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NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1863. VOL. 6 NO. 36.

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Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMELL, I. W. LINGENFELTER. KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

MANN & SPANG. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

JOHN CESSNA, O. E. SHANNON. CESSNA & SHANNON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a Partnership in the practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

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.

W. M. HALL, JOHN PALMER. HALL & PALMER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on Juliana Street, (near by opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, PA. Will hereafter practice regularly in several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence, No. 111, Second Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER, GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA. Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washbaugh. All guns of my own manufacture warranted. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN, BEDFORD, PA. Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, 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, 1861.

J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL. BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Rowler, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Rajuel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Corley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL. CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH, PA. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR. April 12, 1861.

W. W. MAIR, JOHN S. DAVISON. MAIR AND DAVISON. Importers and Dealers in Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings, No. 127 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH PENN'a.

SHAD CITY COLLEGE. PITTSBURGH, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts. The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping, First Premium Boat and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally. \$35.00

Fays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time. Ministers' sons' tuition at half price. For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and Spelling, in close 24 cents in stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. April 19, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Jacob Stoudenour, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement. HENRY P. DIEHL, Adm'r cum test. sub. Feb. 27, -62

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST. Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care. NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire set. Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

YOUNG'S CELEBRATED Y. P. M. COFFEE. I beg leave to introduce to your notice the above substitute for Coffee, YOUNG'S PURE MALT, the greatest and most economical substitute for Coffee in the world. It is made from pure selected grain, and milled in the Mill House under our own supervision. Previous to milling, the grain passes thro' a Patent Revolving Screen, separating it from all impurities. In offering it to the public, I do so with a firm conviction that it is the Most Healthy Substitute in the Market. This Coffee requires less sweetening on account of the saccharine formed in it by the process of roasting. Over two hundred per cent. is saved by using the Y. P. M. Coffee. For sale by the pound, hundred or ton, at one-fourth the price of Rio, Java or Laguayra Coffee.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION. Delphia, presented a petition setting forth that the said Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, in the State of Ohio, died intestate, without ever having been married, and leaving as his heirs at law, six brothers and sisters, to wit: Benjamin Foster, Basil Foster, John Foster, Mary Zink, (a widow) Sarah, intermarried with Samuel Horton; that said John Foster is dead, leaving nine children, to wit: Dewalt C. Foster, Caroline, intermarried with the late Newton C. Foster, Amanda M., intermarried with Emily Jane intermarried with Israel W. Foster, Cynthia A. Foster, John T. Foster, and Edny E. Foster, the said Edny E. having since died, leaving no children, that said Sarah Chaney is also since dead, leaving six children, as follows: Levi Chaney, Mary A. Chaney intermarried with Rebecca intermarried with John Walker, Amos E. Chaney, Richard Chaney and Hiza Jane intermarried with Samuel Ellis.

Among the larger boys, there was, of course, that proficiency which age alone can give; but they showed no more evidence of industry than the more juvenile portion of the school. "The Briefless Barrister," by Henry Herr; "The last man," by John Naugle; "Married not mated," by Bruce Amick; and a comic piece by Philip Honestine were all well delivered. But the most spirited, and most natural of all the speakers was Henry T. Hoisinger, who seems, young as he is, to be a born orator. His every gesture is appropriate and graceful, and he is always in earnest.

Among the dialogues by the girls were all well selected, and well sustained—particularly "An Aspiration," by Tillie Beam and Lottie Sill. And the "Tea Party" by Martha Beagle, Lottie Beagle, Lizzie Naugle and Lottie Sill. Among the dialogues by the older boys and of those which "brought down the house," were the "Two Quacks," by James Beagle and Wm. Heinsling; "Getting out of the draft," by John Naugle, Bruce Amick, W. C. Deftbaugh, T. H. Beckley and H. T. Heinsling; the "Live Yankee in London," by H. H. Deftbaugh, J. F. Beagle and W. J. Heinsling; "The Will," by Wm. Gilds, Wm. Heinsling, Wm. Beam and Philip Honestine; and the "Runaway match" by the same quartette of good performers.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION. Whereas, Charles Roos, of Bedford Twp., in Bedford co., one of the heirs and legal representatives of Bernard Roos, late of Towaspish, co., dec'd, presented a petition setting forth that the said Bernard Roos, lately died intestate without issue, leaving as his heirs at law, Andrew Roos and Charles Roos, your petitioner, and a child of a sister, about 8 years of age named Joseph Trager, living in Germany, Andrew resides in New Jersey, that the said Bernard Roos died seized of the one undivided half part of a tract of land situated in Hopewell township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of William Pifer, Wm. Lane, John Young and Geo. Smith, containing fifty acres and allowances.

