

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1866.

VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,332.

The Bedford Gazette.

OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

The Indians turn Horse-Thieves.—Traders Violate the Royal Proclamation Prohibiting Trade with the Indians.—Capt. James Smith applies an Efficient Correction.—His Affair with the Traders at Sidelong Hill.—Bloody Run receives its Name, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding the treaty of peace concluded by Gen. Bouquet with the Indians, soon after it was made the latter began a system of horse-stealing along the frontiers and also killed some people in the isolated settlements. Still, traders were in the habit of supplying the Indians with gunpowder and other military stores, though forbidden to do so by the royal proclamation. Capt. James Smith, of whose captivity among the Indians an account has already been given, having returned to Bedford, after his service in Gen. Bouquet's last expedition, on hearing of these violations of the king's order, determined to take the law into his own hands, and by force of arms, prevent further trade with the savages. His mode of procedure is thus graphically described in his "Narrative":

"Shortly after this (Bouquet's treaty) the Indians stole horses and killed some people on the frontiers. The king's proclamation was then circulating and set up in various public places, prohibiting any person from trading with the Indians until further orders. Notwithstanding all this, about the 1st of March, 1765, a number of wagons, loaded with Indian goods and warlike stores, were sent from Philadelphia to Henry Pollens, Conococheague; and from thence seventy pack horses were loaded with these goods in order to carry them to Fort Pitt. This alarmed the country, and Mr. William Duffield raised about fifty armed men and met the pack-horses at the place where Mercersburg now stands. Mr. Duffield desired the employers to store up their goods and not proceed until further orders. They made light of this, and went over the North Mountain, where they lodged in a small valley called the Great Cove. Mr. Duffield and his party followed after, came to their lodging, and again urged them to store up their goods. He reasoned with them on the impropriety of their proceedings and the great danger the frontier inhabitants would be exposed to if the Indians should now get a supply; he said, as it was well known that they had scarcely any ammunition, and were almost naked, to supply them now would be a kind of murder, and would be illegally trading at the expense of the blood and treasure of the frontiers. Notwithstanding his powerful reasoning, these traders made game of what he said, and would only answer him by ludicrous burlesque. When I beheld this, and found that Mr. Duffield would not compel them to store up their goods, I collected ten of my old warriors that I had formerly disciplined in the Indian way, went off privately after night, and encamped in the woods. The next day, as usual, we blacked and painted, and waylaid them near Sidelong Hill. I scattered my men about forty rods along the side of the road, and ordered every two to take a tree, and about eight or ten rods between each couple, with orders to keep a reserved fire—one not to fire until his comrade had loaded his gun; by this means we kept up a constant slow fire upon them, from front to rear. We then heard nothing of these traders' merriment, or burlesque. When they saw their pack-horses falling close by them, they called out, 'Pray, gentlemen, what would you have us to do?' The reply was, 'Collect all your loads to the front, and unload them in one place; take your private property and immediately retire.' When they were gone, we burnt what they left, which consisted of blankets, shirts, vermilion, lead, beads, wampum, tomahawks, scalp-knives, &c. The traders went back to Fort Loudon, and applied to the commanding officer there, and got a party of Highland soldiers, and went with them in quest of the robbers, as they called us; and without applying to a magistrate, or obtaining any civil authority, but barely upon suspicion, they took a number of creditable persons (who were chiefly not any way concerned in this action) and confined them in the guard-house in Fort Loudon. I then raised three hundred riflemen, marched to Fort Loudon, and encamped on a hill in sight of the fort. We were not long there, until we had more than double as many of the British troops prisoners in our camp, as they had of our people in the guard-house. Captain Grant, a Highland officer, who commanded Fort Loudon, then sent a flag of truce to our camp, where we settled a cartel, and gave them above two for one, which enabled us to redeem all our men from the guard-house, without further difficulty. After this, Captain Grant kept a number of rifle guns, which the Highlanders had taken from the country people, and refused to give them up. As he was riding out one day, we took him prisoner and detained him until he delivered up the arms; we also destroyed a large quantity of gunpowder that the traders had stored up, lest it might be conveyed privately to the Indians. The king's troops, and our party, had now got entirely out of the channel of the civil law, and many unjustifiable things were done by both parties. This convinced me more than ever I had been before, of the absolute necessity of the civil law in order to govern mankind."

