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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition. Table and figure work double price. Advertiser's notices ten lines and under, \$1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen \$1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

"NO PARTY."

William O'Brien has been removed from the position of marker in the Custom House at New York, and Robert Vossburg, a negro, appointed in his place.

We clip the above from the *Pine and Palm*, an abolition paper, published in Boston and New York simultaneously. It is put forth, in that sheet with a gusto, as showing the advance of "liberal principles" in the government, when white men can be turned out of public employment to make room for negroes. Inasmuch as the announcement comes from the other side, we suppose we may take it for truth—it is not "a secession lie," as our opposition friends are fond of dubbing everything that don't suit them.

We think it would be well for white men and especially for laboring men, to notice this appointment. With the cry of better times—of free farms for the farmless—of free homes for the homeless—of free speech, free laboring men, hundreds of thousands of votes were stolen by the Lincoln party last fall, and what do those men find now? They find the wages of labor reduced one-fourth or one-third in many instances, and four days a week at that. They find collieries, iron works, and other great industrial and commercial enterprises, stopped, or on the verge of stopping. They find, instead of plenty of work at wages that would make their families comfortable, their families crying for bread—and all this they find as the fast of better times which was spread out for them to partake of last fall. Free farms for the farmless they now find to mean a spot of ground about six feet by two; which they are at liberty to occupy from this to the day of Judgment, in the shape of a soldier's grave; and for homes for the homeless, they have found that in all future prospects the homes for their starving families will henceforth be the street or the poor house, and their dependence the charities of the world. Instead of free speech, they find they have the freedom to talk as certain men may dictate, and that if they complain or reiterate the cry of their starving children for bread, they are called "secessionists" and the community warned against giving them employment; or if they happen to be in the army and complain because the government is robbing them by their State to make them comfortable while fighting the battles of their country, like poor Balzo at Harrisburg, the authorities arrest them for treason and throw them into a dungeon disgraced and dishonored. They find that instead of comfortable clothes, they are furnished with garments of shoddy, that wear out and leave them naked in a week; and instead of shoes to keep their feet from the burning sand during their long and weary marches, they are furnished with sandals soled with white pine shavings. Instead of protection to home industry as they were promised, they find an army of ignorant and barbarous slaves let loose upon them to compete with their labor and disgrace their employment, and then every little while are regaled with news, like the above, that while men are turned out of the government employment to make room for a strapping son of Ethiopia. And then white men find also that if they meet to consult together to devise a redress of grievances, or how they shall protect themselves against these things, the very newspapers that were so loud in promises but a few months ago, ridicule their efforts and take part with lazy and barbarous negroes who are now fleeing from the southern States, and fisting themselves upon the sympathies of the community for support. This is the way things are now going on every day about us, and in all earnestness, how long shall it be submitted to? Under the cry of "no party," democrats in the field—brave and experienced soldiers, are almost every day being superseded by the appointment of old broken down political hacks, who never saw service and never were in the ranks in their lives. With the cry of "no party," now, but anything for the country, the national administration is engaged daily in turning out democrats from civil positions although two-thirds of those in the field now upholding the national honor and the integrity of the Union are democrats, and putting the most bitter and radical Republican partisans in their places, and even, in some instances supplanting them with negroes. Under the cry of "no party," they organize Congress by the election of a mere chattering abolition free trader for Speaker of the House, knowing that they could give no greater insult to the conservative sense of the country—especially of the border States—that sentiment upon which we must rely to save the Union in this extremity if it can be saved at all! How can it be expected but that their professions should be regarded as a cheat and a humbug, and

that they regard a negro as a little better than a white man, especially if the white man be an Irishman!—*Luzerne Union*.

PREDICTION IN THE COURSE OF FULFILMENT.

In the campaign of 1856, the Democratic Executive Committee of this State issued an Address, from which the following is an extract:

