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Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMEL, J. W. LINGENFELTER. KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER, 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."

Job Mann, G. H. SPANG.

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.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors South of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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. 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.

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, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.) Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 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.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL.

REED AND SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and Hon. Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, John Raugel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Coiley & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR. April 12 1861.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filed, 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.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to. In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 50 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see. Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, ap24-3m Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE K. ZIMMERS, Bedford tp., J. W. LINGENFELTER, Bedford tp., May 29, 1863-6ts.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy T. Black, late of Bloody Run borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER, Ex'r. May 22, 1863-6ts

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3064

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1863.

VOL. 6, NO. 48.

What the Present War Party did in 1812.

FREE SPEECH THEN AND NOW.

The Rights of a People when a Democratic Administration Manage a War.

THE DECEITERS, CHEEVERS AND TYNGS OF THAT DAY.

The Rev. Elijah Parrish, D. D., in a published discourse delivered by Byfield, April 7th, 1811, among a number of similar things, said:

"The Israelites became weary of yielding the fruits of their labor to pamper their splendid tyrants. They left their political woes. They separated. Where is our Moses? Where is the rod of his miracles? Where is our Aaron? Alas! no voice from the burning bush has directed here."

"Such is the temper of the American Republicans, so called. A new language must be invented before we attempt to express the baseness of their conduct, or describe the rottenness of their hearts!"

"New England, if invaded, would be obliged to defend herself. Do you not, then, owe it to your children, and owe it to your God, to make peace for yourselves?"

"No peace will ever be made, till the people say there shall be no more war. If the rich men continue to furnish money, the war will continue till the mountains are melted in blood—till every field in America is white with the bones of the people."

"How can the supporters of this anti-Christian warfare endure their sentence—endure their own reflections—endure the fire that forever burns, the worm that never dies, the hosannas of Heaven, WHILE THE SMOKE OF THEIR TORTMENT ASCENDS FOR EVER AND EVER?"

Rev. David Osgood, D. D., pastor of the Church at Medford, in a discourse delivered April 10th, 1810, and subsequently printed, said:

"The strong prepossessions of so great a portion of my fellow citizens, in favor of a race of demons, and against a nation of more religion, virtue, good faith, generosity and benevolence, than that now is, or ever has been upon the face of the earth, wring my soul with anguish, and fill my heart with apprehension and terror of the judgments of Heaven upon this sinful people."

In a printed discourse of the same gentleman, delivered June 27th, 1812, occur the following, among other equally virulent declarations:

"My mind has been in a constant agony, not so much at the inevitable loss of our temporal prosperity and happiness, and the complicated miseries of war, as at its guilt, its outrages against heaven, against all truth, honesty, justice, goodness, against all the principles of social harmony."

"Were not the authors of this war in character nearly akin to the deists and atheists of France? Were they not men of hardened hearts, sensual consciences, depraved minds, and desperate wickedness! It seems utterly inconceivable that they should have made the declaration."

"If, at the command of weak and wicked rulers, they undertake an unjust war, each man who volunteers his services in such a cause, or loans his money for its support, or by his conversation, his writings, or any other mode of influence, encourages its prosecution, that man is an accomplice in the wickedness, loads his conscience with the blackest crimes, brings the guilt of blood upon his soul, and, in the sight of God, and His law, is a murderer!"

"If at the present moment, no symptoms of civil war appear, they certainly will soon, unless the courage of the war party should fail them."

"A civil war becomes as certain as the events that happen according to the known laws and established course of nature!"

From the Rev. I. S. J. Gardner, A. M., rector of Trinity Church, Boston:

"It is a war unexampled in the history of the world; wantonly proclaimed on the most frivolous and groundless pretences; against a nation from whose friendship we might derive the most signal advantages, and from whose hostility we have reason to dread the most tremendous losses."

"Discourse delivered July 28, 1812.

"What consequence is it to you if they repealed or not, if you are sold to Napoleon, as you have reason to believe, by the slaves who have abused your confidence."

"Let no consideration whatever, my brethren, deter you at all times, and in all places from celebrating the present war. As Mr. Madison has declared war, let Mr. Madison carry it on."—Ib.

"The alternative, then, is, that if you do not wish to become the slaves of those who own slaves, and who are themselves the slaves of French slaves, you must either, in the language of the day, cut the connection, or so far alter the national compact so as to insure yourselves a due share in the government."—Idem.

"THE UNION HAS BEEN LONG SINCE VIRTUALLY DISSOLVED, AND IT IS FULL TIME THAT THIS PART OF THE DISUNITED STATES WAS TAKING CARE OF ITSELF."—Idem.

