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# BY B. F. MEYERS.

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arrearages. We facts evidence of fraud and as a criminal conce.

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## THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ All contributions to this column must be addressed to "Simon Syntax, Box 93, Bedford, Pa."

# TRUE AMBITION.

Ambition, with fairy-like power, seems to call forth not only the extant powers of our minds, but actually creates new life, new thought, and gives to us the energy and perseverance, which are needed to accomplish our wishes. Earthly ambition, seems to evince itself in our earlies childhood, causing us to feel anxious and emuchlore to excel our young competitors, in all games and plays that are suitable to our age. From that time forward we are more or less influenced by its syren voice, to contend either nobly or ignobly on the battle field of life, for the possesoleasures, riches and worldly glory, such sion of pleasures, riches and working glory, such as they then appear to our dazzled vision and excited imagination. If thus earthly ambition, which comes with our beings, and clings to us tenaciously, could in all cases be turned into the proper channel and made the sure basis upon which the structure of true ambition should rest which the structure of true amounts should rest in, how different would not only our feelings, but our hopes and our fates. Ambition seems to admit of two devisions—true and false. 'I false ambition springs not so much from an evil heart, as from one that has been badly trained; and in many instances so sadly neglected, as to deprive many instances so sany neglectar, as to deprive it of all wholesome thought, all honorable aim. In infancy and youth, we commence our first lessons, not only of mental but of moral training; and upon the nature of our first impressions, deand upon the nature of our area impressions, depends much of our after happiness or misery. It is then that false or true ambition will be engendered into our beings, and our future career be made either honorable or dishonorable, by the influence of those who act as our preceptors.—

to give proper impulses to others, we must first feel and experience them ourselves; otherwise to give proper impulses to others, we must first feel and experience them ourselves; otherwise our advice will prove cold and fruitless, producing neither pleasure no benefit. For if we never follow out in our own regard, the advice, which we so freely tender others, they will naturally lose confidence, and withdraw their respect and affection from us. In order to do this our own early training should be of the most unexpentionable character, our own hearts pure. ceptionable character, our own hearts pure.—
Thus we see that scholarship alone is not the Thus we see that scholarship alone is not the only requisite to make the true teacher. They should feel a disinterested affection for those with whom they labor, a strong desire to impart not only knowledge, but to plant the germ of all future greatness and goodness, a true and well directed ambition. If then our carthly happiness and usefulness cannot be successfully attained, by they other means, than through a proper and well guided ambition why is it that Parents and Teachers seem to give the subject so little attention? Why do they pass it by, as something most excellent to theorize about, but seldom attempt to test its worth, by practice or seldom attempt to test its worth, by practice or experience. In the home circle, even more than in the schoolroom do children show their natural dispositions and inclination. There at least they feel free, to act in accordance, with the impulses

of their natures, and to give vent to every thought untarnished by deceit or dissimulation. At home, and at home only, can the good work be begun, by those who love us most, and therefore whose affection should even prompt them, to labor most devotedly, and sincerely for our sakes.

It has been said and wisely said that that It has been said, and wisely said, that that which we truly love, we study, think upon, and watch with an eagerness and anxiety which to the cold and selfsh may appear almost incredible. If this assertion be true, and I doubt it not, how many misguided persons there are in the world according to that standard. For althe world according to that standard. For al-though all profess to love, yet, in reality, how few ever attempt to study the peculiar turn of mind, tastes, habits, or ambition of those indi-viduals placed beneath their care and protecviduals placed concent there are an protection. If true friendship can prompt us to make many sacrifices, can cause us to feel watchful and solicitous for the welfare of those to whom we devote ourselves, how much more eager and deep should be the love of parents for their children. Their love, like the emerald, which poets outstanding Interest certificates are regime from the deuths of the sea should say spring from the depths of the sea, should also arise from the depths of their hearts, and prove, by its constancy and brightness, its true beauty, its true aim.