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The Schoolmaster Abroad. EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ. Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "Bedford Gazette."

School Exhibition at St. Clairsville. SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ. It was my good fortune to be present at a School Exhibition at St. Clairsville, on the evening of the 27th ult., given by the School under the supervision of U. H. Akers, Esq. As it would trespass upon your space too much to enumerate each performance in order, and criticize each actor in his several parts, I shall only notice, particularly the pieces best performed, and the names of those who performed them. The rest I shall content myself with noting generally.

After a song "Much good cheer"—sung by the girls, accompanied by the accordion and flute, the first effort was the "Opening Peace," by T. H. Beckley, who spoke out in a round, full, clear voice, like an orator. This was followed by several of the younger girls and boys who performed their part very well, indeed; and the first scene of the exhibition was wound up by a short, but spirited dialogue—"How to tell bad news"—by John Naugle and W. C. Deftbaugh, followed by music.

Among the dialogues by the older boys and of those which "brought down the house," were the "Two Quacks," by James Beagle and Wm. Heinsling; "Getting out of the draft," by John Naugle, Bruce Amick, W. C. Deftbaugh, T. H. Beckley and H. T. Heinsling; the "Live Yankee in London," by H. H. Deftbaugh, J. F. Beagle and W. J. Heinsling; "The Will," by Wm. Gilds, Wm. Heinsling, Wm. Beam and Philip Honestine; and the "Runaway match" by the same quartette of good performers.

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Army Correspondence. BRAUFORT, S. C., March 15, 1863. FRIEND MEYERS: Thinking that a line in your valuable columns would be interesting to your readers, especially those that have friends in this department, I drop you a few hasty lines.

The 55th is all right, ready for fight at any time they may be called upon. We are still in our old camp, near Beaufort, where we have been for the last six months. There are great preparations being made for the expedition that is fitting out to operate against Charleston. The 10th Army Corps has been reinforced by the 18th Army Corps from North Carolina, under Maj. Gen. Foster.

There was a picket captured on Hilton Head Island, -9 privates and one Lieutenant belonging to the 9th Maine. The rebels are getting very bold here of late. I think we will have to meet them at or near Pooatoligo. The health of the troops is good, and they are in high spirits over the impending battle. The Bedford county boys are all right and doing well. We have had a great deal of hard drilling to do, besides fatigue duty since we came here. The first Brigade has built a large fort about one mile from camp on the Shell-Pike, leading from Beaufort to Port Royal Ferry. It is a strong fortification.

- As I have told you all the news, I will close by giving you a list of Co. D, 55th Regt., P. V., as it now stands. Capt. T. H. Lyons, 1st Lieut.—Shoener 2d Lieut.—Moore. SERGEANTS: 1st J. H. Barnhart, 2d Wm. Nottingham, 3d J. D. Horn, 4th J. B. Amos, 5th J. May. CORPORALS: 1st John Swartz, 2d Ora Vickroy, 3d Henry Gotwalt, 4th Jerome Leonard, 5th William Hartley, 6th H. C. Leakey. MUSICIANS: A. C. Mower Drum Major, Edward Mower Drummer, J. H. Stoutenour Fifer, H. Y. Arnold Regiment Post Master. PRIVATES: Aulenbaugh James, Little David, Arnold Theodore, Lysinger W P, Arnold William, Murphy James, Arnold H H, Murphy Elias, Boor Alexander, Minky Rankins, Bennet Jacob, McEnesey James, Burket Jacob, Mullen Alex, Bossie A. Q. M. Clerk, Miller Matthew, Bontham George, Mower Abraham, Bontham Jonathan, Newman John, Beachtel Daniel, Neff W T, Billman Adam, Oyler Wm, Betz Franklin, Penrose A J, Diehl Samuel, Prosser David, Edenbo Daniel, Parson William, Fidler Lewis, Selder Reuben, Fidler Isaac, Spidle Wilson, Gardner John, Smith Philip, Gardner Saml, Smith Henry, Grammos John, Smith Isaac, Harlack John, Smith Benjamin, Hogan James, Smith Jasper, Hogan John, Summerville A B, Harp Henry, Shinefelt Henry, Keeft Joseph, Straney Edward, Kooztz George, Stickle Saml, Knox Otto, Thompson Jeremiah, Kennedy Saml, Vanhorn James, Kegg Jacob, Warner Pias, Kapp James, White James, Lybarger Henry, Wigman Henry, Lashly D K, Yost Francis, Leonard Philip.

More hereafter if acceptable. Yours truly, JOHN HARBACK, Private Co. D, 55th Regt., P. V.