Smith's affair with the traders, at Sidelong Hill, is supposed to have given Bloody Run its name, as the account

of it published, shortly after its occurrence, in London, says: "The convoy of 80 horses loaded with goods, chiefly on his majesty's account as presents to the Indians, and part on account of Indian traders, were surprised in a narrow and dangerous defile in the mountains, by a body of armed men. A number of horses were killed, and the whole of the goods were carried away by the plunderers. The riot was dyed with blood, and ran into the settlement below, carrying with it the stain of crime upon its surface."

ABLE SPEECH OF SENATOR COWAN, OF PA.

In Reply to Senator Sumner, in Behalf of President Johnson.

MR. COWAN.—Mr. President, I am not disposed to allow the speech of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) to go to the country without a very brief reply. If that speech be true, and if it be a correct picture of the South, then God help us; then this Republic, this Union is at an end, then the great war which we waged for the Union was a folly; then all the blood and treasure which we have expended in that war in order to restore ourselves to companionship with the people of the South have been equally follies. But, Mr. President, is it true? Or is not this a series of *ex parte* statements made up by anonymous letter-writers, people who are down there more than likely stealing cotton, people who are down there in the enjoyment of peace and power, people who are interested that the disturbed condition of things which exists there now shall always continue because they make profit of it? Is there any man who has had any experience in the trial of causes, any man who knows anything about the nature of evidence, who does not know that the honorable Senator could have sent his emissaries into any one county in the lately rebellious States, and gathered the expressions of knaves and fools and discontented, single-ideal people, far more than he has given us in this speech?

We are told here of the exceptional instances or bad conduct on the part of the people of the South. Why, what a large volume it would take to hold all that! If a man were to go about anywhere in the loyal States and hunt up what he might suppose to be treasonable expressions, heretical expressions, how many could he find? And yet we are treated to all this here as if it was the whole of the evidence in the case. One man out of ten thousand is brutal to a negro, and this is paraded here as atype of the whole people of the South, whereas nothing is said of the other nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine men who treat the negro well. One man expresses a great deal of dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs, and that is paraded here, while nothing is said of the other ten thousand men who are contented to accept it and make the most of it.

What then are we to do? We are to suppose that the people of the Southern States lately in rebellion have common sense; and when their utterances are in accordance with what is common sense and the dictate of their own interest, we have a right to presume it to be true. But according to what we have just heard, everything that has come from the people of these States, and from their public bodies, from the representatives of the people, is to be taken as false; and why? Because some cotton agent, some correspondent of a radical newspaper in the North, some office-holder who has been making profit of the state of things there chooses to say it is all false! The heresy of State rights is not destroyed there, the honorable Senator says. Have we not heard from almost all the public men of the South that that question was put to the arbitrament of the sword that they have lost, and that they submit? Have they not acquiesced in the abolition of slavery—that thing of all others which was the last, in the opinion of everybody, that they would submit to? But still further guarantees are wanted; we are not told what they are. What are they? What is wanted? Everybody admits that the negro ought to have his natural rights secured to him. I believe all the moderate, conservative men of this Chamber are fully agreed that every man should have his natural rights secured—the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; the protection of property, limbs and reputation; that he should have the right to sue and be sued, and to testify in courts of justice. The negro has not hitherto been allowed in the Southern States to testify in courts of justice, and why? Because he was a slave, and if I had been a citizen of the Southern States when slavery prevailed there, I would have resisted his right to testify in courts.

A witness, like a voter, ought to be a free man, he should not belong to another man. What chance would a litigant have against the master of slaves, if the slaves could testify?—Would you ask a negro to testify against his master, to go back to that master and besubject to his ill will because of his testimony? Would you allow him to testify for the master as against a party on the other side? Certainly not. But now this state of things has passed away.—Now the people of the Southern States themselves, so far as I understand them, are in favor of opening the courts to all these classes of people.—And, sir, I must open them for their own security. I am willing to leave that to themselves; their own interest

will compel them to allow all people to testify, unless they are excluded by those disabilities that have heretofore excluded witnesses from testifying. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, and those who think with him, desire that these people should have the right of suffrage, why not say so boldly.