Asking the enemy by interfering with the Revenue Laws—selling him provisions.

"A Sheriff's officer in New Hampshire, recovered a letter (dated August 16, 1813) signed by five respectable citizens of that State, in which they made the following assurances to a British official, in regard to one Curtis Coe, an American, imprisoned as a spy at Three Rivers:

"From our acquaintance with Mr. Coe, his character and politics, we are confident that his object is far from being unfriendly to the motives of your government in repelling the attacks made on you by our Executive. His politics have uniformly been what we style staunch Federalism, and his object, we believe, no other than trafficking with your citizens in defiance of some of your laws. His language and conduct with us have uniformly belied even the semblance of an enemy to your government, or any

of your usages in repelling the measures which our Executive tried to enforce."

The revenue laws were constantly interrupted, and often times defeated in their execution by vexatious processes and proceedings in the State Courts. A member of Congress declared that he knew of fifty-six writs having been served upon a United States Collector in one week.

American vessels were, in a number of instances, captured, carrying British permits or licenses, and Croke, the British vice-admiral, judge at Halifax, declared in an official decision, that the object of these licenses was to directly benefit the military service of Great Britain—to give subsistence to her arms in Spain. Individuals were repeatedly detected in selling provisions and stores to the enemy. On the 2d of December, 1813, formal notice was given that the British blockade, previously confined to the ports and harbors of the Chesapeake, Delaware, N. York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah and the Mississippi, was extended to all the ports, rivers, etc., on both sides of Long Island Sound. The ports East and North of this remain unblockaded, and vessels departed from and returned to them with so little interruption that the fact was commented on with censure in the British House of Commons.

"The Executive of Massachusetts and Connecticut had refused to submit the militia of those States to orders issued by the President. In November, 1831, Chittenden, Governor of Vermont, by proclamation, ordered home the militia of his State from Canada. The officers through their commander, Lieut. Col. Dixon, replied that they regarded the Governor's proclamation 'with mingled emotions of pity and contempt for its author.' The bearer of it was held for trial at Albany. A resolution was subsequently offered in Congress to instruct the Attorney General, to prosecute Chittenden for attempting to induce desertion, tho' it was promptly withdrawn at the request of the Republican Representative from Vermont. Otis took occasion to offer resolutions in the Legislature of Massachusetts, pledging that State to the support of Vermont or any other State whose Constitutional rights were invaded; and the resolutions passed."

BURNING BLUE LIGHTS. "Commodore Decatur, in command of the U. States, 44, Macedonian, 38, and the Hornet, 18, was chased into New London by a superior force, June 1st, 1813. Here these ships remained closely blockaded during the remainder of the war, and the blockading squadron had the advantage of commanding, at the same time, the best point on the entire seaboard of the United States for destroying their coasting trade. Decatur would, in all probability, have escaped but for intelligence communicated from the town to the enemy. He officially informed the Secretary of the Navy (Dec. 20th, 1813), that he attempted to get to sea on a dark and tempestuous night—that as soon as his movements to that end became apparent, signals were made to the enemy by BURNING BLUE LIGHTS on both points of the harbor's mouth; and he declared that: "There is not a doubt that the (the enemy) have by signals or otherwise, instantaneous information of our movements.—Notwithstanding these signals have been repeated, and seen by at least twenty persons in this squadron, there are men in New London who have the hardihood to disbelieve it, and the effrontery to disavow their belief." During a severe storm of wind and rain, in March, 1814, Decatur issued orders for the instant embarkation of his officers,—in a very short time blue lights were thrown up like rockets from Long Point, and were immediately answered by three guns from the British fleet. These signals were witnessed by all the officers and men in the American look-out boats, and also by some of the officers at Fort Trumbull. They were known to be signals by those who were perfectly familiar with that species of marine communication."

THE FEDERAL PAPERS RECOMMEND A SEPARATE PEACE.

The Boston Daily Advertiser published a series of articles openly recommending the New England States to form a separate peace, urging that it was lawful and proper to do so, and that Congress should refuse its assent, it would be for wise and prudent men to decide what ought to be done. In not a few papers, the American troops were openly ridiculed, and their successes deplored."

Harrison's victory over Proctor was publicly deplored. The Salem Gazette of 22d October, 1813, announced—

"At length the handful of British troops which, for more than a year, have baffled the numerous armies of the United States in the invasion of Canada, deprived of the genius of the immortal Brock, have been obliged to yield to superior numbers."

The Boston Daily Advertiser, of the next day, 23d October, 1813, added:

"We shall surrender all our conquests at a peace. It is, indeed, a hopeless exploit for Harrison with 5,000 troops, who have been assembled and preparing since July 1812, to fight and conquer 450 worn out, exhausted British regulars, whom the Indians had previously deserted."

