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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.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D. Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Hotel Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D., SCHELLSBURG, PA. Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D. RAY'S HILL, Bedford Co., Pa. Having located at the above place tenders his professional services to the community.

DAVID DEFIBAGUH. GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa. Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms.

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.

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

J. ALSIP & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, BEDFORD, Philip Ford & Co., Hon. Job Mann, Roy & Hough, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, Armor Young & Bros., B. F. Meyers.

SCOTT & STEWART, AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants. Jayne's Marble Building, 616 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St. PHILADELPHIA. Jno. E. Gillette, B. Scott, Jr. Apr. 17, 1863-ly.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1064

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

VOL. 8, NO. 6.

Table with 4 columns: Rates of Advertising, One Square, three weeks or less, One Square, each additional insertion less than three months, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 1 YEAR.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square, and all over five lines as a full square.

Select Poetry.

Hurrah for the Man we Love. Air.—"Vive L'Amour." Come all ye true patriots and join in this song. Hurrah for the man we love.

On Mexican plains he won a good name; Hurrah for the man we love. General Scott spoke his praises, and we'll do the same.

Whether Stanton and Halleck are willing or no, Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

Whether Stanton and Halleck are willing or no, Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

When secessionists tried the Union to sever, Hurrah for the man we love.

Little Mac drew his sword and boldly said "never," Hurrah for the man we love.

Whether plundering traitors are willing or no, Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

Then flock 'round his banner in zealous array, And hasten your footsteps to greet him.

Determined in earnest, from this very day, In the President's chair to seat him.

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OUR PLATFORM:

The Union--The Constitution--Peace--Public Liberty--Private Rights--Free Elections--A Free Press--Free Speech--Trial by Jury--The Right of Asylum--Justice to our Soldiers.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States, where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech, and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent or service of the people.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

On this platform stand our candidates: FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: MAJOR GENERAL GEO. BRINTON McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

THE REAL ISSUE. There is nothing in which the perverse mendacity of the Administration and its parasites is now so industriously occupied, as in falsifying the issues before us, and misrepresenting the relation which is borne to them by the Democratic party.

In proclaiming themselves the advocates of peace, the Democracy are charged with espousing the cause of the Southern Confederacy. By denouncing the follies and crimes of the Administration, they are accused of arraying themselves against the Government of their country, and giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

In appealing to the constitutional right and patriotic duty of the citizen to rebuke bad rulers and take from them the power they abuse, we are told that we are weakening the hands which we should strengthen, and aiming side-blows at the cause which they uphold.

Familiar as are the tricks and falsehoods of the unprincipled faction, which in one short term of its domination has dragged us to the brink of anarchy and ruin, they are none the less dangerous on that account. The people have been fed with lies, until they can scarcely recognize the truth. Their passions have been stimulated by every appliance of diabolical malignity, until reason has lost half of its control and nearly all its vigilance.

Every generous impulse has been so basely played upon--every pure and noble purpose so systematically and wickedly distorted--that the minds and hearts of men are no longer in their normal condition. The elements within us are at war, like the elements without, and a truce is as needful to save us from moral desolation, as from the chaos of bloody barbarism towards which, as a nation, we are rushing.

If the Democratic party has not virtue and strength enough for the work, we are without hope, and there is a darkness over the future, which it is fearful to behold, and may be far more fearful to penetrate. The purposes and aims of the party, therefore, should not be left subject to misinterpretation, or misrepresentation. They should be made as distinct and clear as they are patriotic and elevated. No man should be able to misunderstand them, unless wilfully.

Once for all, then, the great end and object of the Democratic party, in this struggle, is the vindication of the rights and liberties of our own people, and the re-establishment of republican institutions among ourselves, under a constitutional government and honest rulers. To this great consummation all other things tend, and everything else is merely tributary. The system of government which our fathers gave us, had for its chief, great end, the liberty of the citizen. All the constitutional forms which it provided were but auxiliary to this. The Union itself was devised but as a means of fortifying individual freedom, by building around it the bulwarks of national independence and power. The freedom and security, then, of the citizen, are what the Democratic party is now fighting for. Without law and Constitution, neither freedom nor security can exist, and the Democratic party, therefore, is fighting for Constitution and law. The corrupt and bloody dynasty which it is laboring to overturn, has trampled down the laws and laughed the Constitution to scorn. The Democratic party, therefore, is the sworn enemy of the profligate usurpers at Washington, and, in the name of republican liberty, has summoned the people to cast them out.

