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Bedford Gazette

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NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

VOL. 7, NO 27.

Professional Cards.

New Banking House.

Rupp, Shannon & Co., Have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa.

J. ALSIP & SON,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA., Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes...

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

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

MAN & SPANG, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. The undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law...

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

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his 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...

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

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS. HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

TEACHER WANTED. A competent teacher wanted to teach the school at Buena Vista, Juniata township.

RICHARD LEO, MANUFACTURER OF CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C., BEDFORD, PA.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 407 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots & Shoes, No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley, PHILADELPHIA.

Just Received A full Supply of Groceries. J. M. SHOEMAKERS, August 14 the 1863

Philadelphia Advertisements.

VAN CAMP BUSH, WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNS, RAIGUEL & Co.) IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN Fancy Dry Goods, No. 137 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Lace and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs...

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants, Jayne's Marble Building, 616 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St. PHILADELPHIA.

C. D. MCLEES & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, AND INDIA RUBBER SHOES, NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET OPPOSITE CHERRY ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS, 229 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d, PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER, PARKMAN & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS AND STRAW GOODS, No. 51 North Third Street, BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH, PHILADELPHIA.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, No. 441 Market St., below Fifth, PHILADELPHIA.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.,

HARDWARE JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS, No. 337 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.,

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SUGAR MANUFACTORY, No. 313 North Third Street, Second Cor below Wood, PHILADELPHIA.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

The following article comes to us bearing post mark, Cumberland Md. We would gladly have given it a place in our column last week but it came just one day too late.

We would say to the writer, let us hear from you again. We are glad that you have finally concluded to become a contributor to our column, and hope that others may follow your example.

Through accident I happened to see the "Inquirer," containing the proceedings of the County Institute with "School marm in the back ground."

The lady seems to speak rather dolefully of the Institute. She has a poor opinion of the teachers that were assembled, inasmuch as they would have made creditable loungers at the "groceries" and anywhere else but at the Institute.

I suppose he, (there, what an abominable memory I have) she had been among the loungers at some period of her life, since she purports to know so much about it. Seeing, you know, is knowing. In her opinion the teachers assembled, and the teachers not assembled, in which latter class she figures very prominently, thought they knew so much, that it would have been well to have some of the "wise ones" to teach them how little they do know.

Poor School marm! What a pity that you were not present to improve the teachers with your valuable knowledge and pomposity! Then perhaps one evil would have been remedied, there would have been so much to interest and attract the attention of the teachers at the institute, that we would have had no lounging and through your energy many of our "long resolutions" might have been made much more precise and pointed.

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

Teachers, I suppose you all know the high and noble position you occupy, the ministry excepted there being none higher. To succeed in it, you must make your School room pleasant and attractive. How many of you have ever tried to make your School room pleasant? Have you ever thought that it is your work more than that of your pupils? That upon yourself depends in a great measure the success of your school.

From 1794 to 1864, the chair was always vacant during balloting for Speaker, and the Journals show that the successful candidate "took the chair" and was "conducted to it" by other Senators, made his acknowledgments, and invited some old Senator to qualify him.

From 1794 to 1864, all the Senators voted for Speaker in alphabetical order, without the official designation, except in 1825, when Thomas Burdette voted as "late Speaker" but he was not a candidate for re-election.

The doctors are recommending whiskey both as a cure and preventive of diphtheria. The remedy will be immensely popular.

STATEMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

(From the Patriot and Union Jan. 18th.)

The following statement was presented to the Senate yesterday, by the Democratic members, who asked that it might be entered on the Journal, and so become a part of the proceedings.

This privilege, always accorded in parliamentary bodies, was refused by the Jacobins of the Senate, for the reason, we presume, that it clearly establishes the falsity of the position they have assumed. We commend it to our readers as a clear and unanswerable vindication of the course of Democratic Senators.

The undersigned Senators beg leave to submit the following statement, in vindication of their action during the present contest for the Speakership of the Senate:

In many respects this contest has no precedent in the history of the Commonwealth. Its importance to those parties anxious for legislation as well as to those engaged in the struggle, seems to justify, if it does not demand, a fair statement of the case for the consideration of the public.

The Senate is composed of thirty-three members. Thirty-two were present at the time fixed in the Constitution for their meeting, and one a prisoner of war in the rebel States. Of those present at the previous balloting for Speaker, sixteen are Democrats and sixteen are Republicans.

