

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1867.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of invited or individual interest; and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices five cents per line. All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphan's Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

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*One square	3 months	6 months	1 year
Two squares	2 50	5 00	8 00
Three squares	4 00	7 00	10 00
Quarter column	1 00	2 00	3 00
Half column	1 50	3 00	4 50
One column	2 00	4 00	6 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space. JOB PRINTING. Of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been fitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims. His law office is in the new building, where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Lease, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers. Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell. April 6, 1866—ly

J. MCD. SHARPE, E. F. KERR, SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 22, '66.]

R. DURBORROW, JOHN LUTZ, DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are, also, regularly licensed Civil Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel Hotel," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

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, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

T. SPY M. AINSPI, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., specially collected. Office with Mansel's Store, on Juliana street, 2 doors South of the Mengel House. J. M. 1864.

J. W. KIMMEL, J. W. LINGENFELTER, KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." May 13, 1864.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

E. F. MEYERS, J. W. DICKERSON, MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [Jan. 1, '66.]

JOHN H. FILLER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [Apr. 20, '66.—ly.]

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov-2/66y1

W. J. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store. Nov. 24, '65—ly

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

S. S. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR., DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY! TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platinum and Silver. TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for. Special attention given to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa. nov. 16, '66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (late of New York City.) DENTIST, Would respectfully inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he has located permanently in Bloody Run, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert full or partial sets of his beautiful ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved principles. Teeth filed in a superior manner. Teeth extracted without pain. feb15f.

DANIEL BORDER, PIT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPONGES, &c. He keeps on hand a stock of the Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Ring Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. Oct. 20, 1865.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! FALL & WINTER!

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of

buyers, confident they can offer

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In every department.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

You can be fitted at the LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS:

CASH OR PRODUCE. When credit is

given, in ALL cases after SIX

MONTHS, interest will be

charged in the

account.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

oct26

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A large and complete stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

just received and opened at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

No. 1 Anderson's Row—bought just at the right

time. The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Delaines, Coburg Cloths, French Merinos, Alpines, Alpines, Ginghams, all wool Delaines, all colors, large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all prices, and sizes to suit everybody.

CLOTHING:

A very large stock of Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes, and prices to suit the times.

HATS AND CAPS:

A complete assortment of all kinds, sizes and prices.

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c.:

Coffee, Sugar, Lard, and other Syrups, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Spices, &c.

LEATHER:

A prime article Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kip and Upper Leather as Linings.

COTTON CHAINS,

Single and Double, all numbers, cheap.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

Call and see our stock of Goods and be convinced that No. 1 Anderson's Row is the place to get bargains.

Everybody buys 'em. J. M. SHOEMAKER. sep. 25, '66.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

MILL-TOWN,

two miles West of Bedford, where the subscriber has opened out a splendid assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

All which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

Dress goods, best quality. Everybody buys 'em. Muslins, all kinds. Everybody buys 'em. Groceries, all kinds. Everybody buys 'em. Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Cedarware, &c. and a general variety of everything usually kept in a country store.

Everybody buys 'em. Call and examine our goods. G. YEAGER. dec7, '66.

1867. J. B. F. —1867.

AT IT AGAIN!

A rare CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

JAMES B. FARQUHAR

is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

at the well known P. A. Reed stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

He has a full line of

Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

which have been purchased at very low prices, and will be sold at a very small advance.

Call and examine our stock. jan. 15, '67.

Bankers.

REED AND SCHELL, J. L. SCHELL, Bankers and DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb8

RICHARD LEO, Manufacturer of CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c., BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned, being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEPS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c., will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

Prompt attention paid to all orders for work. Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck. July 19, 1866.—RICHARD LEO.

The Bedford Gazette.

AN IRISHMAN'S LETTER.

