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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.

C. E. SHANNON, O. E. SHANNON, CESSNA & SHANNON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

HALL & PALMER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county.

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.

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

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

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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 another.

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 20 per cent. cheaper than silver.

EDUCATIONAL. PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts. The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. June 19, 1863.

JUNIATA MILLS. The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Pulling in the best style.

Robert Ryan's store, in Bedford, A. C. James, in Rainsburg, J. M. Barnhill & Son's Bloody Run.

J. S. S. LUTZ, May 8, 1863.

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ADDRESS

Democratic State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania.— An important Election is at hand, and the issues involved in it may now claim your attention. The tide of war has been rolled back from our borders, and with thanks to God, and gratitude to the skill and valor which, by His favor, achieved the prompt deliverance of our invaded Commonwealth, we may now give our solemn consideration to the causes that have brought to its present condition a country once peaceful, united and secure.

What has wrought the disastrous change? No natural causes embroiled the North and the South. Their interchangeable products and commodities, and various institutions, were sources of reciprocal benefit, and excluded competition and strife. But an artificial cause of dissension was found in the position of the African race; and the ascendancy in the National Councils of men pledged to an aggressive and unconstitutional Abolition policy has brought our country to the condition of the "house divided against itself."

The Peace Congress was another means by which the Border States strove to avert the impending strife. How the Republican leaders then conspired against the peace of their country may be seen in a letter from Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to the Governor of that State: "To His Excellency Austin Blair: Governor Biggam and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the peace or compromise Congress."

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood-letting, this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush." "Washington, Feb. 11, 1861." In Pennsylvania, too, the same spirit prevailed. It was not seen how necessarily her position united her in interest with the Border States.

Mr. Wilnot was chiefly known from the connection of his name with the attempt to embroil the country by the "Wilnot proviso," baffled by patriotic statesmanship, in which Clay and Webster joined with the Democratic leaders, just as Clay and Jackson had joined in the tariff compromise of 1833. Mr. Meredith had published his belief that the

utterings of the rising storm were what he called "stridulous cries," unworthy of the slightest attention. By Mr. Lincoln's election in November, 1860, the power to save or destroy the Union was in the hands of his party; and no adjustment was possible with men who rejected the judgment of the Supreme Court, who scorned conciliation and compromise, and who looked to a "little bloodletting" to cement the American Union.

It was the triumph of the Abolitionists over the Democrats and Conservatives of the North that secured a like triumph to the Secessionists over the Union men of the South. The John Brown raid was taken as a practical exposition of the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict."

The exultation over its momentary success, the lamentation over its failure had been swallowed by the Abolitionists so as to seem a general expression of Northern feeling. Riots and rescues had nullified the constitutional provision for the return of fugitives. The false pretence that slavery would monopolize the territories, when we had no territories in which it could exist, had been used as a means of constant agitation against slavery in the Southern States.

The Abolitionists deprecate these allusions to the past. To cover up their own tracks, they invite us to spend all our indignation upon "Southern traitors," but truth compels us to add that in the race of treason, the Northern traitors to the Constitution had the start. They tell us that slavery was the cause of the war; therefore, the Union is to be restored by waging a war upon slavery. This is not true; or only true in the sense that any institution, civil or religious, may be a cause of war, if war is made upon it.

For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains in the ballot-box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage; if the servants of the people should rebel against their master, on them will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution of which no man can foresee the consequences or the end.

When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above or equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in this platform. It proclaims confiscation and Abolition as the object of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last.

eyes of the municipal and State authorities, there is neither protection nor redress. The seizure of a journal at West Chester was afterwards the subject of a suit for damages, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It came to trial before Chief Justice Lowrie.

Rehearsing the ancient principles of English and American justice, he condemned the acts of the Federal officers as violation of the law that binds alike the private citizen and the public functionary. He said, "all public functionaries in this land are under the law, and none, from the highest to the lowest, are above it." Impatient at our restraint from law, a partisan majority in Congress hastened to pass an act to take from the State Courts to the United States Courts all suits or prosecutions for trespasses or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of any authority derived from or exercised under the President of the United States.

We need not comment upon acts like these. The President of the United States has no authority, in peace or war, to try even an enlisted soldier by Court Martial, save by virtue of and in strict conformity with the military law laid down in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the Government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812,—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power.

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The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union. Such is not the aim of the party in power. Dominated by its most bigoted members, it wages a war for the negro, and not for the Union. It avows the design to protract the war till slavery shall be abolished in all the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?"

When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above or equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in this platform. It proclaims confiscation and Abolition as the object of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last.

is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall prevent and protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unattainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been baffled by feeble opponents. That a temperate Constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American Revolution. The English Government is hostile to us—it has not all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it.

