Bedford Gazette.

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NEW SERIES. | BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY, 5 1861. | VOL. 4. NO. 47.

DENTISTRY. C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in Dentistry, such as Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and if desired all teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

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CESSNA & SHANNON—
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, 1859.

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, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.
[april 19,'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
Office on Julianna Street, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.
[april 19,'61]

JOHN BORDER
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.
Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.
All guns of my own manufacture warranted.
May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—
COUNTY SURVEYOR.
WOULD hereby notifiy 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.
April 16, 1858.-tf.

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 Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

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Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.
☞ Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius
Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:
Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esqs., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.
June 29,'60.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
BY B. F. MEYERS,
At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
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RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions, or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES.

Where Potomac rolls his wave,
Which unchanged, and changeless, flows—
There the Hero, in his grave,
Neither strife, nor battle knows.

Let the cannons thunder on,
'Til they startle all the shore—
He will hear and heed not one,
Sleeping there forevermore.

Once he led a brother-band,
And they came from South and North,
Fighting for their native land,
And for all that Freedom's worth.

And together there they lie,
Side by side, on hill and plain,
'Neath New England's azure sky,
And along the Southern main.

O'er their graves the legions pour,
Sons of those who slumber there,
In the madness of the hour,
Heedless of the things that were.

Back! my brothers! cease your strife,
Ere their dust you desecrate;—
Here, for Freedom, gave they life—
Here, for you, they met their fate!

Back! O Sons of patriot Sires!
Pause, before the deed is done,
That will light War's bloody fires—
Fiercer none since Time begun.

Oh! shame not the glorious dead!
Let them not have died vain!
Calm the hearts, to hatred wed,
Bidding love return again.

ANOTHER OF THE TWENTY.

HAVE WE A CONSTITUTION?—No. 2.

"PUBLIC NECESSITY *is apt to prove* PUBLIC FEELING; *and on this rock we are in danger of making shipwreck of the Bill of Rights.*"—Daniel Webster.

The great and good WASHINGTON, in the legacy of undying love and wisdom which he bequeathed in his affectionate Farewell to those for whom he had done and suffered so much, with earnestness cautions his countrymen against those dangers to which his unerring sagacity foresaw the government he had helped to found would be subjected.

Prominent among these he headed sectional dissentions and conflict; and, above all an usurpation by the Executive of powers not granted by the constitution, under the specious pretext of State necessity.

Now that the evil is upon us, well may we be startled by those prophetic predictions, and touched by the wisdom of the admonition. Read from his farewell address. "In contemplating the causes, which may disturb our union. it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is, to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

* * * * * * *

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference of the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the paneful effects of the spirit of party, generally.

"This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists, under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but, in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness. and is truly their worst enemy.

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual: and sooneror later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fotunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purpose of his own elevation on the ruins of Public Liberty.

"Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continued mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

* * * * * * *

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution, in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for, though this, in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, the good it may at any time yield."

Some thirty years ago a small cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, appeared in the horizon, a harbinger of that darkness which now overshadows the land. A small band of enthusiasts, residing in States where slavery had no existence, inaugurated a system of interference with the institution in those States where it was legalized and protected by the Federal Constitution.

We all know the consequence! Bitter heartburnings, an alienation and mutual misonception between citizens of different sections of the country, a necessary denial to the slave of those ameliorations of his lot which Southern philanthropists were rapidly introducing, and great material loss to the whole country.

This, however, was the act of individuals, and not of a distinct section of the country; and while it prepared a state of feeling at the South unfavorable to neutral harmony, there was no definite aggressive act.

On the 12th day of September, 1850, however, on a motion, before the Senate, to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Mr W. H. Seward moved as an amendment, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The amendment failed, but this was the entering wedge of that "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict" party, which has rent in twain the best government which ever existed A strictly sectional party was, step by step, built up, through the persistent energy of that astute leader, on the basis of hostility to slavery on the part of those who had no interest in the institution; our halls of Congress were made the arena for bitter strife between the aggressors against and the defenders of these constitutional rights; men then first began openly to calculate the value of the Union; and as a culminating evil, a Federal President and Vice President were elected, constitutionally, but by greatly less than a majority of the people, on a purely sectional platform.