"We know very well how easy it is to sneer at any suggestion of danger to the Union. But we know also that the federal relations of this Government are so delicately constructed that they may be ruptured at any time by a serious error of the people in choosing a Chief Magistrate. The States of the Union are not held together by physical force, like the dependencies of a Kingdom, nor even by a political power, like different parts of the same State. They are independent sovereignties, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction. This law, operating on their own free will, made the Union; and when it ceases to operate, the Union will be unmade. Let a President of the United States be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and on a principle of avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the domestic relations, the feelings, and the interests, real or supposed, of the other section, and what must be the consequence? We do not say it would certainly or necessarily dissolve the Union. Perhaps the good genius of the Republic, which has brought us through so many perils, might save us again. But that man must be intellectually blind who does not see that it would put in its place a sectional candidate, not regarded as itself a great public misfortune. The party that avows opposition and hatred towards a certain class of the States, as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country or desires to be faithful to its government. The greatest, the wisest, and the best men this country ever produced have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of a geographical party. Need we refer you to Washington's Farewell Address? Need we remind you of the admonitions which Jefferson and Jackson have given? If the solemn voices which come from the tomb of Mt. Vernon, from the sepulchre at Monticello, and from the grave at the Hermitage, have ceased to be regarded, then we are lost indeed." (Signed by)

JOHN W. FOLEY, Gideon G. Westcott, George Plitt, Wm. Rice, George Williams, Emanuel Street, Edward W. Power, George Moore, Jesse Johnson, A. H. Tippin, S. C. Leiper, Wm. Karnes, John Davis, C. D. Gloninger, James H. McMahon, Andrew Hopkins, R. M. Aisher, Samuel Bigler, Wm. Lilly, J. B. Danner, G. H. Bucker, George White, H. L. Dieffenbach, R. W. Weaver, Asar Lathrop, Julius Sherwood, W. S. Garvin, Joseph Douglass, James M. Bredin, Samuel B. Wilson, M. J. Stewart, Charles A. Black, J. B. Sanson, Charles Lamberton, Thomas Bower.

Such were the sentiments, such the opinion, such the prediction of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in '56. The danger to the Union, of which they then solemnly warned the people—the election of a sectional candidate—has since taken place, and its fearful consequences are upon the country. Verily, it is not time for the people to awake to the magnitude of the dangers that surround them, and to plant themselves at once firmly and fearlessly upon the doctrines of conciliation, compromise, and peace between the two sections, as the only salvation of the country?

COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*: Can you inform me whether it is true that Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs were ever willing to compromise our national difficulties after Mr. Lincoln's election, upon the basis of Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and whether they ever expressed such an opinion in Congress? I have heard it repeatedly asserted, but have seen no evidence in support of it? CITIZEN.

To which the Editor responds: In reply to our correspondent, we refer him to the following extract from a speech made by Senator Douglas in the United States Senate on the 2d of March last, which speech was duly published in the *Congressional Globe*. Mr. Douglas said:

"I can confirm the Senator's declaration, that Senator Davis, of Mississippi, himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden Proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also. No Senator present expressed any doubt of the accuracy of Mr. Douglas's statement."

Lieut. Col. J. W. Ripley, Ordnance Department, has received the brevet of Brigadier General in the United States Army.

FAST AND LOOSE.

At the commencement of the present extra session of Congress, the House resolved that it would only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations for Government, and the financial affairs connected therewith. The very next day after the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Lovejoy introduced his resolution declaring that it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves, and it was entertained by the Speaker and passed by a majority of the house right in the face of the rule adopted the previous day. The resolution of itself asserts a correct principle. There is no doubt that the army was not sent into Virginia to execute the fugitive slave law. But its passage was wholly unnecessary, and calculated only to make mischief by conveying false impressions as to the purposes of the war. Its mover is notorious as an Abolition agitator, who intended to breed trouble, and who desired to go a step further by declaring slavery abolished in all the seceded States.

With the view, perhaps, of counteracting the evil influences of Lovejoy's resolution, Mr. Allen, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following to the house on Monday last:

Resolved, That whenever the States now in rebellion against the General Government shall cease their rebellion and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the Government to suspend prosecuting the war.

Resolved, That it is no part of the object of the present war against the rebellious States to interfere with the institution of slavery.

Of course, the reader will exclaim, the Speaker did not venture to declare these resolutions out of order after entertaining Lovejoy's resolution! But he did do that very thing. He gave the rule a very liberal construction when it was necessary to admit the resolution denying the obligation of the army to return fugitive slaves, and a very strict and narrow construction when it was necessary to exclude the resolution affirming that it is no part of the object of the present war to interfere with the institution of slavery. Why this discrimination? If Lovejoy's resolution was in order, under the rule adopted for the government of the House, was this resolution offered by Mr. Allen. But the fact is, Mr. Speaker Grow allowed his prejudices to warp his judgment. He wanted the first resolution passed, and he did not want a vote taken on the second, because it would have placed some of his friends in a position to vote against the necessity of toting the mark, and putting themselves on the record for or against interference with the institution of slavery.