Mr. Sumner.—I do say so. Mr. Cowan.—Very well; that is so much that is clear; make it broadly; we may differ from him, but the people will decide. I am perfectly willing to acquiesce in their decision; I do not care which way it is; but the people will decide that question, and they will decide it promptly. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts wants to hold the doctrine that these States are not States, that they are not constituent members of this Union, let him say so; there is a tribunal to which that can be referred. If he wishes to take issue with the President on these points, let the issue be made fairly and squarely, and it will be met. Thank God, in this Government, not like that of Russia, which he has eulogized, there is a power above us all; there is a power to whose arbitrament and award we can appeal, and who will settle this thing conclusively.

Now, Mr. President, I am for reconciliation. I want to have this Union restored; and Union means a Union by consent, not by force. I would like to make friends of all the people with whom we have been at enmity heretofore. I do not want the contest to go on any longer. But are we to make friends with them, and are they to be reconciled to us, and are they to behave better by such speeches as have been made by the honorable Senator here to-day? I very much doubt it. I do not think that he will improve the condition of the Southern heart or the condition of the Southern mind, by thus parading these exceptional cases to the people of this country, and stimulating and exciting their angry passions more than they are now against this unfortunate people.—unfortunate in every respect; unfortunate on account of their errors; unfortunate on account of the penalty which has followed those errors, and which they have suffered.

Mr. President, let us look at this testimony. The honorable Senator, as I said before, reads from anonymous letter-writers, from cotton agents, and people of that kind. Now, it does so happen that we have some testimony upon this subject; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, not a summer soldier or sunshine patriot.

Mr. Sumner.—I haven't read anonymous letters. Mr. Cowan.—They are anonymous so far as we are concerned; and I commend the Senator's prudence in keeping the names of their writers from the public, because I have no doubt that if their names were shown they would not be considered of much importance. I very much doubt whether there is a single man among them who has ever wielded anything more than a pen during the rebellion. But I say that we have the testimony of men of unexceptionable veracity; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a Union man, and who was in favor of the Union at a time and in a place where there was some merit in it. I do not suppose there was any man among them who has ever wielded anything more than a pen during the rebellion. But I say that we have the testimony of men of unexceptionable veracity; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a Union man, and who was in favor of the Union at a time and in a place where there was some merit in it.

Mr. Sumner.—I have not read anonymous letters. Mr. Cowan.—They are anonymous so far as we are concerned; and I commend the Senator's prudence in keeping the names of their writers from the public, because I have no doubt that if their names were shown they would not be considered of much importance. I very much doubt whether there is a single man among them who has ever wielded anything more than a pen during the rebellion. But I say that we have the testimony of men of unexceptionable veracity; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a Union man, and who was in favor of the Union at a time and in a place where there was some merit in it. I do not suppose there was any man among them who has ever wielded anything more than a pen during the rebellion. But I say that we have the testimony of men of unexceptionable veracity; we have the testimony of the President of the United States, who was a Union man, and who was in favor of the Union at a time and in a place where there was some merit in it.

Now, sir, you are told here that this man in his official communication to the Senate of the United States, whitewashes the condition of things down below. Yes, sir, "whitewash" is the word. The honorable Senator says that he will not accept the definition of "whitewash" given by the Senator from Connecticut or the Senator from Wisconsin, but he has told us what he means by the word "whitewash." It is not necessary that he should say what he means by that word. Everybody understands it. I suppose even his colored friends in whom he takes so much interest, would know what the meaning of the word "whitewash" was. (Laughter.) He says that this man, who stood firm when everybody else faltered—this man, who stood alone in the midst of an enraged population, and in the very storm and strife of the worst civil war perhaps the world has ever seen—comes here to "whitewash." What does he mean except that the President of the United States in an official communication to this body, comes here to lie; that is the plain English of it; comes here either to suppress the truth or to suggest a falsehood.