The following is said to have passed in a school down east: "What is the most northern town in the United States?" "The north pole." "Who is it inhabited by?" "By the poles, sir." "That's right. Now what's the meaning of the word stoop?" "I don't know sir." "What do I do when I bend over thus?" "You scratch your shins, sir." "What does your father do when he sits down to the table?" "He axes for the brandy bottle." "I don't mean that. Well, then, what does your mother do when you sit down to the table?" "She says she will ring our necks if we spill any grease on the floor."

In one break Abolitionists say the Democrats are disunionists, and in the next they assert that Democrats are anxious for reunion to gain Southern votes. They don't see the inconsistency of these assertions, but they show to the world that they are disunionists, on the very ground that they fear the Democratic party may be strengthened by the restoration. The whole conduct of the war, and the course of the Abolition press and speakers have shown that they care more to make reunion impossible than otherwise. Democratic votes are their bugaboo.—E.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT. From the Westmoreland Republican. We desire to call the serious and candid attention of our readers and the public to the terms and tendency of a bill passed amid the tumultuous scenes of the closing hours of the late Congress, commonly called the "Conscription act." Without entering into minute details, it may be accurately, though briefly stated, that this law provides—First, for placing at the absolute control of the President of the United States all the inhabitants of the country—citizens and foreigners, white and black—capable of bearing arms. Second, that it divides the whole territory of the United States, as indicated by Congressional districts, into military divisions, each commanded by a provost marshal, and all acting under the direction of a Provost Marshal General at Washington. It is declared to be their duty to obey all orders of the Provost Marshal General, and to exercise certain functions of a quasi judicial character, in order to prevent or punish evasion or avoidance of any draft which may be ordered by the President, or even, without reference to the exigency of a particular case, counseling drafted men not to appear.

This law, in effect, creates a forced standing army, composed of all the available strength of the several States, and totally destroys the militia of the several States, by robbing them of the material of which it is composed. The militia is the ancient and safe defence of the people themselves against all enemies, foreign and domestic. It existed from the commencement of the colonization of the country—it defended the early settlers from both Indians and French—at Concord and Lexington it inaugurated the revolution—at Bunker Hill it met, without dishonor, the flower of the British army—and so, throughout the revolution and the war of 1812, it mainly maintained the nation, down even to New Orleans, when Jackson and his militia closed the war in a blaze of glory.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania declares, in regard to the militia, that "the freeman of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence." Has the Federal government the power to annul our Constitution, by destroying the militia?—has it the right to pass this conscription act? That government is not an original sovereign, it is a creature of the people, created by the Constitution, and can exercise those powers only which are conferred by that instrument; which, itself, declared that "the powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

No clause in the Constitution gives even semblance of power to make such enactment: on the contrary, the State militia is distinctly recognized, and the control of Congress over it is limited to calling it forth when necessary, and for governing it only when employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States the appointment of officers and the training of the force. The Constitution, therefore, contains no authority for this absorption of the militia, but actually forbids it, by reserving to the States the powers which substantially control it. In the face of these plain provisions, argument would be superfluous. Any man of common sense must perceive, and any court of law would determine, that the conscription act is unconstitutional and void.

But it is said in this, as in other cases, that necessity justifies; that necessity knows no law. If this argument is good to justify Congress in disregarding the Constitution, it is far better to justify the people in disregarding the law. But in truth it justifies neither. Both are bound to every legal obligation, and neither holds the power of self dispensation. The supremacy of the Constitution and the law is the sole assurance of liberty, security and order, and the usurpers of Washington who deny this doctrine, proclaim themselves tyrants by the act.

But, apart from this, the instant response to the recent draft for three hundred thousand militia, shows that the pretence of necessity is false in fact. If the government needs additional force, why not resort to another draft—legitimate, legal and sure to be obeyed?—Why does the Federal government prefer the course of usurpation—this insolent defiance of the States—this tyranny over the citizens? Is it so, that the blood of our butchered brothers causes a recoil from the battle field, to be met only by Federal bayonets, driving new myriads to slaughter? No—the passage of this act is an equal insult to the courage and patriotism of the people. In the face of all the disasters consequent on the ignorance, the presumption, the corruptions, the vacillations and the jealousies of the administration, they are ready for fresh efforts, any time, any where, for any legitimate object; for they hold embathed in their heart of hearts the pure flame of patriotism, such as their oppressors know not of, ready to burst and blaze in all consuming fire, before which will perish alike the tyrants of the North and the traitors of the South, and out of which will come a renovated Union and a vindicated Constitution.