We believe that Mr. Allen's resolution expresses the determination of three-fourths of the people with reference to this war—that it is a war against rebellion, and not against slavery. Its passage would have put the contest in its true light, and disabused the minds of many loyally inclined Southern men with reference to the intentions of the Government. And particularly was its adoption expedient and proper after the indelicate passage of Lovejoy's resolution. The House by its action, has placed itself before the country in the attitude of discouraging the return of fugitive slaves, while by implication it is not prepared to say that the object of the present war shall not be interference with slavery.

This is no time for equivocation. The object of the Government should be as clearly and distinctly declared that loyal men can make no mistake, and the disloyal be afforded no ground for fomenting and spreading the spirit of rebellion. Those who urge the liberation of slaves and the confiscation of property not only mistake the temper of the North, but are actually laboring to destroy the last vestige of loyalty in the South.—*Patriot & Union*.

CURIOUS FEARS OF AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "Roaming at large among the fastnesses of the banks of the Wissahickon is a white man, who eight days ago made his escape from the insane asylum at Roxborough. The unfortunate lunatic was fearfully violent and unmanageable when in custody. He was seen yesterday seated on a cliff overhanging the stream, in a state of entire nudity, indulging in uncouth gambols. He has been seen several times since his escape, always naked, and always armed with a large club. He is said to make his way with ease through the underbrush of the Wissahickon hills, and to be able to run almost with the speed of the deer. To escape from a citizen who the other day chased him he leaped a five barred fence at a hand spring. He is a very powerful fellow, as well as a nimble one. Upon what he has subsisted for the past eight days is more than we can say. The police will endeavor to-day to capture him. The citizens generally in those parts are impressed with the opinion that if captured he must first be disabled. The police hope otherwise, and will endeavor to accomplish it. The maniac when last seen was bathing in the placid waters of the Schuylkill, but a moment afterwards, perched upon the top of a high cliff, he bid defiance to all approach. The police now intend to try their hands."

In the new Virginia Legislature, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Nance, of Harrison county, offered the following resolution in the House:

WHEREAS, One Owen Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to vote against said resolution, or any other of a like object.

This is right. The movement of Lovejoy should be condemned by every patriot in the land.

CURTIN'S MAL-ADMINISTRATION—HOW A REPUBLICAN EDITOR TALKS.

H. A. Purviance, one of the Editors of the *Reporter and Tribune*, of Washington, Pa., in a letter to his paper, talks bitterly of Curtin's infamous Administration, thus:

The treatment of the Pennsylvania volunteers by the State government, has been the subject of general and deserved complaint. I notice the Reporter with characteristic forbearance and good nature, has been disposed to apologize for the delinquencies of Gov. Curtin. I have been the Governor's political and personal friend, but I cannot and should not, overlook the gross mismanagement, not to use a harsher word, which is constantly being exhibited in the fitting out, quartering, provisioning, &c., of the volunteer forces of Pennsylvania. Since I have been here, I have seen whole regiments of Ohio, New York, Michigan and Rhode Island troops, and in every instance, the superiority of their uniforms and equipments over those of Pennsylvania, was so marked as to challenge the attention even of the citizens here. Their uniforms were made of superior cloth; their knapsacks of leather, neatly finished, their blankets were of superior size and quality, and everything about them betokened a wise, generous and active superintending care. They were all noble looking fellows, proud of their elegant trappings, and grateful, doubtless, for the vigilant and honest patriotism that watched over them in their career of glory, peril and duty. I turned from them with humiliation to our own—equally worthy and deserving volunteers. I found them clad in coarse Kentucky jean blouses, and rotten cassinet pants, neither of which garments were lined or half sewed together. The whole suit might be bought in the country stores of Green county, for from \$4 to \$4.50. It cost the government \$10! Who pocketed the enormous profits? Our clumsy and unsightly knapsacks are made of the coarsest muslin water-proofed with offensive pitch or coal tar. Our haversacks are made of the same material, and a loaf of bread after being stored in one for an hour, smells like a pine forest of North Carolina. There has been a grand swindle the same place, and upon Governor Curtin the blame must fall. It is possible that there is no complicity between him and the contractors, but it is his bounden duty to see that none but honest men are employed in the service of the government, and sternly to punish rascality whenever and wherever it makes its appearance in the public service. It is, above all things, his duty to keep important military contracts, upon the faithful execution of which depend the comfort and efficiency of thousands of patriotic and self-sacrificing citizens, clean from the corrupt fingers of political speculators. A few such men might worm themselves into the confidence of the most upright Governor; but the dishonesty of which I complain is all pervasive. Every department is befouled. Our clothing and equipments are rude and worthless; our provisions are scant and stale. Our quarters are comfortable or otherwise, just as it chances. Accident is the only agency that befriends us. Even in the matter of transportation, we are neglected. The troops of other States are carried in handsome passenger cars; we are herded like cattle in freight trains.