In Rhode Island, infected by contagion with Massachusetts, a journal pronounced Harrison's victory:

"The triumph of a crowd of Kentucky savages over a handful of brave men—no more than a march and their capture without fighting!"

And thus we might go on citing facts from history, showing how the "Republican party," then calling themselves Federalists, opposed Jas. Madison and the war of 1812. The Whig party done the same thing in 1847, in the Mexican war, Horace Greeley calling our soldiers "journeymen cut-throats," and Thomas Corwin hoping that they might be met "with bloody hands, and welcomed with hospitable graves." For all this, and more, not a single man was ever threatened, insulted, or deprived of his liberty. No newspapers were suppressed, and the freedom of speech was not curtailed. Yet now, under

this so-called Republican Administration, all is changed. Free press and free discussion are prohibited as far as possible, and bars, bolts, dungeons, bastilles, &c., are the punishment for exercising them! This course of the Administration is proof positive that it cannot defend itself before the bar of public opinion, and hence is seeking to perpetrate a false and odious policy by Force and Terrorism.

The Opposition.

It is amusing as well as interesting to recall the names by which the opposition to the Democratic party have been known since the Revolution. We have prepared a list, but do not pretend to say that ALL the different parties that have attempted the overthrow of Democracy since the formation of our Government are named therein, for, like the color, platform and pretensions of the persons comprising them, they are innumerable. They were—

In 1775, Loyalists or Loyal to King George, or Tories.

In 1776, Loyal Tories.

In 1780, Nova Scotia Cow-Boys & Tories.

In 1786, Convention Monarchists.

In 1789, Black Cockaders.

In 1808, Anti-Jefferson Improvement men.

In 1811, British Bank men.

In 1812, Peace and Submission men.

In 1813, Blue Lights.

In 1814, Hartford Conventionists.

In 1816, Washington Society men.

In 1818, No Party men.

In 1819, Federalists.

In 1820, Federal Republicans.

In 1826, National Republicans.

In 1828, Anti-Masons.

In 1834, Anti-Masonic men.

In 1836, Conservatives.

In 1837, Independent Democratic Whigs.

In 1838, Abolitionists.

In 1839, Log Cabin—Hard Cider Democratic Republican Abolition Whigs.

In 1843, Native American Whigs.

In 1844, Coon Party or Anti-Annexation Whigs.

In 1845, The Whig Party.

In 1846, Mexican Whig Party.

In 1847, Anti-Mexican War Party.

In 1848, Rough and Ready Party.

In 1850, Clay Whig Party.

In 1852, Scott Whigs.

In 1854, Know Nothings.

In 1855, Native Americans.

In 1856, Fremonters, or Abolitionists and Know Nothings.

In 1857, Black Republicans.

In 1759, Opposition and People's Party.

In 1860, Wide Awakes Cap and Cape Party.

In 1862, NO PARTY.

In 1863, Union-League-No-Party-Emanicipation-High-Taxation-Centralization-Confiscation-Negro-Equalization-Usurpation-Abolition-Administration Party.

There, reader, is but a few of the names under which the "Loyalists" of to-day have flourished, in attempting to overthrow the Democracy and the principles of our Government. From the beginning they have had the SAME intention, and this is the establishment of a monarchy. They have ever, as to-day, been despisers of the Constitution of the United States, violators of law and order, advocates of mobocracy, supporters of the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and in favor of a military despotism, and the social and political equality of the negro with the white. Every intelligent honest man must, by this time, agree, in our opinion, with the Quaker, who, on being urged by a leading Abolitionist to join the Union League, replied: "Friend, thou changest thy name too often: I have known thee as a Whig, as a Free-Soiler, as a Native American, as a Know Nothing, as a sneerer at the Union, as a friend of the Union, as a Loyal Leaguer, and thou recollectest how many more titles, and I cannot trust thee. When brother Obed fell from grace, and became a rogue, he changed his name; and I have found that whenever men design making their living by dishonest means they are always likely to do the same. If thou dost ever adopt one name and set of principles, and hold on to them for fifty years, as the Democrats have done, I may begin to trust thee."—Exchange.

A Disappointed Woman.

A few months since a gentleman had the misfortune to lose his wife, a literary lady of some reputation. After grieving for a number of weeks, a bright idea entered the head of the widower. He thought that he could do something to lessen his sorrow, and for that purpose he called upon a lady of his acquaintance, and requested to speak a word with her in private.

Thinking that she was about to receive a proposal, the lady prepared to listen with becoming resignation.

