

At the following terms, to wit: \$3.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance. \$3.50 if paid within 6 months; \$3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stopping of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office; whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office one door South of the "Mengel House."

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

U. H. AKERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

G. G. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tender his services in the practice of the law.

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.

F. G. DOYLE, M. D., Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

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.

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

DAVID DEPIBAUGH, GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa. Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Borden, deceased.

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

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

J. ALSIP & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, BEDFORD, PA.

SCOTT & STEWART, AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants, 616 Chestnut St., & 616 Jayne St. PHILADELPHIA.

Bedford Gazette

VOLUME 60 Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1071 BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING OCTOBER 28, 1864. VOL. 8, NO. 13

CAMPAIGN SONG. Old Abe is good to crack a joke. Air—Johnny fill up the bowl. Old Abe is good to crack a joke, Heigho, heigho!

The "nigs" for Abe their best may do, Heigho, heigho! He is patron-saint of all their crew, Heigho, says I!

No end of the war can ever come, Heigho, heigho! We shall hear the roll of the muffled drum, Heigho, says I!

Four millions of dollars every day, Heigho, heigho! For this nigger war we are forced to pay, Heigho, says I!

For liberty of speech and press, Heigho, heigho! For outraged rights we seek redress, Heigho, says I!

To Sherman, Farragut and Grant, Heigho, heigho! Who our flag o'er conquered cities plant, Heigho, says I!

With Mac at the head of our weaponed clans, Heigho, heigho! No "political dodges" would mar their plans, Heigho, says I!

To all our heroes in the field, Heigho, heigho! Knowing how to die but not to yield, Heigho, says I!

We fill the bumper and pledge the toast, Heigho, heigho! We all go M'Clellan blind— Johnny fill up the bowl!

Thanks to the devoted partnership of General Spinner, of the Treasury Department, our beloved chief magistracy has been made to appear in an entirely new and unexpected character.

Upon this, a new and interesting question arises. If the President never draws his salary, does he never pay his debts? It is understood that the salary of the President is paid to him that he may defray his household expenses at Washington.

How, then, we repeat, does the President live? He certainly was not esteemed a millionaire before he went to Washington. It is hardly to be supposed that he makes a handsome annual profit at present out of some business not connected with his executive duties as head of the nation.

We await with eagerness further light upon this subject from Mr. Treasurer-General Spinner.

Lincoln having compelled the people to put a stamp on everything, they have concluded to put a stamp on him in November.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH. Vice President Stephens' Address to the People of Georgia.

The following letter from the rebel Vice President, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, giving his views upon the prospects of peace, was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several of his fellow-citizens of Georgia.

Without further explanation or apology allow me now to say to you that no person living can feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a Convention, the history as well as the transactions of our institutions and the relation of the States towards each other are to be made better understood generally, than they are now.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and their binding only on such as should so ratify it.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but it has often required sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle.

In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of those who are waging this holy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends for which it is formed, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new government.

It is needless here to state that by "people," and "governed," in this announcement, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining a government, not individual members of society.

The idea that the old Union or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be sustained by force is preposterous.

The chief aid and the encouragement we can give the peace party at the North, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent and lasting peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light, which, under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night; the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began.

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams, or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who will not regard it and view it as I do.

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife, through the medium of a Convention of the States.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two Confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition.

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With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself, and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies, and union or union, would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of parties, and the exigencies of the time.

It is finally admitted by the Tribune that we have a majority on the home vote, and that we have fully overcome the majority of fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five of last year.

Assuming that the reported vote in the army is all honest, which, by the by, no one can suppose, it is simply the vote of the one side, the Abolitionists.

Mr. Lincoln's habitual place of resort—the place where Mr. Lincoln spends most of his time is, however, at the Treasury Department.

What a senator says on the subject. A United States Senator happening to find Mr. Lincoln in the midst of a pile of greenbacks, remarked: "Is not your excellency afraid of creating a panic in the money market?"

Another draft impending.—If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, there will be another draft immediately. Gov. Seymour stated, in a speech delivered at Reading, Pa., last week, that the administration had already intimated as much to him.

With Mr. Lincoln in office, there is no possibility of peace. The South cannot make peace with him, for his demands are utterly inadmissible.

Judge Holt has rendered himself a laughing-stock to the country by allowing his name to be used to give currency to a long partisan rignarrote intended to affect the election, in which it is charged that 500,000 Democrats are enrolled in a secret society to aid the rebellion and form a northwestern confederacy.

Another error.—Eighty-one drafted men were ordered to report at Hovesdale, Wayne county, on the day of the election.

A man named Sykes, of Indiana county, Pa., did on Sunday week from the effects of eating freely of chestnuts the day previous.

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.

Lincoln Offers to give McClellan the Highest Command in the Army!!!

Lincoln Offers to give McClellan the Best Civil Position in his Gift!!!

Lincoln Offers to Support McClellan for the Presidency in 1868!!!

Every new fact that comes to light only heightens the contrast, with which every right-minded man in the country regards the poor colored-gentry politician who now defiles the chair once adorned by Washington.

That he succeeded in buying off Fremont has been known for some time. That he tried to buy off Gen. McClellan has now also come to light.

The fact is so well established that successful contradiction is out of the question, that before the meeting of the Chicago Convention Lincoln sent Blair to Gen. McClellan, with instructions to make him tempting offers to induce him to decline a nomination for the Presidency.

1. To give McClellan any command in the army that he might see fit to name.— 2. Any civil office in the gift of the President.— 3. To use his whole power and influence of the Government to make him President at the end of Lincoln's second term.

What do our Republican friends think of this? Their leaders are trying to persuade them that McClellan is unfit for high military command, that he is in sympathy with the rebellion, and that his elevation to the Presidency of the United States would be as bad as the accession of Jefferson Davis to the same position.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE COST OF THE WAR.

The National Debt \$4,181,434,732 17.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 1864. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A good deal of political jargonism has been resorted to by the Republicans within a few days past, to prove that our national debt is not increasing at the rate of three millions per day—though the late Treasury official figures place the total debt at about ten thousand millions of dollars.

AN OFFICIAL statement has just been compiled from the records of the clerk's office of the House of Representatives, by which it appears that the following appropriations for the expenses of the government have been made since the war broke out.

Table with 2 columns: Extra session of 1861, Regular session of 1861-2, Regular session of 1862-3, Regular session of 1863-4. Total: \$265,158,357 99.

The estimate for the coming session for appropriations by Congress for the next fiscal year are now making out at the departments. As the war is certain to last one year more if Lincoln is re-elected, the appropriations for 1864-5 will be \$900,000,000 00.

This is in reality our public debt, with the naked official figures, stripped of the gloss which partisan officials put over them to deceive the tax-payers of the nation.