The question, then, in the canvass which is opening, is not merely between peace and war, but between military despotism and constitutional right. The Democratic party is the herald and champion of peace--not because it sympathizes with rebellion, but because it is on the side of its own birthright. It is against the further prosecution of an iniquitous and bloody war--not merely because it leans to humanity and civilization; not merely because it sees, in the mad policy of State coercion, a violation of the spirit and faith of the compact and a wicked fulfury and crime; but because it feels and knows that a military organization which can crush the South, will be too strong for the freedom of the North. It has already felt the iron hand of military despotism. Its presses have been silenced by armed force. Its best citizens have been dragged from dungeon to dungeon, or exiled from home and country, for no crime but their opinions. The ballot box has been fouled around by bayonets, and the right of suffrage has been made a soldier's mockery. State legislatures have been suppressed, and State rights turned into jest. To combine and organize as a party, under the shield of the law and the guarantees of the Constitution, is to "conspire" to purchase arms for self protection, is to speech has become "disloyalty"--free thought is "moral treason." Military commissions have superseded trial by jury, and military arrogance has set judicial process at defiance. The President's mere order has been made, by act of Congress, a flat bar to prosecution for every crime, and to all civil remedy for every outrage committed under it. There is no home sacred, no sex secure, no age respected, no right inviolate. Aggressions multiply, every day, with increasing insolence and aggravation. While the war lasts, they will go on multiplying, for the necessities of war are their sole pretext. Peace, then, is their only cure, and our only salvation. It is for this that the Democracy covet peace, and will spare no honorable or manly effort to secure it. They are not willing to become enslaved, themselves, in the vain and iniquitous attempt to compel "the abandonment of slavery," elsewhere. They will not consent that the rod hand of conscription shall be on their throat, under pretense of throttling the rebels. They will not surrender their own liberties for the unholy purpose of subjugating or exterminating a people, but yesterday their brethren.

These, then, are the issues. To the South, the Administration proposes that its people shall live with us on our terms, or die. To the people of the North, it declares that they shall abandon their own freedom, to trample the South into submission or annihilation. The Democratic party will submit to neither alternative. It will be neither savage nor serf. Its policy towards the South will be guided by justice and humanity, and will be developed in due time; but its present concern is the salvation of the North. Its present battle is one of self-preservation. Peace and war, slavery and emancipation, victories and defeats, all matters of policy and detail, it holds as nothing, beside the great fundamental and absorbing question of public and private liberty. There it has taken its stand, and around it, if there be manhood and virtue left in the people, virtue and manhood will rally unto victory.--Age.

Considerable amusement has been caused in the city and vicinity of Detroit, by the circulation within the last few days of a printed ballot, of which the following is a copy: For President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. For Vice-President, ANDREW JOHNSON.

I, who deposit this ballot, hereby pledge myself, in case it shall be successful, to enlist in the army for three years, or during the war. (Signed.)

A Minnesota paper learns that, from different parts of that State, the distress created among the families of conscript beggars described. One gentleman, who was appointed to deliver the notices to the "unfortunates," was so much overcome by the heart-rending scenes he was compelled to witness among the wives and children, after delivering two or three of the "death warrants," resigned his commission, saying he had "no taste for such business."

A little boy of Hartford was recently heard upon his "first going to church." In reply to a question by his paternal parent as to what he did in church, he replied: "I went into a cupboard and took a seat on a shelf!" That boy will be a Presidential joker when he grows up--if he is not cared for in time.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

In a recent number of the Democrat, it was stated that the drafted men of this county were indebted to Hon. A. H. Coffroth for the favor of not being compelled to travel one hundred miles across the mountains to Chambersburg, as was the case last fall. To this little paper called "The Old Flag," published at Chambersburg, by one Alexander King McClure of legislative corruption notoriety makes this most silly and absurd reply.

"General Coffroth had just about as much to do with the change, allowing drafted men to report in their respective counties, as the man in the moon. It was first urged in the columns of the Repository, and subsequently ordered by the Secretary of War, in compliance with a dispatch sent him by the chief editor of this paper. The enrollment does not apply to this draft, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Coffroth is not yet in force."