"Myrrha," said he with downcast eyes as he took her hand, "you knew my wife!"

"Certainly."

"It is not good for man to be alone."

"Perhaps not."

"Did you ever reflect upon that part of the marriage service which required couples to cleave unto each other till death do us part?"

"I have."

"I have often reflected upon it myself. Now death has parted me from my wife, and I feel very lonely."

"I should think it likely."

"I think I must do something to restore to her kind consolation, and the memory of her virtues."

He pressed the lady's hand and sighed. She returned the pressure, and also suffered a sigh to escape her.

"My dear," he said, after a long pause, "I'll come to a point at once, I have a proposal to make."

"A proposal?"

"She blushed and covered her face with her hand."

"Yes, I have concluded to write my wife's biography. Now I have had but little skill in literary exercises, and if you will correct my manuscript and write the headings of the chapters, I will give you five dollars."

She sprang from his side and her eyes flashed with anger.

"I'll see you hanged first, and then I won't—you—your—"

She left the room not being able to express her feelings. The widower sighed, took his hat, and went home. He has not yet published nor proposed. It was a pity to be so misunderstood.

Drawing Dead Men's Teeth.

The celebrated Mungo Park served an apprenticeship in a doctor's drug shop in Selkirk, and during his study of physic compounds, the following little episode, which we had from a venerable doctor of medicine, occurred:

An old well-known burger stepped into the store one day, and looking in an excited manner at the boy, said:

"Mungo, is the doctor in?"

"No, sir."

"O Lord! and I'm nearly dead w' the tooth-ache."

"But I'll draw the tooth for you, if you wish it drawn."

"You, call! Did ye ever draw any teeth a fore?"

"Yes, I have, sir."

"Faith, I'll rather come back again and see the doctor than lippen ye!"

The old gentleman went off, and, ere long, he returned with the old question:

"Mungo, my man, is the doctor in now?"

"No, sir, he's not come in yet."

"What am I to do? I'm nearly daft with the pain. Mungo, are ye perfectly downright sure ye've drawn teeth before this?"

"I really have, sir."

"Then get the nippers, and take out mine. Now mind!—take care—be canny."

The youth extracted the tooth, and after the old gentleman got over the shock it caused, and found himself relieved he complimented him on the skill he had shown,—and then asked him how many teeth he had drawn before operating on himself.

"Only thirty-two," said Mungo.

"Thirty-two! Faith I think its a guide only. Where in the world did all the folk come frae?"

"O, I took them all out of one man's mouth!"

"That was dreadful! I wonder the man let ye pull them."

"He couldnt prevent me."

Table with 2 columns: Rates of Advertising and various pricing options for different durations and quantities.

AN INGENIOUS TEST—A short time ago a merchant, in prosecuting his morning tour in the suburbs, found, as he walked along, a purse containing a considerable sum of money. He observed a lady at some distance, who he thought would be the owner and loser. Determined to be correct in the party to whom he delivered it, he fell upon a strange yet ingenious plan to effect this; he resolved to act the part of a poor, distressed man and boldly went forward hat in hand asked alms. This was answered with a polite, "Go away! I have nothing to give you."

The poor man, however, persisting in his entreaties would not go until he had got assistance for his famishing wife and children. At last the lady condescended; but to her dismay found the wherewith was gone. The merchant, with a polite bow, returned the purse, with the advice in future to be more generous to the distressed.

I went to Washington for the purpose and put up at a large hotel, where seeing the landlord, I accosted him with "How d'ye do, square?"

"Half a dollar. We charge twenty-five cents for looking at the landlord, and fifty for speaking to him. If you want supper, a boy will show you to the dining room for twenty-five cents. Your room being in the tenth story, it will cost you a dollar to be shown up there."

"How much do you ask a man for breathin' in this equinomial tavnrun?"—said I. "Ten cents a breath;" was his reply.

WITNESSES THREE.—Shortly before he died, Patrick Henry, laying his hand on the Bible, said: "Here is a Book worth more than all others, yet it is my sad misfortune never to have read it, until lately, with proper attention."

With voice and gesture, pertinent, and all his own, John Randolph said: "A terrible proof of our deep depravity is, that we can relish and remember anything better than 'The Book.'"

When the shades of death were gathering around Sir Walter Scott, he said to the watcher, "Bring the Book."

"What book?" asked Lockhart, his son-in-law. "There is but one Book," said the dying man. With such testimony as to the value of the Sacred Scriptures, reiterated by the great and good, in all ages, it is yet a sealed book to many.

THE DOCTOR KNOWS.—An amusing thing occurred in the 24th Ohio. A few days since a soldier, in passing