A portion of the South, as had been openly predicted, goaded and maddened by the taunts and threats of a radical party press, then claimed the right to withdraw from the government and to establish an Independent Confederation; claiming ultimate and absolute jurisdiction over all the territory within their respective States, subject only to the liability to account for any excess of money expended for their benefit.

Congress met; the Republican party was in the majority; Senator after Senator and member after member openly proclaimed upon the floors of the respective houses, that they and their States dissolved their connection with the Union; no arrests were made, Congress, under the Constitution the sole arbiter, refused to regard this as a case where force could be exercised, and distinctly declined to invest the Presieent elect with the extraordinary powers which his friends solicited.

I am of the North; the same flag under which I have always lived, under that I desire to die; an indissoluble Union of all the States is my first prayer; but, as well might you compel an outraged wife to the embrace of a husband whom she detested, as te effec that re-union by force and violence. JUNIUS.

THE GOVERNOR OF WESTERN VIRGINIA—Frank H. Pierpoint, Esq., who has been recently elected Governor of Western Virginia, is a resident of Marion county, one of the strong Union counties of Northwestern Virginia. He has been a member of the General Assembly of the State, and has had considerable legislative experience. He is a councillor at law by profession, and occupies a good position at the bar. He is yet in the prime of life, being about 45 years of age. He has a fine personal appearance—a full form and florid complexion, and is an earnest public speaker. He was a warm supporter of Bell and Everett at the last Presidential canvass, and is now an unconditional Union man. He was a member of the first Wheeling convention, and was a zealous oppoent of Mr. Carlile, in his efforts to effect, at that time, the organization of a provisional government.

SECESSIONISTS.

Latterly, we seldom read the New York *Tribune.* We have long since concluded that it was a dangerous sheet—the very embodiment of vice. Hence it was only the other day we noticed the following which appeared in the Tribune of Nov.:

If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, we think they should, and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain, would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immorta. Declaration of Independence—contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based."

The same paper in speaking of affairs at the South, recently said:

"We repeatedly asked those who dissent from our views in this matter to tell us frankly whether they do or do not, assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, &c., &c. We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent and one that it universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. ☞And if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Federal Union in 1861."

Much of of our trouble can be doubly charged against Greeley and his co-workers. The secession question was being agitated as early as November, and Greeley said, "If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw from the Union we think they should be allowed to do so." Mr. Lincoln was silent. The South, from Greeley's position, thought that would be the policy of the new administration. They did secede. The friends of the administration cried, "Let them go, we don't want them back." Such were not the sentiments of the administration, however. Now, Greeley and others, after having encouraged the South in their mad designs, say, we must not only conquer, but devastate their homes. What can the people think of such men? Are they not as infamous as Southern traitors. Do you believe men who advocate secession are in earnest when they cry, "conquer the South?"

We call the attention of the public to these sentiments of Greeley and more especially the attention of those throughout the country who are forming lists of "secessionists," who, they say, ought to be mobbed. Here is an avowed secessionist. It is the sentiment of the leading press of the Republican party; the same in effect, if not in words, has been uttered in our own Court House. Was Greeley ever threatened by mobs for such expressions? Were those who advanced the same views in public meetings ever threatened by mobs—ever called secessionists? No, they were *Republicans*, good *loyal* citizens. But let a Democrat, even though denying the right of secession but express a desire for peace, and he is called a "secessionist" and is threatened by mobs. It is time the people should know the truth. Democrats have ever denied the right of secession, nevertheless have been endeavoring to bring about an amicable adjustment; have begged and prayed for compromise, and now when the country is in danger, they are standing up boldly in her defence. They want peace but if peace cannot be had, they will fight as they have ever done, gallantly and willingly for the Union. Whole regiments of Democrats are in the field. Over one half of the troops now in the field are said to be Democrats, nevertheless they are termed "traitors." Is this their reward? It is painful to us to refer to these things in a political aspect, yet we cannot help it; every day we hear unprincipled demagogues calling this and that Democrat a "secessionist," not because they ever acknowledged the right of secession, but we fear only because they are *Democrats.* We say to those busy bodies that when the time comes fully to test who will fight for their country, it will not be those who prowl around branding loyal citizens as traitors, who will be found first to defend their homes and country, but they who are for peace, and who will only take up arms when peace cannot be had, will be first in the ranks, and their swords will be the first to leap from their scabbards when the conflict comes, while the big mouthed enthusiasts, always cowards, trembling flee.—*Somerset Democrat.*