The facts are these: One of the first acts of Mr. Coffroth on taking his seat in Congress was to introduce the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Military Committee be directed immediately to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled, 'An Act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1863,' to compel the Provost Marshals of the different Congressional districts to hold their examinations for physical disability, or any other cause of exemption, in the county town of each county, in their respective Congressional districts."

Referring to this resolution, the Herald of Why of Jan. 6th said: "Hon. A. H. Coffroth has given notice of a proposed amendment to the conscription act requiring boards of enrollment to hold their examinations and hear applications for exemption in the different county towns of each district. This amendment would be eminently just and proper, and we trust the Honorable gentleman may succeed in having it engrained in the bill."

The resolution quoted above and to which the Herald referred was passed. When the amended act for enrolling and calling out the national forces was under consideration, Mr. Coffroth offered the substance of the resolution as an amendment.

The following extracts from the Congressional Proceedings will fully explain how and to whom belongs the credit of the change in sittings of the board of enrollment. The Conscription bill being under consideration, Mr. Coffroth moved to amend the section by adding the following: "enrolled or drafted men are required to report their examinations within each county in their respective enrollment districts."

Mr. A. Meyers. I suggest to the gentleman that he insert after the words "county" the words "at the county seat, where practicable." Mr. Coffroth. I accept the modification. I desire to say a single word in favor of the amendment. Under the first draft the provost marshal of the sixteenth district of Pennsylvania held his examinations where he resided; and I suppose that was the case in almost every district. In the district I represent, the examination was held at Chambersburg. In Somerset county six hundred and eight persons were drafted, and many of these men had one hundred and twenty-five miles to travel to reach the place of examination. We had no railroad leading through the county to the place where the men were required to report.--They had to travel that distance in October over the bad roads which then existed on the mountains, and the expense to the government amounted on an average to seven or eight dollars to the man. The expense of that single county in the district was over five thousand dollars. If the amendment is adopted, the expense of holding the examinations in the different counties will not be more than one tenth what it is by compelling the men to report at the place where the examinations are now held by the provost marshal.

Mr. Grinnell. I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to accept this modification, "in all counties where there are not less than five thousand inhabitants."

Mr. Coffroth. Certainly, I will accept that modification. Now, sir, as a general thing in Pennsylvania outside of the cities, drafted men have to undergo the hardship, fatigue, and expense of traveling long distances, sometimes from seventy-five to eighty miles, to appear before the board of enrollment. My own district is about two hundred miles in length, running west nearly to the Monongahela river, and down to the State of Maryland, at Carroll county. Some of the drafted men of my district have to cross five or six mountains in order to reach Chambersburg whereas if the examinations had been held in the county towns it would have saved money to the Government.

I claim this out of justice to the people. We are legislating here not to impose greater burdens than are absolutely necessary upon the masses of the people. We are here to make the burdens as light as possible upon their shoulders. This we can do by the adoption of the amendment which I have offered. At the same time it will effect a saving of expense to the Government.--As a matter of justice, therefore, I ask the other side of the House to consider this amendment and to adopt it."

Mr. Coffroth accepted various modifications offered by different members and the amendment was passed. In the face of these facts, Alexandria King McClure is foolish enough to state that the Secretary of War, in compliance with a dispatch sent by Alex King McClure made the change.

The ridiculous part of the business, is that Mr. Stevens in the debate on the subject said, "The great difficulty before was that the Secretary of War considered he was not authorized to order the boards to meet in each county." How then could he have complied with Mr. McClure's request, if any had ever been made, (about which we are extremely doubtful.) If it was made it was after the bill had already been amended by Mr. Coffroth.

Public attention to one thing, however would have been sufficient to show the unfairness and told falsely of A. K. McClure's statement. It is not an easy matter to tell a lie well, so well as to completely deceive in trying to make a falsehood appear true beyond all question, most people over shoot the mark, and betray the utter untruthfulness of the whole story. The surprising thing in this connection is that the wily, and astute McClure, who has had so much practice and experience in that sort of thing, should not tell a lie more plausibly.