Thus every interest and sentiment of the Southern people were enlisted on the side of resistance by the policy of a party, which, as Stevens said, will not consent to a restoration of the Union, with "the Constitution as it is." It is this policy that has protracted the war, and is now the greatest obstacle to its termination. The re-union of the States can alone give them their old security at home, and power and dignity abroad. This end can never be reached upon the principles of the party now in power. Their principles are radically false, and can never lead to a good conclusion. Their hope of setting up the negro in the place of the white man runs counter to the laws of race,—the laws of nature.

For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains in the ballot-box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage; if the servants of the people should rebel against their master, on them will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution of which no man can foresee the consequences or the end. In no way addressing you upon the political issues of the day, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure. The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union. Such is not the aim of the party in power. Dominated by its most bigoted members, it wages a war for the negro, and not for the Union. It avows the design to protract the war till slavery shall be abolished in all the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to the citizens of Louisiana, who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postpones them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves; hordes of politicians, and contractors, and purveyors, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above or equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in this platform. It proclaims confiscation and Abolition as the object of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last.

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and private character, affords the best assurance that he will bring honesty, capacity, firmness and patriotism to the direction of the affairs of the Commonwealth. Long withdrawn by judicial functions, from the political arena, he did not withhold his warning voice when conservative men took counsel together upon the dangers that menaced our country.

Under his administration, we may hope that Pennsylvania, with God's blessing, will resume her place as "the keystone of the Federal Arch."

CHARES J. BIDDLE, Chairman. Briefs Von Dem Busch. ZWET CAPITEL.

Es sin gar greslich viel leit krank yusht alle weil. Der traft spiclet der deinken mit da schwartz schlange. Sie werre anfangs arldich blech. Sie gleiche ka trafe das von pulfer schmack. Dale von ihm gehne lam—dale h'en a krummer knoeche in ihre ba—dale h'en zant-wel in ihre fetre zeh, un' misseh sie 'raus ruppe lussel—dale h'en es base ding an ihre fetre finger uf der rechte hand, un' misse sie abgschnitte griega—dale laufe run her das wie wan sie der wolf in schwantz hette. Sie sin gewisslich sehr krank. Un' was sie als noch kranker macht, is die gros versammlung wo ihre kerls gehat h'en, kertzlich, in Pittsburg. Selle versammlung hat der Kurtin utgenomme fur Guverneur, und des gleiche sie gar net. Der Kurtin siehtet all die siese blamme, selber, un' vertheilt net recht mit ihne, un' do gehts ihne ebbeh a wenig lartt ihn zu schlucke. Ya! sich sin krank alle weil. Aber yusht wartt du a mole bis noch der nechste lection; deno sehnt du aber ranke schwartz schlange. Sie werre so arg gebeitscht uf den zewette Dienstag von October, das sie ken schwanz ma verrega fur finf yore. Mir wolle ihne a mole weise wie sie en krieg anfaue fur uns auszuefueh—mir wolle ihne weise wie sie uns tuxel fur ihre schule zubezahle—mir wolle ihne weise wie sie die neger eber uns setze un' die schwartz freihet, gebe, weil sie slave mache von uns. O herlicheit! mir nun yusht a mole hinner sie kenne mit der ballot-box. Mir mache ihre knoeche krache! Mir h'en gentuk von ihrem President, ihrem Guverneur un' all' ihre grienebickel officiera. Auberhan! du husht uns schon schade genunk getukh.

"Geh mir aweck, du bist ungliedlich, du fur President bist unsecklich."

Ya, gewiss! es is zeit das mir a mole a wenig klemne otterions mache in Harrisburg un' Washington. Der Kurtin hut alles so verdundelt das der Deivel run her lauft un' niemad kan ihn sehne. Der Auberhaum—der alt riegel-shpalter—hut die Union so arg vershpalte mit seim negermaul, das all die soldate mit alle ihre dege un' bixe sie nimmeh z'amme shteeche un' schiese kenne. Die Kupperschlange misse sich um die Union wickele, un' sie wieder z'amme binne wie sie wahr eb die negerbussier sie dem Auberhaum erbege h'en fur sie ufzeshpalte. Lieber friede, mir misse an die arbeit! Rolle die hem armel nuf un' clumpne nei, bube!

KUPPERSCHLANG. Haasethal, Aug. 15.

ANECDOTE OF THE DRAFT.

Quite a laughable circumstance took place in the Fourteenth Ward, Philadelphia, during the drafting, last week. Everything was going on quietly, and good humor appeared to be depicted on every countenance. Among the many hundreds that were there, was a pale-faced son of the Emerald Isle gazing on the wheel, and at every revolution gasping for breath. Of a sudden, losing all control of himself, he burst out: "Whert it round! whert it round! rouse it, will ye!"

"What's the matter with you?" said the Provost Marshal.

"Oh, bejabers, turn it round a dozen o' times for that man you drawed last is nixt door neighbor."

At this point the universal laugh came in.

A Voice from Allegheny.

Mr. Peter C. Shannon, of Pittsburg, addressed the Abolitionists in front of the Continental Hotel a few evenings since. In the course of his remarks, he said: "Amongst the public men of Allegheny county, I am almost alone in defending Governor Curtin."