868-1y.

GREAT REVELATION.

PRIVATE CONFESSIONS OF A HIGH REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL.
DISMAL FUTURE FOR THE NATION.
How the War is to be Prosecuted if Lincoln is Re-elected.
SOUTHERNERS TO BE EXTERMINATED.

The North to become Bankrupt and Half the Men to be Killed off.
THE UNION MUST NOT BE RESTORED.
 WASHINGTON, October 25, 1864.
 The following letter has just begun to circulate in political circles here, and has already aroused intense interest. It is understood to have been written by a gentleman high in the confidence of the administration. Rumor assigns its authorship to a prominent New Englander, but, in the absence of all proofs, I will not vouch for the truth of the report. It will be seen that the revelations it contains are of an exceedingly exciting character.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1864.
 My DEAR OLD FRIEND: I have been trying for over a month to answer your letter of August 13; yet in vain. Happily for me, you know what are my relations to the government, and how fully occupied my time must be in a crisis like the present. Yet you do not know all. Imagine me four times as busy as I was when you were here last year, and you will form some faint idea of the press of business that is now upon me. Notwithstanding all this, I cannot refrain from writing you, both to settle that matter about which you wrote, and, if I can spare the time, to respond to your kind inquiry for my views upon the questions of the day. And first as to that private matter.

You ask for my views upon the presidential election and the policy of the administration. Let me say at once that I have no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. It is a matter of course, and it is impossible—you know what other agencies can be employed to secure his retention in office. I am sure we will have the best of it in the army, because of the natural instinct of the officers to consult the wishes of the powers that be, in order that they may obtain promotion and preferment. All this is as plain as daylight.

As regards the policy of the administration during the next four years, I hardly believe that the leaders of the Union party, and certainly not the masses of the people, have the slightest idea of what is before us. It may grate harshly upon your ears, but it is, nevertheless, my firm conviction that to prosecute this war as it should be, it must be waged for the complete extermination of the adult population of the States in rebellion. Does this startle you? Look with me at the history of the war—even now more eventful than wars in Europe of three or four centuries. At the beginning of the conflict the administration was obviously restricted to the choice between two different policies, viz: (1) CONCILIATION, and (2) ABSOLUTE SUBJUGATION and EXTERMINATION. Any half-way policy was sure to result unhappily. The Democrats, with their ardent love of slavery, and their former political affiliations with the slaveocracy, undoubtedly did adopt the proper policy for their purposes. Had the war been prosecuted, as they urged, simply to restore the Union and save slavery with it, there is no doubt but that we would now be at peace, and the South would be reinstated in its old place of power in the Federal Union. But this, you know, would not suit the members of our party. We could have had all that before the war began if we had chosen to assent to the propositions adopted by the Peace Convention. I do not know as history will justify our course, but it is clear that had we consented to the compromise proposed by that convention, we would have had no political future. We are but human, and self-preservation is as much a law of politics as nature. We are certainly responsible for the war, and, for one, I am not afraid to meet the results which seem certain to be accomplished by it. Yet, my dear friend, I am almost appalled when I try to forecast the future, and realize in advance the trials which we, as a nation, will have to undergo before we can enter the promised land of freedom. This generation will not see that land; but while we tramp through the wilderness in which we now are, the next generation will enter into the better land, and in a more perfect Union will reap the benefits of toils and sufferings.

Consider for a moment the effect of the war upon the southern people—not upon their property, but upon themselves. Perhaps you will better comprehend my meaning if I were to arrange in tabular form the proportion of Union sentiment in 1861 and the probable proportion there at the present time. The table, compiled from such information as comes to my memory as I write, would stand thus:

State	1861	1864
Virginia	100%	10%
N. Carolina	100%	10%
S. Carolina	100%	10%
Georgia	100%	10%
Alabama	100%	10%
Florida	100%	10%
Mississippi	100%	10%
Louisiana	100%	10%
Texas	100%	10%
Arkansas	100%	10%
Missouri	100%	10%
Tennessee	100%	10%
Kentucky	100%	10%

If you take the trouble to collect these fractions, you find that according to them the Union people in the South in 1861 composed for half and seven-tenths per cent., or nearly half of the whole population, while now they form but thirteen and six-tenths per cent. of the population. This tells a strange tale. It shows that the war, so far as relates to restoring the old Union, is a conspicuous failure, and has managed to convert the old Unionists into armed rebels. We have gained in territory, we have secured important strategic positions, and put an end to whatever commerce the South may have had; but at the same time we have thoroughly alienated the hearts of its people from ourselves and from the old Union which we both once professed to love. This is a natural result of the policy which we urged upon the government, and which it at last adopted. The removal of Buell and McClellan because of their lenient treatment of the southern population, and the infusion of a more stringent policy, had the proper effect on the army. Instead of treating the southerners as misguided friends to be won back to an old love, they were instructed to treat them as enemies, for such they were to the great principles of freedom, if not to the Union itself. Hence it is that wherever our armies have marched they have made enemies of those whom they found to be friends. Take the case of Tennessee, for example. When our troops first entered Nashville, and still later, Knoxville, the Unionists in the State gave a rapturous welcome to the dear old flag and the men under whose protection it had been borne to their state. How changed is all this now! They who under the rule of Jeff. Davis and his crew sighed for the return of the old Union, and waited long and patiently for the gleam of federal bayonets, enduring meanwhile a system of oppression that beggars description, these men and women are to-day the bitterest rebels in the South. Jeff. Davis has now no warmer allies than these people. And if a rebel invasion of East Tennessee should ever be practicable, it is safe to predict that the old unconstitutional Unionists, and followers of Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow, would give the confederate troops a welcome even warmer than that which they gave our soldiers at the first.