The Republicans anticipating, before the Senate met, this result, conceived the idea of retaining their friends in office by adhering to the party organization of the preceding session under the plea that the Senate has a "perpetual organization" and to carry out their schemes, the late Speaker took the chair, called the Senate to order, the returns of the election of Senators were read, the clerks were directed to call the roll and the Speaker announced that the Senators elect would come forward and be qualified.

The Republican Senators, finding it impossible to elect their late Speaker proceeded to force an acknowledgment of their "perpetual organization," by introducing many matters of legislation distinct from that pertaining to the required annual organization of the Senate, and the sixteen Democratic Senators voted against such improper proceeding, and defeated it. Thus the contest continued during the session of last week; and how much longer it will continue no one seems disposed to foretell.

This conflict of opinion between Senators should be adjusted at the earliest possible moment, and when the Republican side of the Senate scold at any compromise they must submit to the laws and precedents which have directed all past organizations of this body or be regarded as usurpers of place and power—disregarding alike the acts of their predecessors, the organic law and the best interests of the State.

The ninth section of article first of the Constitution says: "Each house shall choose a speaker and other officers." This is imperative and has never been disregarded until now by this attempt of the Republican officers to hold over. The words "each house are repeated in the Constitution several times, and mean each branch of the Legislature. This "house" is composed of old and new members, and it was not intended by the framers of the Constitution, nor claimed by any previous Senate, that old officers should preside over a new Senate and new members. The Constitution does not say that "each house" shall choose its Speaker annually, but that in its meaning, and such has been the practice under it for seventy odd years.

To divest this novel plea of "perpetual organization" of every pretence of right or custom on the part of its authors, the Senate Journals have been carefully examined back to the year 1794, and the result of the examination is stated briefly as follows:

From 1794 to 1864 no late Speaker has ever attempted to qualify new Senators, and no Speaker has administered an oath to any Senators elect until qualified as Speaker himself. At every annual meeting of the Senate, all the officers were elected or re-elected or qualified in due form by the new Speaker.

From 1794 to 1864, the chair was always vacant during balloting for Speaker, and the Journals show that the successful candidate "took the chair" and was "conducted to it" by other Senators, made his acknowledgments, and invited some old Senator to qualify him.

From 1794 to 1864, all the Senators voted for Speaker in alphabetical order, without the official designation, except in 1825, when Thomas Burdette voted as "late Speaker" but he was not a candidate for re-election.

In several instances there was a number of ballots for Speaker, some of which were a tie, the chair always vacant, and the late Speaker voting with other Senators in alphabetical order. In 1842 there were thirty-five ballots for Speaker, and much time consumed by the cot-

test. During the struggle several efforts were made to elect a Speaker pro tempore, even for a few hours, but they were unsuccessful. In 1838 is the only instance on record of a late Speaker entertaining any motion not strictly pertaining to the organization, and that was in relation to contested seats, but when the Senate proceeded to elect a Speaker, Mr. Penrose vacated the chair. He was re-elected on the first ballot, and "took the chair" again.

In 1855, on the fourth day, and on the twenty-seventh ballot, a Speaker was chosen. The late Speaker was the successful candidate. He did not occupy the chair, nor attempt to qualify the eleven new Senators present. They were qualified by the Speaker elected, after he was qualified himself.

In every election of Speaker the clerks have acted as tellers, except in 1814, when a Senator was named to act as one of the tellers, and, judging from the Journals, they have conducted the election as presiding officers.

In 1801, 1813, and 1819, the Speakers resigned their offices near the close of the session, in these words:

"The Speaker reminds the Senate that in case of the death or resignation of the Governor, the Speaker of the Senate is the person appointed by the Constitution to exercise the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified; that the time for which he was elected Senator will expire immediately preceding the day of the general election; and that this office of Speaker will expire accordingly at the same time; that from a consideration of these circumstances, the propriety of electing a Speaker who may continue in that office, until the meeting of the next General Assembly in December next, is evident."

From this language, and from the practice of these men who framed the constitutional provisions referred to, it is very evident that no Speaker, whether he held over, or was re-elected for the vacation, has been or can be the Speaker of the Senate after the meeting of the General Assembly.