In the schoolroom, the intelligent, zealous and conscientious teacher may do much towards en-deavoring to eradicate evil habits by arousing deavoring to eradicate evil habits by arousing proper impulses, and thus lay a secure foundation for true ambition. But this he cannot accomplish unless he is aided by the parent and the effects of good home influence. To the example and efforts of virtuous parents and teachers, we not only owe the great and good of our own age, but that of all preceding ages. No individual ever has attained, or ever will attain, any standard of excellence without the kindly assistance of parent, friend or teacher. To God we owe our existence, and to our natural protectors, the instrument of his mercy in our regard, we owe our education, our usefalness and our future greatness. Man may boast of his independence, of his freedom, but by a wise and inscrutable law, framed by the Giver of all laws, each creature must depend one upon another, without regard to race, clime, quality or distinction. Since, then, we are so dependent, so united as it were by ties which we cannot sever and governed by laws that we neither can subvert or understand, why do we not try to make that state prescribed for ourselves, and others and powered by laws that we neither can subvert or understand, why do we not try to make that state prescribed for ourselves, and others and governed by laws that we neither can subvert or understand, why do we not try to make that state prescribed for ourselves, and others and governed by laws that we neither can subvert or understand, why do we not try to make that state prescribed for ourselves, and others and good of the part of the provision of the particle of the provision of the provision of the particle of the provision of th proper impulses, and thus lay a secure founda-tion for true ambition. But this he cannot acwrong, his home influence of a si urious character, and his ambition misplaced. To these

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A. FRIDAY MORN NEW SERIES. BEDFORD

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avoid the misfortune of such a fate, we must aword the misiortune of such a late, we must sak ourselves this serious question: What is true ambition? To what does it leal? True ambition seems to me to be but the active, and working agent of that inner voice, called conscience. When conscience prompts us to meditate upon some good and poble deed, some hillarity print act does not ambiten come for philanthropic act, does not ambiton come forward with its plentiful help to assist us in ac-complishing each highminded resolve, each genrous thought? Thus showing the beautiful unanimity that naturally exists between our conscience and our ambition. Hand in hand they go, most mysteriously blended together for our safety and protection. The one, a sure and silent monitor, the other a willing but powerful actor. If then we acknowledge this truth, and resign ourselves to the guardianship of two such guides, need we doubt our safety, need we ask our destiny? Methinks not, with two such, helmsmen we can well rest secure. Storms may will still turn to those loved and trusted ones to steer us to that promised haven, to that land of peace and rest. With this bright trust, this fixed and firm hope, our lives shall be lives of usefulness, and our death but entrance into eternal joys, there to forever realize, without doubt or pain, the true nature of all our dreams, our opes, and our ambition.

### mes 4 00 0 4 GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

6,462,295 75 4,314,964 05

\$10,443, 218 82

\$117,780 38

The past year has afforded us new cause of thank-fulaces to the Almighty for the moral and materi-al obesings which he has bestowed upon us. The balance in the treasury No-vember 30, 1862, was \$2,172,844 10 Receipts during fiscal year end-ing November 30, 1863 4,289,451 65 \$2,172,844 10

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1863, The payments for the same peri-od have been

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1863

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the list day of December, 1892 Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year, ending with November 30, 1893, viz.

30, 1893, viz /
Five per cent.
stocks \$888,499 78
Four and a
half per cent
stocks 63,000 00
Relief notes 109 00

Public debt December 1st, 1863, \$39,496,596 78

Finded debt, viz:
6 per cent. loans \$400,680 00
Finded debt viz:
5 per cent. loans \$5,709,936 45
Eunded debt, viz:
4 per cent loans 268,200 00 \$36.378.816 45

\$97.251 00 Interest certificates
unclaimed 4,448 88
Domestic creditors
certificates 724 82

\$36,496,596 78 Military Loan por Act of May \$3,000,000 00. \$39,496,590 78 Total indebtedness

wrong, his home influence of a syurious char-acter, and his ambition misplaced. To these three evils, but especially to the latter, can we well attribute his false ideas, his false conduct, and his still falser position. If, then, we would a pay the interest on the State debt falling due on

the first days of February and Anthe same amount of coin, and shou nks specie certificates of exchange le, pledging the faith of the State

the first clayed Personary and Assessment the same sometic down in excluding the first not as State at a subship, incidenthe first not as State at a subconflictate to bear interest at the rate of 11

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court, it will be the duty of the Governor to claim the payment of the amounts, from the Genera Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper.

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Department during the past year have been as follows:

G, JANUARY 22, 1864.

pelitic to drive so much capital out of active use of force it into new employments.

If the National Banking system afford sufficient in the capital content of the capital content of

devotion to the Government? Even if a pertion of devotion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the starving femilies of those in sympathy with the rebellion, better it should, than that these devoted, self sacrificing people who have so unhesitatingly athered to the Government, be left to suffer. Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of any portion of our country, we have always been toremest in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fall upon the heirt of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no relief for them in their extremities? I commend the subject in their extremities? I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worth the immediate attention and active exertions of the

through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and the libers!

I should be glad if the Legislature would mike a general revision of our Revenne Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness, it ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the Revenue Laws of this Componwealth. During that time some interest have grown into new importance, and should be made to hear their just propertion of the public expense, since all taxation should as far as possible, press equally upon the property and employments of our people.

Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature, the following suggestions connected with the sulject.

I. There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges have the control of the routs of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts, can reach a market. These companies thus enjoy substantial monopolities, by means of which they not only receive, the air profits of their own prosperity, fint are enabled to make additional heavy gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such pivileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them, should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2, Very large sums are due to the Common-

individuals. In my opinion such pivileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them, should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lends. Forbearance, clemency, and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous attempts to procure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account. The continuance of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I recommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor General shall file of record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, a description of the lands studject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principal and interest new due to the Commonwealth, together with the patent fees on each tract and ten per cent, on the amount so due for the labor and cost of making and filing such statement, and the aggregate amount thus stated, for each tract, shall be held to be the amount now due thereon to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twolve per cent, per annum, fill paid, and shall continue to be the first lies on the land, till paid, and shall not be diverted by any judicial eventure sale whatever. I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor General's report that a specific tax be laid on all unpatented lands.

3. By existing laws municipal corporations are required to dedact and pay into the. Treasury the tax on all beans contracted by them. It is believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this provision to all counties and to all corporations private or public.

I recommend that it be so extended.

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies would, it is believed, he productive and no

regiments, in electing officers and in other prepa-

med in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers and in other preparations for effective organization.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Ponnsy ivana regiments and a statement showing the several ermies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be preserved among our archives. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed, the making of such a record as I propose should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the pushic service out of the State, the light to vete, be passed promptly and submitted to a vote of the people at as carly a day as possible, so that such citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

It is highly important that we should replenish

fence.

It is highly important that we should replenish

fence.

It is highly important that we should replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose terms will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-culisting. Efforts are making by myself-and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed for the purpose. Meanwhills persons professing to be officers and sgeats from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduge our clissens into their service by extravagant bountees and promises.

The 12sh seculor of the act of 16th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law impresing penalties by flue and imprisonment on all individuals who endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to eachs in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our contains, and townships have filled their quetas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and and its not right that these patriotic efforts should be one barrassed by interferencefrom beyondone bedders, especially as we cannot, in these circumstances offer bounties by the State, without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in pasing, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to

a special scell reschicase. As for mistance has ale of lands by executors, administrators and trastees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manifacturing corporations, and so forth,—Those laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do scriously rege on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such effects may be such act under such effects and to the public, and he for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has determined after manure consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to the Auditor General's and States Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affurs, and to the reports of the Surveyor General. Adjustant General, Onatemaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and Teierraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regard to their several departments.

In May last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the stij-ce were immetifully sunt to Washington urging that preparations for effective defers about not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz. The Department of the Monengabela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Prookly and the Department of the State, and to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Prookly and the Department of the State is some force, and the expected from his known character.

Early in June, Myl. Gen. Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exercised with the soldierlike promptness, eacgy and discretion which were to he expected from his known character.

The rebels having admally

promptness, eacgy and activation when were we he expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State is some force, and the approach of sheir whole army being eminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States and several regiments from Now York and Now York and State and several regiments from Now York and Now York and State and several regiments assented for call by the Exceptive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were, assembled in the Department, of Gennal Brooks, and \$1,422 in that of General Conch. To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is necessary to do so as I have recommented the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have referred will be recorded.—It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States had been planedred by the robels, suffered, great privations, and wore frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and erders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1868, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactiment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gentrstung, gained by the vector Anny of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the efficers and men of which also have a summary of General Republicans and soldier, he has abundantly deserved.

He sourished the promptuess and self-sacrificing gallarity of General Republic, we are indebted for spacess on that bloody field.

We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Beynolds as sons of ou

When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly throw open, and before any similar movement, had been made elsewhere, I was slicady employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission, through the robel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging cur great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people should blash—then they look on this picture.

That this unatural robellicar may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie—alt—under the obtained of the people should blash—then they look on this picture.

That this unatural robellicar may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie—alt—under the obtaining the star of the control of the star of t the of God—of truth—of right—of liberty. The Annighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground work of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is inc question to be now actived, and by the olessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have during the past year, made mighty strides towards such a solution and to all humes appearance we approach its completion. But whatever reverses may happen—whatever thood and treasure may still be required—shatever accifices may be necessary—it few will remain the inexherable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union—They have sworn that not one star shall be ref. from the constellation, nor its clustered, drightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will teep their oath.

T's sal our late AuG, CERTINATED Userot Hinrs - Never enter a sick Torret. Hivis.— Never enter a sick room in a state of perspiration, as the moment you become cool your pores absorb.—
Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach; never sit between a sick person and the fire, because the heat attracts the thin vapor.