We had learned so much of Alex. McClure's political shrewdness (perhaps rascality is the better word) as to be amazed at the last sentence of his article. It is not the first time braying has betrayed the ass. Hear this profound sentence: "The new enrollment does not apply to this draft and the amendment proposed by Mr. Coffroth is not yet in force."

Some of the men over thirty-five who were recently drafted, have doubtless found out that the new enrollment did apply to this draft.--The two recent drafts were made under the amended act approved February 24th, 1864. It was to that act Mr. Coffroth's amendment was passed and approved. Mr. McClure says, "the amendment proposed by Mr. Coffroth is not in force." He thereby acknowledges that Mr. Coffroth did have an amendment of the kind passed, and the most you could make out of his statement is that it applies only to the coming draft of September.

What an ignominious McClure makes of himself. It is inexcusable ignorance for an editor not to know all about a matter of such general interest as the conscription bill. Mr. Coffroth's amendment was one of those passed and approved by the President in February and not one of the July amendments. It applied to all drafts since February. If it did not, then the drafting of the second class was illegal, for the consolidation of the two classes was passed with Mr. Coffroth's amendment.

We submit, such blundering folly becomes a man aspiring to edit a paper--who claims to be the leading politician in the State, and whose friends boast that he owns Andy Curtin. From the way he writes one would conclude (notwithstanding no sale of administration slaves has been made public,) that he owns the Secretary of War--for although the Secretary says he is not authorized to order the boards to sit in each county yet immediately on his, Alex. King McClure's solicitation, the secretary issues the orders.

Mr. McClure is not authorized to have the Secretary's rebel raids into the border counties? The motives underlying this whole business are doubtless this--Mr. McClure knows that Mr. Coffroth has been taking care of the interests of his constituents, and that the people appreciate him for it. By Mr. Coffroth's amendment the country was saved a useless expense and our citizens much trouble and inconvenience. The people ought and will reward Mr. Coffroth for his faithfulness. His uniform attention to the interests and welfare of the people of his district makes him a strong candidate. This strength, his enemies want neutralized, and to do so, Alex. McClure sacrifices the little personal honor and personal honesty he yet possessed, and invents the most puerile falsehood. Not being troubled with modesty he even takes upon himself the honor of doing all that Mr. Coffroth has done for his constituents. Can any honorable man be deceived by such littleness.--Mr. McClure, it seems has not yet learned "that corruption wins not more than honesty," perhaps he does not want to learn it; for if half is true that is said of him, corruption has done before him, what honesty never could--made him a very rich man in an incredible short time. The facts are simple and none but a fool could be in doubt as to whom the honor of effecting the change in the sittings of the board is due. Mr. Coffroth introduced the resolution asking for an amendment. He afterwards introduced the amendment itself.

It was passed and approved by the President on the 24th of Feb. 1864. A draft was made under the amended bill of the 24th of Feb, and in accordance with the law of Congress, proposed by Mr. Coffroth, the boards met in each county and saved the people much inconvenience. He who is so miserably meanly apologetic opponent for what he is justly entitled to is only held in contempt by the honest men of this county, and as Mr. McClure's paper is very little circulated here, the sooner he learns this fact the better for him. Even you Alex. McClure, shrewd and cunning as you doubtless are, can not make the citizens of this county believe that black is white.--Somerset Democrat.

Stanton telegraphs that "the taking of Richmond is only a matter of time." It looks like one of eternity.

A Republican exchange still defies public opinion, and exclaims: "All hail, Lincoln!" The storm that is gathering over his head will be pretty near all hail.

A Republican paper says--"It is roughly calculated that within the next year there will be three more drafts."--We should say that was rough.

How to raise an army--Let Lincoln place a rifle in the hands of each of his six hundred thousand office holders, and order them to the front. Most of them have had much experience riding, and all of them know how to charge.

The secret of the high prices of the necessities of life, is partially explained in the following little dialogue: "John, mark the goods up, gold is higher." "How much shall I mark?" "Well, 15 per cent; gold went up ten yesterday, and it may go up 5 more to-morrow. It is best to be safe."

The great difficulty before was that the Secretary of War considered he was not authorized to order the boards to meet in each county." How then could he have complied with Mr. McClure's request, if any had ever been made, (about which we are extremely doubtful.) If it was made it was after the bill had already been amended by Mr. Coffroth.

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