PRACTICE VS. PRECEPT.

Two weeks ago we published an order from Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War, to the Governors of the several States, requesting them to appoint no person a field officer in the volunteer service, "unless a graduate of the military academy at West Point, or known to possess military knowledge and experience;" yet in the face of this we have the announcement from Washington that this same Cameron has appointed, in the regular service, B. Rush Petriken, Colonel; John P. Sanderson, Lieutenant Colonel; Geo. R. Smith, Major—three worthies who know as much about military science as a horse knows about preaching—three broken down political hacks, whose only claim to place is their service heretofore rendered in the Harrisburg Lobby. Never before, we believe was the army of the United States made a place of reward for mere party friends and party services, certainly not by the promotion of civilians over military men grown gray in the service of the Government. And if it be attempted to justify so dangerous an innovation, on the plea of fidelity to friends, we have only to say it is a cheap gratitude which makes all its drafts for the payment of its obligations on the public Treasury.—*Easton Sentinel.*

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 3.

The principal duty parents owe to the school is that of supplying, through their proper representatives, the directors, a sufficient number of good teachers. There is a prominent difference existing between School *masters* and school *teachers.* Too many of our schools are mastered and not taught; but, we are glad to know that the number has sensibly diminished since the establishment of the County Superintendendency in our own as well as other States. We have had, and yet have too many who call themselves teachers, who are a burden to the cause and a disgrace to the profession. Men in former times, who were found wholly unfit for any other position, readily obtained situations as *masters* of the district schools. Cases have even occurred in which men, who were found incapacitated to feed the village swine, were accepted as the masters of the village schools.—Such was truly a pitiable state of affairs, when men virtually acknowledged their children to be inferior to the herds of pigs that wandered upon the neighboring hills.

The impressions that last through life are those which are made in youth. The teacher being the proper one to inculcate knowledge, should then be a person, who is in every way qualified for the position, that he may be able to control the mind of the child in all its operations, and in all its researches through the labyrinths of knowledge.

There is one great difficulty existing at present, that operates against the employment of good teachers,—the salaries are too meagre. Parents may overcome this difficulty if they will. Let them tax themselves but a small amount more in the year, and dispense with a few of the unnecessary luxuries and pleasures they enjoy, and they will be enabled to obtain *good* teachers, fully competent in every particular. We know the taxes very often are considered exorbitant, but those who pay them do not stop to think for a moment that their money is being expended for the purpose of preparing their children to be *true* men and women, and not to remain ignoramuses all their days. A man that is not trained mentally and morally, as well as physically, is but little better than a brute, and falls far short of the design of the Almighty.

KAPPA.

THE TEACHER'S CALLING.

In the present unhappy condition of our country—whilst the drums are beating to arms, and the soldiers are rushing to battle—whilst the sun is dimmed by the smoke of war, and the moon looks down on the dead and dying; and the flag of our common country, which once waved over a free and united people, is being trampled in the dust and stained with the blood of those who once fought, side by side, to defend it; it is the duty of the friends of peace, and those who hope for a brighter day in our country's history, to educate those, who shall in future. shape the destinies of the nation.