The following characteristic letter, written by a Hibernian of six years' experience of American institutions, we copy from an exchange:

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

My dear Mary, the darling of me heart and soul, I am well, but had the favor and agor, and I hope you are in the same condition, thanks be to God. I wish you many happy New Years, and the children, and hope you will have three score and ten of them. We had Christmas here, but the haythens don't keep it like we used at home. Divil the one ever said to me, many happy Christmas, or bad luck to ye, or any other politeness. I didn't get a Christmas box until I was gone home that night, and a night walkin' blagard gave me one on the eye, and axed me for me money. I gave him all I could, about a score of pounds, which knocked the cents out of him. They tell me that the nagur is going to be the white man in future, and that the white nagurs in Congress (a public house in Washington) are going to try the President for being a white man. If they find him guilty, and there's no doubt about it, for they are accusers, witnesses, lawyers, judges, all in one, they're going to execute the executive, make a fellow called Coldfacts president, and remove the base of government to a place called Boston, celebrated for its Republicans and sinners. This is the same as the ridiculous fellows they call radicals—no radicals—saving your presence. They want to continue their own power—God bless us and all harm. They say the Southerners must go down on their knees to them. They forgot that the poor divil are flat on their backs in the dust already, and they're a mane set to kick a man when he is down. Be jabers it makes me blood bile to think of it, and that's the reason I'm running over this paper. One war is no sooner over than they commence the beginning of another in Washington, and God only knows where, or when it may end. I lost one fine leg in the last, but I have another left for a good cause, and I'll fight for Johnson, for I hear his great grandmother by his forefather's side, was an Irishman.

We have snow and frost here now, and it is likely we will have more weather. The temperance men—God save the mark—in a place called Albany, where the people send Representatives to chate them, have stopped our grog, only by daylight. Divil a much matter anyway, for they don't kape a dhrap of decent drink in the country—no role out Irish potheen, a tumbler of which would charm the heart of a wheelbarrow, or make shovel donee—niping it at all but stuff that would kill a pig if he had to live on it, much less a Christian baste.

Remember me to Jim; tell him he's well, and ask him how I am. Tell Tully McFinn if he comes out here, he'd say more of America in one day than if he staid at home all his life. I'm glad his wife got over the twins, and hope she'll do better next time. There's room for improvement. I like this country, but there's no place like our Ireland, where you'd get as much whisky for a shilling as would make ten for six people. If you don't get this, write and let me know. If you don't write soon I may be dead, for life is uncertain under the radicals, but dead or alive, I'll answer your letter. Address your dear brother Jimmy, New York, America, and I'll axe for a letter from me darlint sister.

POULTRY.—STRAY GRAINS.

Garlic fed once or twice a week is excellent for colds.

See that plenty of pure water is within easy reach of your chickens on frosty mornings. Also feed early.

Puritized charcoal given occasionally is a preventive of putrid affections to which fowls are very subject.

Feed your poultry raw onions chopped fine mixed with other food, about twice a week. It is better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera.

Puritized chalk administered with soft feed will cure diarrhoea. This disorder is caused by want of variety in the food, or by too much green food.

Close up all cracks in poultry houses near the roosting poles. Fowls very much dislike air which reaches them through cracks and crevices.

Fowls exposed to dampness are apt to be troubled with catarrh, which will run to crop if not attended to. Red pepper mixed with soft feed, fed several times a week, will relieve the cold.

The place where the young chickens retire to ought to have a dry floor and be kept scrupulously clean, and as the floor is the coldest part of a room, their roosting box ought not to be more than twelve inches high, and to be slanting, which will keep the warm air in the roost.

Setting hens can be cured by putting water in a vessel to the depth of one inch, putting the hen into and covering the top of the vessel for about twenty-four hours. The vessel should be deep enough to allow the fowl to stand up. Give it air.

Earth-worms are greatly relished by confined fowls. Take a spade once a day and turn over the ground for your hens. They will soon run after you when they see you with the spade, and will amply reward you for the extra trouble to accommodate them by an increased supply of eggs.

THE MEN WONT PROPOSE.

SOLITUDE OF SINGLE WOMEN.

Because they are afraid of the enormous expenses of housekeeping. It requires a little fortune, now, to buy a house, and every article of furniture costs about three times, as much as it did years ago. Young men of spirit (and they are the only ones worth having now) begin to count the cost of wedlock. When they see the extravagant length to which our daughters go in their dress; when they look at the splendid mansions in which their fathers live, their minds begin to run in this channel: "She is a charming girl; in fact too good for me; but to place such a trusting creature in a condition inferior to the one in which she now finds herself, would be dishonorable, and I must forego the happiness of marrying her, even were she willing, until I have obtained the means of placing her in a social position worthy of her." And while he is bending his energies to bring about this end, years creep on; opinions have changed, views of life have altered; the affections have become chilled and the mind hardened with attritions of men; preferences have been diverted, and in too many cases an old bachelor and an old maid occupy the places which otherwise might have been the abode of a happy family and a delightful association.