What does the President say? I will read what he says as a sufficient answer to what all these people down South report of the state of affairs there, and I do not find it necessary to deny thousands of instances of exceedingly heretical talk that may have taken place, and of treasonable talk, if you please;

and I have no doubt that in a state of things unparalleled in the history of the world, heretofore, wrongs and outrages innumerable happen there; but that is not the question. The question is what is the condition of the mass of the people in the South; what is their disposition and tendency; not to love the North, not to love the honorable Senator from Massachusetts—because I very much fear that will not be brought about soon unless there is a change in the temper of both parties—not to have hearts overflowing with love and gratitude to those who persecute and hunt them in their submission; who kick and strike at them after they are down, after they have cried "enough"—but the question is what is their disposition to obey the laws? What do we care about their hearts or their dispositions if they are obedient to the laws, and submit to the laws? Now they have submitted to laws which impose the heaviest penalty, for if they are traitors the law imposes the penalty of death and confiscation of estate by means of fine. I will read what the President says now of the condition of that people from the information he has received: "In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than in view of all the circumstances could well have been expected." I think there is no candid man who will not endorse that sentiment. "The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits."

Why should they not? To suppose anything else is to suppose that they are denuded; that they have no kind of common sense left; that four years of the most terrible war, and the most terrible punishments ever inflicted upon a people, have been without their lessons. It cannot be, Mr. President; it is not in the nature of things that it should be.

"An abiding faith" on the part of this man who suffered from these people; who suffered from this war and the doctrine of secession. "An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity."

And here, Mr. President, allow me to ask when in the history of this world or of the human family, has it happened that severity, cruelty, persecution, refusal to recognize common rights, has reconciled a people and pacified a distracted country; and when it happened that clemency, leniency, as the President expresses it, has failed to produce beneficial results? It is not necessary to go very far back for instances to show this. Look at the treatment of England toward Ireland. What has been the result of her holding that people in a species of vassalage? A Fenian insurrection upon her hands now, after hundreds of years of attempt to dominate over that people. Look at Poland; look everywhere. And if it be necessary to see what clemency, what leniency and justice, and trust and confidence can do to restore a people once in revolution, take the conduct of Hoche in La Vendee. There, by the genius of one man, high enough to be above vulgar passion, statesman enough to look to the future, La Vendee was restored to France, and is there now, part and parcel of it, with every recollection of the revolution effaced.

Says the President: "It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders"—these effects are to be seen in the North as well as in the South—"but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing as the authority of civil law is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union."

There is a little more testimony yet, Mr. President, and it is well worth while to consider, while we are here to take counsel and to know what we ought to do in the extraordinary situation in which we find ourselves, from whom will we take that counsel. Are we to take it from men, whose purpose seems to be to wage war upon these people and their institutions? Shall we take it from men whom they hate personally and by name, and to whom it is almost impossible to suppose they ever will be reconciled, or, in the nature of things, can be reconciled? Or are we to take it from the men who have not made this a personal war; who have treated it as a national war, and who, in their

conduct of it, have won the applause of both sections? The President says that part of his information has been received from Gen. Grant. Who is Gen. Grant? Who is to be put in the scale with that scarred soldier, and whose testimony is to weigh down his? Is he "whitewashing," too? Has he forgotten the position he occupies before the American people? With the highest military character of any man to-day upon the earth, has he condescended to come here to deceive the Senate of his country, and to lie about the condition of affairs in the South, which he has recently visited? Let us hear what he says, and listen with patient reverence to the utterance of a man of sense, a patriot, and a prudent man, who desires not to embroil, not to embitter, not to widen the gap that already exists between the two peoples, who ought to be fraternally united, but a man who desires to heal and to pacify; a man imbued with the spirit of Hoche when he went to La Vendee, and where he succeeded when others had failed. What does he say? It is not the tone or manner of the letter writer, but it is the manner of a man and a soldier.

"I am satisfied"—says he, and when he is satisfied who dares to say he is not satisfied upon the score of honesty and good intent toward this republic?—"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men in the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith."

That is what Gen. Grant says. Is that "whitewashing?" "The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that men can resort to."

It is now said that they do not think so; that they are only pretending, and have a covert purpose of doing something hereafter about this thing, nobody can tell exactly what. Perhaps we will be told they will not abide the result. "I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now, when the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and in council."