"In time of peace prepare for war," is an excellent maxim; but the converse of this,—"in time of war prepare for peace"—is much better and more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and the injunctions of scripture.—The true Christian, as well as the honest statesman, will look to the *teacher* to shape the future destinies of America; and honor his humble efforts beyond those of the *soldier*, demoralized by war, and stained by the blood of his fellow man; or exulting in the trophies, gained by the death of a brother, in unholy strife.

The teacher's calling, is one of honor in the eyes of all good men. Let him feel this, and take courage—let him

"Learn to labor, and to wait;"

and, when the smoke of battle has cleared away; and the war-cloud is lifted from the graves of our patriot sires—when angry passions shall have subsided; and the soldier returned from the wars—when the sun of prosperity shall once more gild the mountain; and white winged peace shall float up from the palmetto groves and magnolia vales of the South; the land shall know the teacher; and the good shall reward him. For the work he has begun will go on forever. Like the pure waters of the mountain-springs that purify the muddy river, his work will flow into the turbid stream of ignorance, until it becomes as pure as the fountain of life.

ACADEMUS.

LIVE AND LEARN.—An ancient philosopher, who was constantly making researches into the mystic depths of lore, being asked how long he intended to learn, answered, "I will learn as long as I do not consider myself the wisest man in the world." This was certainly a very beautiful and wise answer. How many, who imagine that they know everything, would profit by his example. We are never too old or too wise to learn.

S. S.

THE BATTLE AT GREAT BETHEL.

The Richmond Dispatch of Thursday week has the following account of the battle at Great Bethel. After describing the opening of the engagement, the writer in the Dispatch says:

Finding that bombardment would not answer, the enemy, about 11 o'clock, tried to carry the position by assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the infantry as he tried to scale the breast works. The men disregarded sometimes the defences erected for them, and leaping on the embankment, stood and fired at the enemy, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the New York Seventh Regiment, under Captain Winthrop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bodies. Their captain a fine looking man, reached the fence, and leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, "Come on boys; one charge, and the day is ours."—The words were his last, for a Carolina rifle ended his life the next moment, and he fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right a company of about 300 New York Zouaves charged on one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and retreated precipitately.

During these charges the main body of the enemy, on the hill, were attempting to concentrate for a general assault, but the shell from the howitzer battery prevented them. As one regiment would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position, but with no better success, for a shell would scatter them like chaff The men did not seem able to stand fire at all.

About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.—Our cavalry, numbering three companies, went in pursuit, and harrassed them down to the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and died, and the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, muskets, &c., which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

After the battle I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, mangled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms on the bodies were very different, many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little further on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gay looking uniforms of New York Zouaves contrasted greatly with the paled, fixed faces of their dead owners. Going to the swamp through which they attempted to pass to assault our lines, there was presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black morass from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate-looking fellow lying on the mud, with a bullet hole through his breast. His hand was pressed on the wound from which his life-blood had poured, and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had fallen from his pocket, dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription, "Presented to the defenders of their country by the New York Bible Society." A. U. S. flag was stamped on the title page.

Among the haversacks picked up along the route were many letters from the Northern States, asking if they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern barbarians had been whipped out yet.

The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000 according to the statement of the six prisoners we took. Ours was 1,100. Their loss in killed and wounded must be nearly 200. Our loss is one kiled (Mr. Wyall, of N. C.) and three wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian who volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the breastwork to accomplish it, but was shot in the head. The wounded are Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Browns' Battery, shot in the wrist, John Werth, of Richmond, of the same Battery, shot in the leg; and Lieut. Hudnail, of the same Battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds are serious.

The Louisiana regiment arrived about one hour after the fight was over. As there was force enough at old Point to send up to Bethel and surround us, we took up the line of march and came up to Yorktown, where we now are.

During the entire engagement Col. Magruder was in every part of the field, and displayed consummate generalship and courage, directing every movement in person, and exposing himself with a recklessness of danger which was seen and admired by all in camp.

☞"Mr. Smith you said you boarded at the Columbia Hotel six months: did you foot your bill?"

"No sir; but what amounted to the same thing—the landlord footed me."

Verdict for defendant. Call the next case.