Everybody ought to get married who can boast of three things, First, a sound body; second, a sound mind; third, a good trade. This is as to men. And as to women, they should possess good health, tidiness and industry. With these any young couple can get as rich as they ought to be, or as rich as is necessary to an enjoyable life, if they will only go to housekeeping a little below their ability.

The young should have courage to live within their means; to have more pride in the consciousness that they have a little spare money at home, than in living in a style which keeps them all the time cramped in maintaining. Better to live in one room, with all the furniture your own, than occupy a whole house with scarcely a chair or table paid for.

"MINE GOT VAT A PEOPLES."

Since the burial corps of the Federal Government commenced the work of disinterring the remains of Federal soldiers, who were killed in the battles in Spottsylvania and the adjoining counties, many persons have come on from the North for the purpose of removing the remains of their friends to their homes, and many dodges are resorted to to escape the payment of the freight on these remains. A day or two since a man presented himself at one of the depots near Fredericksburg, intending to take passage on the train for Aquia Creek, and thence by way of Washington, to his home in New England. He had with him a candle box, which he wished to take on as baggage.—The agent of the road, suspecting that it was something more than usually carried as baggage, refused to allow him to do so, and on investigation, it was found that he had collected the bones of his brother and put them in this small box. When he was informed that box of bones could not go as baggage, he concluded not to get that day, and left the station. The next day he turned up again with his bones in a carpet bag, and thus succeeded in carrying them as baggage. A day or two since, two females came on, on a similar errand. They stopped in Fredericksburg, and, after collecting the bones of their friend, packed them in their trunk amongst their clothing, to escape paying freight on them.

Some years since, a new Prussian minister reached Washington one night and put up at one of the hotels on Pennsylvania Avenue. The next morning at breakfast, an altercation arose between a member of Congress and one of the waiters. Not many words passed before the member of Congress drew a pistol and shot the waiter.—The Prussian, thinking that affairs of this kind were of daily occurrence, raised his hands and exclaimed, "Mine Got, vat a peoples!"

FREEDOM.—A Washington paper, in reviewing passing events, well says that: "Freedom languishes amid the clatter of muskets and the clang of swords. Judicial justice demands patience, investigation, ample leisure and unbiased will. It deals in precedents and applies well-established principles. It laboriously establishes facts and searchingly sifts evidence. It can only be secured by the calm deliberation and skilful labors of men learned in the law and skilled in legal investigation. But military justice must be prompt for the virtue of the soldier is decision. It has no time and less taste for laboring inquiry. It is always more or less tainted with passion, for the camp breeds the atmosphere of contention. It is at the mercy of adroit flattery or the keen hope of promotion. It despises the poor and slight the unimportant. It is warped by the hand of beauty, and too often perverted by petty malice and the baseness of revenge. Yet this is the kind of justice that the House of Representatives would administer to one-third of their countrymen."

A flower garden is the cheapest and most attractive ornament, any dwelling, whether in town or country can possibly have for both boast and beauty.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

A Washington correspondent of the Rochester Democrat furnishes the following information from official sources.

There are in command of General Thomas the following national cemeteries:

At Natches, on of six acres, containing about 2,500 dead.

Vicksburg, one of twenty acres, containing about 15,000.

Memphis, twenty-five acres, about 12,000 graves. The dead from Columbus, Ky., to Helena, Ark., along the Mississippi river, are gathered here.

From Helena to Grand Gulf they are interred at Vicksburg.

Corinth has one of twenty acres. It contains about 6,000.

Pittsburg Landing, twelve acres and 4,000 graves. This contains the dead from up and down the Tennessee river.

Fort Donelson, twenty acres, and 3,500 graves, containing dead of that field, all along the Cumberland below Nashville.

Nashville, sixty-two acres, and 18,000 graves. This contains the bodies from many hospitals and a wide region of country.

Stone River, sixteen acres, and 5,000 graves.