The Shenandoah valley is another case to the point. Gentlemen who accompanied me were not hostile to the Union, the active young men were mostly rebels, but the great majority of the residents were either indifferent as to the result of the contest, or warmly devoted to the cause of the South.

Now, my friend, what is the result of this? Shall we give up the war? By no means. Shall we change our policy? That is not possible. Shall we surrender the government to the pro-slavery Democrats? Forbid it, Heaven! We have had enough of slavery and of the Southern States. We must exterminate the adult population of the South. Cromwell would depopulate the island of Madagascar, and substitute Englishmen for its inhabitants. He was right. It would be a wise, a humane, nay more, a Christianian policy, if he had slain every man, woman, and child on that bright Emerald Isle, and so got rid of the priest-ridden race which cursed it. Such a policy would have made Ireland a rival to instead of a dependent upon England, and a contributor in place of an impediment to the prosperity of Great Britain.

Are our people prepared to face this contingency? Are you, my good friend? To subjugate the people of the South is an impossibility. Like the Indians, they would die rather than be enslaved. So die, and disappear they must. The great powers of Europe have been for two hundred years trying to conquer Poland. She stands ready to begin a revolution to-morrow. The great Russian Empire was fighting for thirty years a few barbarous tribes in the Caucasian mountain; it found that the only method to accomplish its purpose was the complete extermination of the inhabitants. Alexander followed the example of Cromwell, and he was wise in doing so. There are instances in history of races being conquered, but, like the old Saxons, it was necessary to keep them in absolute servitude, and whole generations had to pass away before it was safe to intrust them with freedom, much less with citizenship. I need not remind you that the southerners are of the same vigorous stock as ourselves, and would never submit to a state of slavery. Nor should we think for a moment of such a thing. The spirit of the age, the glorious principles of our party, now inscribed, thank God upon the nation's banners; the teachings of Christianity and the hopes we have for the future, all alike forbid us from even harboring the thought of such a course.

This may afford you a glimpse of what we are coming to. We shall secure the next Congress without a doubt, and with it, I think, the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. You will know what weight to attach to my words when I say that I am satisfied that he realizes not only that this country cannot remain half free and half slave, but that there can be but one solution of the vexed problem, and that by the total elimination of the white population of the South. This will involve, at least, a thirty-years' war. National bankruptcy will be inevitable, because we can sustain no further strain upon our finances. At least half, if not two-thirds, of our able-bodied men will have to give up their lives ere we reach the end. All this I firmly believe, is in store for us, if we pursue the policy which I aver is the one that we ought to pursue.

Will you finish, my friend? Do you know of a single man that will? (I refer, of course, to the members of the Union party.) Look at the ultimate result to be attained. What are the extermination of the people of the South, bankruptcy and loss of life at the North, as compared with the extension of freedom for all men over this broad land, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean? No; having invited the issue, let us meet it like men, push it through to the bitter end, and if need be die for it, remembering that the soil will be the richer for our dust; for, where once grew the rank weeds of slavery, there will spring up a blasted luxuriance the pure white flower of liberty to deck our country in a fairer, purer robe than ever yet it wore.

To return to the matter of—to which you allude near the close of your letter, I beg to say that I have written the letter you refer to, and I shall probably make the same view public soon after the election, and in a shape more creditable to myself than I consider these rapidly written lines to be. With kind regards to you and yours, believe me, ever your sincere friend,
 Mr. J. W. DICKEKSON,
 C. Superintendent.

HISTORICAL FACTS.
 When you hear Abolitionists charging the rebellion upon Democrats, confront them with the following truths from history:
 1. That there were no symptoms of rebellion in the South until after the election of Abraham Lincoln, who had proclaimed that this rebellion could not exist, from, and that that day would be met in the Territories.
 2. That all the difficulties would have been settled by the Peace Convention, and were prevented, if Lincoln, Chase, Chandler, et al, had desired it.
 3. That Lincoln had called Congress to assemble at 4 P. M. on April 22, 1864-1y.

Teachers.
 Hopewell town hip, 7, Hopewell, New Jersey, 13, Hopewell, N. J., 15, Hopewell, N. J., 17, Hopewell, N. J., 19, Hopewell, N. J., 21, Hopewell, N. J., 23, Hopewell, N. J., 25, Hopewell, N. J., 27, Hopewell, N. J., 29, Hopewell, N. J., 31, Hopewell, N. J., 33, Hopewell, N. J., 35, Hopewell, N. J., 37, Hopewell, N. J., 39, Hopewell, N. J., 41, Hopewell, N. J., 43, Hopewell, N. J., 45, Hopewell, N. J., 47, Hopewell, N. J., 49, Hopewell, N. J., 51, Hopewell, N. J., 53, Hopewell, N. J., 55, Hopewell, N. J., 57, Hopewell, N. J., 59, Hopewell, N. J., 61, Hopewell, N. J., 63, Hopewell, N. J., 65, Hopewell, N. J., 67, Hopewell, N. J., 69, Hopewell, N. J., 71, Hopewell, N. J., 73, Hopewell, N. J., 75, Hopewell, N. J., 77, Hopewell, N. J., 79, Hopewell, N. J., 81, Hopewell, N. J., 83, Hopewell, N. J., 85, Hopewell, N. J., 87, Hopewell, N. J., 89, Hopewell, N. J., 91, Hopewell, N. J., 93, Hopewell, N. J., 95, Hopewell, N. J., 97, Hopewell, N. J., 99, Hopewell, N. J., 101, Hopewell, N. 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