Why, Mr. President, the common sense of that last utterance is worth more as testimony than that of a thousand scribbles who merely look at detached points of this great field. They have resolved to accept the decision as final; and, what we ought all to be glad to know, they have found that it is for their benefit. I therefore hope, Mr. President, that we may meet them in a different spirit; that we may show them that we made this war, not to make them eternal enemies of ours, but that we will win them back to be as they were before our friends and our brothers, of the same race and of the same lineage. I hope too that this angry, irritating, and exciting mode of treating this subject, which is calculated to make us anything else than friends will be discarded hereafter, and that we shall coolly and calmly, and in the spirit of the nation, (because that is the spirit of the nation,) examine this question, and do with it that which will be calculated to restore the old harmony and peace, and the old Union again.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE. This distinguished gentleman who was arraigned last October for some utterances not satisfactory to some of the radical bloodhounds in Tennessee, is now as he ever has been, a true Union man. He is in Washington and doing all in his power to advance the policy of the President in his efforts at restoration. In a recent letter he says: "You know my relations to the President and therefore, I do not respond to one of your inquiries. You ought, likewise, to know that I am not in the habit of asking quarter from political foes or personal enemies. What I have written, and what I propose to do, are prompted alike by a sense of duty, and not because I would seem to seek the favor or forbearance which too many vainly suppose is pleasing to power. As to another matter to which you refer, I will briefly state that the proof which was submitted to the commission before which I was arraigned in October last, satisfied me that the President was not, as I had previously believed him to be, personally or officially responsible for my arrest, or the persecutions by which it was followed. But I prefer not to dwell upon a matter wholly personal. When public liberty is once more secured to the citizen, private wrongs will be assigned to forgetfulness."

Such sentiments are influencing the great mass of Southern men, and no one knows this fact better or appreciates it more fully than President Johnson and the prominent men in Congress who sustain him.

A dashing young bachelor lately appeared in Central Park with two handsome ponies, whose tails were done up to look like a lady's waterfall, and cooped up in a small fish net. The resemblance was capital, and the team created a great sensation. The lawyer's motto—be brief. The doctor's motto—be patient. The potter's motto—be ware. The type-setter's motto—be composed.

THE TRUTH.—When the Democratic papers, previous to the last State election, charged on the Republican leaders that they would attempt to place the negro on an equality with the white man, the Republican papers denied it and declared that the charge was untrue. John Cessna, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued an address to the people of the State, assuring them there was no such issue before the people and that the Republican party intended nothing of the kind. Now, what are they doing? Stevens, Sumner, Wilson and others, have introduced at least forty propositions into Congress to break down the barriers God has established between the black and white man. They are attempting to do it in the District of Columbia and in all the Southern States and they will try it in the Northern States as soon as they can. Sumner has even introduced a bill into the U. S. Senate to allow negroes to sit on juries with white men. Our white laborers and mechanics, many of them at least, will not see the danger they are in until it is too late.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

WOMAN is said to be a mere delusion, but it is sometimes pleasant to hug delusions.

SHALL THE NEGRO VOTE?

The proceedings of Congress, or the "Rump," on Tuesday (13th) show that by a vote of 113 Republicans to 44 Democrats, they refused to lay on the table a proposition to give the negro the right to vote. Thus it is settled beyond all doubt, that the Republicans are determined to force the right of the negro to vote in all the States. The issue is fairly made: to destroy the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which gives the white citizens only the elective franchise, is the object and purpose of the Republican majority of the Rump Congress.—We call upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania to organize at once. There is not a moment to lose. Organize clubs, organize societies. Organize at once in every township. Call the people together who are in favor of the white man, who are opposed to negro equality; opposed to the negro voting; opposed to his equality with the white laborer; opposed to the negro coming into your factories, forges, mines, shops, stores, mills, and your families, as an equal. Call together the mechanics who are opposed to the negro driving them out of employment and taking their places at less wages. Call all patriots and friends of the white race who are opposed to a bloody war in every town in the State between the negro and the white race, like it has been in Jamaica. Call the children, at proper places, and teach them what will be their fate, if the negro is to be their companion in schools, and drive them away from the school house and take possession and deprive them of education.