Every Legislature has been considered independent of the preceding one, and has invariably elected its Speaker and other officers, as directed by the Constitution. It has been left for the Republican Senators of this session to make the discovery, that a "political necessity" under the cloak of "perpetual organization," will justify an unprecedented and dangerous usurpation for the sake of a few petty offices.

From this examination of the Journal, back nearly to the date of the adoption of the Constitution, it is ascertained that the Democratic Senators have all the precedents—nearly one hundred in number—to justify their course in this contest, whilst the Republican Senators cannot point to a single case since 1794 to justify theirs.

And in view of the constitutional requirements referred to, and the precedents for so long a period in the history of the State, there is but one proper and incontestible course to be pursued by Senators upon this floor, and that is, to be guided by the law and the experience of the past, and resist all violations of the one, and innovations of the other, firmly and fearlessly to the end.

In conclusion, the undersigned beg leave to renew, as a basis upon which to organize the Senate, the proposition made in open Senate on their behalf by the Senator from Berks, Mr. Clymer, on the second day of the session, viz: That the Republican Senators shall select the first office in the gift of the Senate, the Democratic Senators the second, and so alternately, through the list. [Signed]

Wm. Hopkins, Geo. H. Bucher, Wm. Kinney, John C. Smith, Hester Clymer, A. Hiestand Glatz, Chas. L. Lamberton, H. B. Beardslee, George W. Stein, John Latta, Ben. Rolly, Wm. A. Wallace, J. B. Stark, Wm. McSherry, D. B. Montgomery, C. M. Donovan.

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.—At a meeting of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held on Wednesday evening, January 13, 1864, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, representing upwards of 254,000 Democrats of the State, approve of the course of the Democratic Senators in their vindication of their constitutional rights, against the usurpations of the Republican Senators, and that they trust they will adhere in their course until the Senate is organized in a constitutional manner, and in accordance with the precedents of the Senate for seventy years.

SETTLED AT LAST.—There have been a great many astute speculations respecting the hole through which John Morgan escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus. The message of Governor Tod puts an end to the vexed question. His Excellency announces that John Morgan escaped THROUGH A MISUNDERSTANDING. This is official. We, of course, give it up.

Now suit.—A stage proprietor of New York who lost fifty horses by glanders, contracted from a shed adjoining his stables, erected by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the shelter of their diseased animals, has just recovered \$5,000 damages in an action against the latter.

Notes of Advertising.

Table with columns for advertising rates: One Square, three weeks or less, \$3.00; Two squares, 4 00; Three squares, 5 00; 1 Column, 6 00; 1 Column, 8 00; 1 Column, 10 00; 1 Column, 12 00; 1 Column, 15 00; 1 Column, 18 00; 1 Column, 20 00; 1 Column, 25 00; 1 Column, 30 00; 1 Column, 35 00; 1 Column, 40 00; 1 Column, 45 00; 1 Column, 50 00; 1 Column, 55 00; 1 Column, 60 00; 1 Column, 65 00; 1 Column, 70 00; 1 Column, 75 00; 1 Column, 80 00; 1 Column, 85 00; 1 Column, 90 00; 1 Column, 95 00; 1 Column, 100 00.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER.

The following letter from Gen. McClellan to President Lincoln, is found in the official report of the former, directed to be published by resolution of Congress. It was written seven days after the battles of the Peninsula in the summer of 1862, and contains some excellent advice to Mr. Lincoln, which would have been well for the country had it been acted on by the Administration.

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., July 8, '62. 'MR. PRESIDENT: You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or retreating us by blockading our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of the army or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions, and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart.

"Our cause must never be abandoned—it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. If secession is successful, other disolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction, nor foreign war shake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United States upon the people of every State.

"The time has come when the government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present, terrible emergency.

"This rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, nor forcible abolition of slavery should be contemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespasses strictly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made should be neither demanded nor received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases. Slaves contraband, under the act of Congress, seeking military protection should receive it. The right of the government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized. The principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time.

"A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself to the favor of the Almighty.

"Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.

"The policy of the government must be supported by concentration of military power. The national forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation and numerous armies, but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political structure which they support would soon cease to exist.

"In carrying out any system of policy which you may form you will require a commander-in-chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such a position as you may assign me, and will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served superior.

"I may be on the brink of eternity, and as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you and from love for my country.

Geo. B. McClellan.

We should not forsake a good work because it does not advance with a rapid step. Faith in virtue, truth and Almighty God, will leave us alike from rashness and despair.