LIBEL SUIT.—Bill Found.—In the case of Henry Black against Prizer and Darlington, publishers of the Bucks County *Intelligencer*, charging them with libel, in publishing in their paper on the 23d of April last, that Black was a secessionist and had been roughly handled for defending secessionism, a true bill was found on Tuesday last. The trial will take place on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., in the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, before Judge Thompson. Thomas Ross and Lewis C. Cassidy are employed by the prosecution. The defence have retained Geo. Lear, Mahlon Yardley, Lewis B. Thompson and Edward M. Paxson.—*Reading Gazette*.

And a true verdict was found against the slanderers, too. Served them right, and if a few more Abolition scribblers were served the same way, the people would say amen. We have put up with their slanders and their impudence long enough, and it is time they should be severely rebuked. This same Bucks County *Intelligencer* is one of the meanest, most impudent and impertinent abolition papers published in Pennsylvania, and is edited by a couple of tory federalists, who are continually threatening their Democratic neighbors, charging them with "secessionism," &c. We have no great opinion of libel suits, but shall rejoice if the pair of worthies are well punished for their insolence.—*Carlisle Volunteer*.

MORAL INFLUENCE.—Away up among the Alleghenies there is a spring so small that a single ox in a summer's day could drink it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its bank more than a hundred villages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms; and bearing on its bosom more than a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away some twelve hundred miles more till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It was one of the tributaries of the ocean, which obedient only to God, shall roll and roar till the angel with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer.

So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean boundless and fathomless as eternity.

If you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it, and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a tie.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 6.

Parents should prepare their children for School. Correctly conducted Normal Schools and Colleges have their preparatory department. The common school also should have its preparatory department, and this department should be wholly distinct from the institution itself and in the family circle. The first instructions should be from the lips of the mother. She possesses the strongest and most lasting affections of the child, and hence, is the one most likely to succeed in the attempt to instil correct principles. Did the mothers in our country understand and appreciate the difficulty experienced by the teacher in conveying first instructions to the untrained child, we would hope to see them make the endeavor to impart those instructions themselves. Parents can do much toward imparting the first principles of an education to their children. There are numerous facts which the parent may present to the child, and which will be much more interesting to him than all he can learn in a crowded school-room in months.

It is necessary that the parents prepare their children for school, not only that the teacher may be relieved of many difficulties that otherwise will be met with, but in order that the child may have justice done to it when it is sent to school. The teacher has not the amount of time necessary to be appropriated to the curiosity of a young child's mind, and, consequently, the school duties soon become a burthen to it.

Independent of the mental training that should be given preparatory to the child's entering school, it must also be trained morally. Too often children have contracted immoral habits from others, and it will be found exceedingly difficult to eradicate them. In many cases the parents are too indulgent. Scarcely any restrictions are placed on their children. They are frequently allowed to ramble at will among all the immoral society in the community. The long winter evenings do not find them at a kind mother's knee receiving from her lips moral and religious instruction. This is all a mistake. So long as parents do not thus have a care for their children, they cannot expect them to meet that state of perfection that is to be desired. It is to be hoped that parents will take a livelier interest in what so closely concerns the welfare of their children.

KAPPA.

THE PRESIDENT'S GRAMMAR.

(From the Albany Argus.)

The State papers issued from the officials of the Federal Government have been generally characterized by a style and diction corresponding to the elevation of thought and purpose that characterized them, and worthy of the high sources from which they emanated.

The Message of President Lincoln is so remarkable an exception that it is worth while to point out the grosser errors of the composition, if only to warn the youth of the country against the corrupting influence of such an example in such a place.

If these errors were attributable to the imperfections of the telegraphic rendering, it would be unjust to dwell upon them. But this is not the case, for the grossest of them are to be found in the semi-official copy in the *National Intelligencer*.