This, all these, must be done at once. The issue is made. The Republican party before the last election told the people they had no wish to make the negro the equal of the white man, or to give him the right to vote. This party denied it was soon to be a question in Pennsylvania. Now, after the election, this diabolical and outrageous purpose of the traitors to the white race is openly admitted. Let us meet the issue. Inform the public mind on the subject. Do not hesitate as to time or place. Tell the people in the town, in the store, at church, at the depot, at the cross roads, at the school house, at the wedding, at the funeral, at the vendue, at the shops, furnaces, forges, mills, everywhere, that the Yankee is against the white man. That New England is against the Union; that New England is the cause of all our trouble; that the Yankee is a traitor to the white race; that the Republican party is in favor of the negro's right to vote; that the Republican party is determined to destroy the welfare and happiness of the white man's family, and to degrade the white laborer and the white mechanic to the level of the negro. Write it, speak it, talk it, call meetings, agitate the public mind. Do this at once, or the white labor of the State will be disgraced and degraded. For the mechanic and laborer, it is a question of bread for his family, of pride in his race, of prosperity in his trade and business. Mark the traitors to the white man, and let the indignation of the white man face the Republican traitors to the supremacy of the white race, and compel them to abandon their treason, or go to Hayti, St. Domingo, or Jamaica, and put their own necks under the yoke of subjection to the negro.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE TRUE MAN.—He is above a mean thing. He cannot stoop to a mean fraud. He invades no secrets in the keeping of another. He betrays no secrets confided to his keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantage of our mistakes. He never stabs in the dark. He is ashamed of innuendoes. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbor's counsels, he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at the window or lie open before him in unregarded exposure, are sacred to him. He encroaches on no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notice to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted himself out of sight—near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win by dishonesty. He will eat honest bread.—He insults no man. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. If he have rebuke for another, he is straight forward, open, manly. Whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every man.

WHO TOLD THE TRUTH.—When the Democratic papers, previous to the last State election, charged on the Republican leaders that they would attempt to place the negro on an equality with the white man, the Republican papers denied it and declared that the charge was untrue. John Cessna, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued an address to the people of the State, assuring them there was no such issue before the people and that the Republican party intended nothing of the kind. Now, what are they doing? Stevens, Sumner, Wilson and others, have introduced at least forty propositions into Congress to break down the barriers God has established between the black and white man. They are attempting to do it in the District of Columbia and in all the Southern States and they will try it in the Northern States as soon as they can. Sumner has even introduced a bill into the U. S. Senate to allow negroes to sit on juries with white men. Our white laborers and mechanics, many of them at least, will not see the danger they are in until it is too late.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

WOMAN is said to be a mere delusion, but it is sometimes pleasant to hug delusions.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Bedford Gazette is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines; ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square	\$ 4 50	\$ 6 00	\$ 10 00
Two squares	8 00	12 00	20 00
Three squares	12 00	18 00	30 00
Quarter column	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column	20 00	30 00	50 00

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. The GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., 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 street, one and one-half acres, proved land, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers. Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell. April 1, 1865.—ly

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., are promptly collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. April 7, 1865.

J. R. DUBROW, JOHN LUTZ, DUBROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly and carefully attend to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Land, &c. Office on Juliana street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office. 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. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ISPY M. ALSP, 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., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMEL, J. W. LINENFELTER, KIMMEL & LINENFELTER, 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, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER, J. T. KEACY, FILLER & KEACY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYLVANIA, M. D., BLOODY Run, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—ly

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY Run, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store. Nov. 24, '65—ly

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. S. HICKOK, J. G. MESSICK, JR., DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St. All operations pertaining to Surgery or Medicine, and Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED & SCHELL, Bankers and DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.

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

C. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT, RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, FIFTY STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c.

He keeps hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refracting Glasses also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE, H. ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA. Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gunpowder, and Various Goods. Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, 1865.

DAVID DEIFAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Jordan, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

BEST BERE A GRIND STONES, assorted sizes, and patent fixtures for same. H. WATLEY'S OLD STAND.