Chattanooga, seventy-five acres, and 12,000 graves.

Knoxville, four acres, and about 3,000 graves.

Marietta, Ga., twenty-five acres, and 10,000 graves.

Andersonville, about 15,000 graves. Millen, 1,000 graves; small enclosure. Savannah, 3,000 graves. Cumberland Gap, Ky., 350 graves. Loudon, 300; Mill Springs, over 500; Perryville 1,200; Camp Nelson, 1,500; Lebanon 150.

In the city cemeteries there are collected at Covington, Ky., 600 dead; Lexington, 1,000; Richmond, 500; Danville 400.

At Columbia, Tenn., there are 1,200 graves.

At Montgomery, Ala., about 500 graves; in Mobile, 1,000.

TOO TRUE.—Says the Old Commonwealth:

"When a people are in the throes of a violent political revolution men of mean capacity and brutal passions come to the surface, and for a time the best intellects and men of virtue and great social and moral worth, from an instinctive abhorrence of, and fear of contamination by association, shrink from public duties and places of public trust."

Consider society an ocean. The waves, lashed by the storms of opinion and prejudice, have agitated that ocean to the very bottom, and cast to the surface all the human dregs and garbage which, during the still weather of peace, had settled out of sight. Glance, for a moment, at the characters and doings of the persons who have been foisted into high positions through carelessness, passion and fraud, during the past few years of popular agitation. See the Butlers, Stevenses, Ashleys, Schencks, and the rest of that class, who are the storm-cast settlements from the dark and horrid caverns of life's ocean. The whole current is foul through which we have passed to the surface. Their presence and emanations have spread impurity far and wide, until every class of society, and every branch, almost, of the public service is tainted with crime.

Time and quietude would bring relief by sending those filthy and destructive elements back to their dens of darkness, but, knowing this they re-act with their passion-given power upon the waves of storm and prejudice, and are thus hurled again and again to the surface, where, with the froth and foam, they keep up a boil and whirl destructive as a maelstrom to everything that comes within reach. That they are persons of mean and brutal passions no one can deny, and that, in peace, they would sink into oblivion is equally undeniable. So long, however, as the people will permit themselves to be acted upon through their passions and to be kept in a constant state of morbid excitement by those cunning and selfish actors, so long will the country suffer for want of men of true merit and real patriotism as directors and legislators. —Patriot & Union.

ROTATION IN CROPS.

The physiology of plants is such, says the Rural New Yorker, that scarcely any two of them take from the ground or the atmosphere the same kind of nutriment in equal proportions. Hence it follows that in continuous cropping of the same product, much of the productive power of the soil and of the fertilizers combined with it is lost or remain inert. This loss may be retrieved by a judicious system of rotation, by which means all the elements of growth are brought into successive action and rendered available for farm products.

Perhaps the order of the crops is not of special importance. One might be a system with corn; follow with oats, then wheat or rye; and then pasture or meadow, according to the tastes or necessities of the farmer. Some lands will do well in pasture for a series of years. So of the meadows, but as a general rule, the best results are attained by changes every three or four years at the most. If oftener made the chances of remuneration are believed to be improved, while the soil so relieved of the thousand noxious plants which impair its vitality without returning anything of value by way of recompense.

It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain where the water comes from and where it goes to, yet it always remains clear and fresh.

"In some places out west the grass-hoppers have destroyed everything but grass widows.

A MERCHANT'S advice in selecting a wife, was, "Get hold of a piece of calico that will soak."

INFLUENCE OF WIVES.

It was not all a dream which made the wife of Julius Cesar so anxious that he should not go to the Senate Chamber on the fatal Ides of March; and had he complied with her entreaties he might have escaped the dagger of Brutus. Disaster followed disaster in the career of Napoleon, from the time he ceased to feel the balance-wheel of Josephine's influence on his impetuous spirit. Our own Washington, when important questions were submitted to him, often has said that he would like to carry the subject to his bedchamber before he had formed his decision; and those who knew the clear judgment and elevated purpose of Mrs. Washington, thought all the better of him for wishing to make her his confidential counsellor. Indeed the great majority of men, who have acquired for themselves a good and great name, were not only married men—but happily married—both paired and matched