TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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ess and dispatch. The Gazette Office has een refitted with a Power Press and new type,

SEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY

GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respecty tenders his professional services to the Bedford and vicinity.

EED AND SCHELL, BEDFORD, PA.,

FTS bought and sold, collect

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sed Scrivener and Conveyancer, CENTREVILLE, BEFFORD COUNTY, PY., Bend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, and all business it managed by a Serivener and Conveyan-Department of the public is respectfully of

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1866. VOL. 61 .-- WHOLE No. 5,362.

The Bedford Gazette.

J. L. MARBOURG, Having ments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful manently located, respectfully tenders consistent to the citizens of Bedford domain. We are again people of on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the United States, fellow-citzens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism. obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests BEDFORD, PA. duties that devolve upon us now are the Bank Building, Juliana St.
rations pertaining to Surgical or Melentistry carefully performed, and warlentistry carefully performed, and warlooth Powders and mouth Washes, exlied there to take counsel concerning bled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace—to decide how we may most wisely and effectually wounds the war has made, and perfect and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, and the blessings which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track.

This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment, not of re-sentment for past offences prolonged beyond the limits which justice and reason prescribe, but of a liberal states-EED AND SCHELL,

Bankers and

ALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PA.,

BEDFORD, PA., than upon distrust and the weapon of

II. In the next place, we call upon you to recognize in their full signifi-PP, SHANNON & CO., BANK- cance, and to accept with all their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. In two TIONS made for the East, West, North and the general business of Exchange achieved by the Natlonal Government has been final and decisive. First, it has established beyond all further conductions of the conduction of the conduct troversy, and by the highest of all human sanctions, the absolute suprema-cy of the National Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union as a necessary con-sequence: and, second, it has put an end finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both these points became directly involved contest, and controversy both was ended absolutely and finally

III. In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and the victory by which it was closed should be accurately understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own another. One State may be exclution and the laws of the United States. of the United States. of the United States. its responsibility acted upon what they are at The Broken authority and in defence of its own ex
its responsibility acted upon what they represent the laws of the United States. Of the United States are those believed to be their duty in defence of leave your orders.

war no longer exists, and the sentiments, the passions, the relations of war have no longer lawful or rightful domain. We are again people of the United States. In no one of them obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither rights nor interests apart from a common destiny. The agrain the duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties that devolve upon us now are again the devolve upon us now are

change. One Congress may exclude a tate from all share in the Government for one reason, and that reason removed, the next Congress may exclude it for another. One State may be exclude it for another. One State may be excluded the laws of the United States.

States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States.

States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the Constitution is responsibility acted upon what they

istence, both of which were menaced by the insurrection which it sought to suppress. The suppression of that insurrection accomplished that result.—

In the insurrection which were menaced by the conform in ground to-morrow. Northern ascendancy of the authority claimed by the Conform in gress, now in possession of power, that it flows directly from the laws of war; that it is among the rights which victory we have no right to exact from them.

Special programming of the Executive may and it is essentian in own Department. The laws of the Children's Interest States excuting the restor States rough and the ministerior of the Children's Interest States and the Interest States and the Children's Interest States and the Interest States States Interest Interest States Interest States and the Interest States Interest States and the Interest States Interest Interest States Interest States Interest States Interest Interest Interest Stat sion of legislative authority to condition of representation in its Gov- tion of the usurpation which he con- National Government and in taking exclude any State or States, and any portion of the people thereof, at any time from representation in Congress to support the Constitution of the University of the people thereof, at any to support the Constitution of the University of the people is not such as to support the Constitution of the University of the States and people is not such as to support the Constitution of the University of the States and people is not such as to support the Constitution of the University of the States and people is not such as the support of th time from representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, at its own discretion and until they shall perform such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the Union. But this was only an obstacle

The first Analysis are assessment in the second state from the sec

Department. The laws of the United aspects to the existence of the Government and the maintenance of its autor sanction changes in the Constitution due them from the rank of free and equal members of a Republic of States,

in the control of the

discretion and until they snall periodical such acts and comply with such conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the treasons for such exclusion, being whole reasons for such exclusion, being whole within the discretion of Congress, the discharge of a duty—it did not an the discharge of a duty—it did not an the discharge of a duty—it did not an the discretion of Congress, and the conditions of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its country where the discretion of Congress, and the conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the tother enjoyment of the right and to the enjoyment of the right and to the discretion of Congress, and the conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the tother enjoyment of the right and to the enjoyment of the right and to the discretion of Congress, and the condition of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its country where the conditions are the conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the tothe enjoyment of the right and to the discretion of Congress, and the condition of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its country where the conditions are the conditions as it may dictate. Obviously, the tothe enjoyment of the right and to the enjoyment of the right and to the discretion of Congress, and the condition of the condition nul the one nor abrogate the other; and it ceased to exist when the usurpation by which it was created had been overby whi mass of those who became involved in

what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as here been the here were read lesses. have been the bereavements and losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of governments, of law and order, the destruction of property and of forms and the modes and means of industry, the loss of politic 1, commercial, and moral influence, in every shape and form which great ca-lamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war a-gainst the Government of the United States have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws.

These considerations may not as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will reluse to them very considerable weight in de-termining the line of conduct which the Government of the United States should pursue towards them.

They accept, if not with alacrity, cer-

tainly without suilen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the results to them and the country, which that defeat involves. They no onger claim for any State the right o secede from the Union; they no longerassert for any State an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the General Government. They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and con-curred with the States and people of he whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States. They indicate and evince their purpose, just so fast as may be possible and safe, to adopt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to seure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all acts of resistance to the national authority, and of all debts in-curred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their winingness to share he burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them, in common with other States and other sections of the Union; and they renew, through their representatives in this Convention, by all their public conduct, in every way and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and anegiance, through all time to come, to the Constitution of the United States, and to the laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

We call upon you in every Congression district of every State, to secure the et

of personal rights, the enlargement of popular liberty and the periection of our Republican institutions may de-

mand. The address was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, fol-lowed by the most enthusiastic and long continued cheering.

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