Throughout, the document is characterized by the verbiage of an attorney's book of forms—"in and to," "in and about," "then and thereby," "as herein before stated," "this incumbent," &c. This slang, like the "hold, occupy and possess" of the Inaugural, indicates the style of the attorney rather than of the statesman.

The first sentence furnishes an instance of faulty grammar, such as runs through the whole:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

Who has been convened? To use the language of the schools; how parse "having been convened;" with what noun does the participle agree? Strictly it means "your attention having been convened," &c., which is absurd. This same error runs through and deforms the whole paper. For example—

Finding this condition of things and believing it to be a duty, a choice of means became indispensable.

So viewing the issue, no choice was left. Recurring to the action of the government it may be stated.

These measures were ventured in trusting then as now, &c.

In these cases the participle stands alone—secedes as it were, and rushes into unsupported revolution.

What shall be said of such sentences as

these?

A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object.

Muskets somehow finding their way South, and public revenue lying within them! For Heaven's sake, withdraw the charge and pocket the proceeds.

What does this mean?

Everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

And does not this sentence reverse the intended meaning of the writer?

Their memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major Anderson's letter.

Were not the memoranda inclosed in, instead of being made inclosures of, Major Anderson's letter?

The mixing of singular and plural in the following sentences is indefinable.

The sophism itself is, that any State may withdraw, &c., * * * themselves to be the judge.

The message winds up with the declaration, that the Executive "had no moral right to shrink," without saying from what. A man six feet four has always the right to shrink; and every well grown boy should shrink from such an exhibition of carelessness and ignorance as this message exhibits. The President says that there is hardly a regiment in the service of the Union from which a President, or Cabinet might not be selected competent to administer the Government. Why did he not call upon one of these men to correct his composition.

PETTY PARTIZAN DESPOTISM.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* says that when the present Republican Postmaster of that city entered upon his duties, there was in the employ of that department an old man, whose three sons were in the service of their country. The families of these three chivalrous spirits were placed under the care of the old man, who, from his meagre earnings, was to support them until their husbands or fathers came back from the good fight in behalf of our nationality and the works of our glorious ancestors.

Since then the sons have done good service for the Union. Since then they have trod "the sacred soil" of the Old Dominion, and borne the flag of the republic in triumph over the foe. Since then, Democrats as they were and are—leaving their wives and little children at home, without a father's or husband's care—they have won a niche in every true man's memory and the title of heroic men.

We will not dwell upon their deeds. At Hagerstown these three sons did a noble part. At Falling Waters, weeks and weeks ago, they were foremost in the scout, and led as many traitors back to the quarters of their General. At Williamsport they won a high renown. And, at Porterfield's farm, only a day or so ago, these three sons of the old man of sixty here in Philadelphia, were foremost in the fight, and drove the rebel foe dismayed before them.

And what is their reward? The old man of sixty years, who was left to feed and care for their wives, who watched their going, and who await their coming, with tearful and anxious eyes, are without means of sustenance, and a paltry partizan, without the pluck, the patriotism, or the power to fight the battles of his country, now fills the old man's place.

"There is no party, now," is a patent cry in times as perilous as these. "There is no party, now," is common to the herd who stay at home while true men fight their battles. But the fact, concerning the old men and his three sons, gives the lie to all this pretence, and stamps the authors of this deed with the brand of the hypocrite, the scoundrel and the liar.

Of course, there can be no hope that the patriot, who fills the old man's place, will yield the position for one day in seven. There are men who skulk from their country's foe to fill their country's offices, and with whom a mercenary gain overshadows every ennobling attribute. To such men it were vain to appeal. But, to use the expression of one of these gallant sons, whose letter we yesterday received from Martinsburg, "It is—hard that while we are fighting the battles of our country our families should starve!"

And so we think. Does Abraham Lincoln think so, too?

THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The Prince Imperial of France, five years old, has been promoted to the rank of corporal of the eighth squad of the first battalion of the first regiment of Grenadiers. He is inscribed in the regimental list as Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Napoleon. The little prince, it seems, is allowed to perform his regimental duties by deputy. The deputy, one Corporal Mugaritz, deserted a few days ago, with some of the regimental money in his possession, and has since been apprehended and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

A gentleman, while in church, intending to scratch his head, in a mental absence reached over into another pew and scratched the head of an old maid. He discovered his mistake when she sued him for a breach promise of marriage.

Kind words will never die.