If this law could be carried into execution, inasmuch as it would deprive the States of all power of self-defence, its effect would be to lay them prostrate at the feet of the Federal government, which, ceasing to be their agent for the exercise of certain defined and limited functions, would become a vast consolidated military despotism, ready to be seized by any Caesar, Napoleon, successful soldier, and to be wielded amidst bloody contentions between anarchy and tyranny. Is this to be the heritage of our children? It was not that which from our fathers came to us, and which we possessed in peace until the present administration assumed the power of the government. If there be any doubt that such would be the legitimate effect of the execution of this

aw, look at its next grand feature. Every State is to be cut up into military districts, ruled each by a deputy provost marshal, each subject to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, and all appointed by, and responsible to the President. That in certain cases there may be an appeal to the civil tribunals, does not in the least impair that military power which by its very nature, must be supreme wherever it exists. All this is utterly without warrant and is wholly incompatible with the existence of free government. It is an exaggerated copy of the military organization under which despotism reigns in Russia and France—may, it infinitely transcends the latter. In this country, under this act, the extent of the conscription is limited only by the will of the President, whereas, in France the conscripts are divided into classes, and only a certain number can be taken in each year. Even the first Napoleon, on his return from Waterloo, found his demand on the Senate refused for anticipation of conscription. The President of the United States has a legislative body more false and foolish than that of France in 1815, and wields a power unknown even to Napoleon the Great.

It appears then that the inevitable consequences of the execution of this conscription law must be: 1. The destruction of State rights, followed by that of the States themselves, by depriving them of the militia, their safe defense; 2. The destruction of popular liberty, by the creation of a military despotism. What shall be done? Three courses are open: 1. To submit. This is wholly out of the question, unless indeed, we have already sunk so low that we are fit only to be slaves. 2. To resist by force. This is only in the extremity of intolerable and irredeemable tyranny that resistance by force, to organized government, is allowable, and to that extremity we have not yet arrived. If we ever do, an appeal to arms in self defense would be justifiable before God and man, for without the reserved rights of revolution, tyranny would be eternal.

3. An appeal to the courts of law. This is our true defense. In the sanctuaries of justice we shall find the vindication of our rights. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will not hesitate to declare the law. By the judgment of the judicial power we are bound to it, we should all submit. We should not hesitate to stand up and heartily obeyed to this authority, which, without passion or prejudice, judges alike legislatures, Presidents and people, and vindicates the Constitution of the country for the good of all.

Receiving from our fathers a Union and Constitution which formed, with the co-ordinate State governments, a political system the most perfect which the world has ever seen, and under the harmonious action of which the nation has progressed in prosperity unparalleled, we will never consent to surrender these great guarantees of freedom and happiness. This was the people's war, to assert the integrity of the Union, and to vindicate the supremacy of the Constitution. For the attainment of these objects, blood and treasure have been poured out with lavish profusion. The people are ready still, without stint or limit, to proceed to this course of sacrifice. But they have a right to insist upon energy, wisdom, integrity, and regard for their rights in those to whom are confided the great national trusts, and who solemnly promised, at the outbreak of the rebellion, that they would do nothing except that which was legitimate and necessary to protect and defend the Union, and the Constitution. If the views which we have expressed in regard to the conscription are correct, to attempt to enforce it would be a violation of repeated and solemn oaths and pledges, and destructive alike to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people—more than this, it would be injurious, if not disastrous, to the cause of the country—for riot cannot result from wrong.

Good Recipient for Keeping Sober. In the rural district in the North of England, the following dialogue lately took place between a friend and a shoemaker who had signed the temperance pledge: "Well, William, how are you?" "O, pretty well, I had only eighteen pence and an old hen when I signed, and a few old scores; but now I have about ten pounds in the bank, and my wife and I have lived thro' the summer—without getting into debt." "But as I am only thirty weeks old yet (as he styled his self), I cannot be so strong yet, my friend." "How is it you never signed before?" "Well, I did sign; but I kept it different now to what I did before, friend?" "How is this?" "Why, I gave down on my knees and pray." "Better informed persons might learn a lesson in this respect by applying to the source of strength now possessed by William the shoemaker."

The rules and regulations for the enrollment under the conscription act are now making, at Washington, and the appointment of enrolling boards and provost marshals for the various districts will probably be announced next week. The true reader loves poetry and prose, fiction and history, seriousness and myth, because he is a thorough human being, and contains portions of all the faculties to which they appeal. The house may draw visitors, but it is the possessor alone that can detain them. across the Alps, and, after a short interval, are glad to return—we go to see Italy, not the Italians. Labor and prudence relieve us from the great evils—vice, want and indolence.