

# Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOSE NUMBER, 3095  
NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1864. VOL. 7, NO 31.

**Rates of Advertising.**

One Square, three weeks or less	..... \$1.00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	..... 25
One square, 3 months, 5 months, 1 year	..... 3.00 4.00 5.00
Two squares	..... 4.00 5.00 6.00
Three squares	..... 5.00 6.00 7.00
4 Column	..... 6.00 8.00 10.00
5 Column	..... 8.00 10.00 12.00
6 Column	..... 10.00 12.00 15.00
One Column	..... 18.00 20.00 25.00

Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.00, Auditors' notices \$1.00, if under 10 lines, \$2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Extra, \$1.25, if not one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person had in them.

**Professional Cards.**  
**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. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., promptly collected.  
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors south of the Mengel House, Jan. 22, '61.

**New Banking House.**  
**Rupp, Shannon & Co.,**  
Have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.  
We also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.  
Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863-14.

**J. ALSIP & SON,**  
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,  
BEDFORD, PA.  
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.  
REFERENCES.  
Philadelphia, Bedford, Hon. Job Mann, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, B. F. Meyers.  
Ray & Hough, Hon. W. T. Daugherty, B. F. Meyers.  
Armour Young & Bro., B. F. Meyers.  
January 1, 1864-14.

**J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.**  
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.  
Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.  
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

**U. H. AKERS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.  
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims promptly collected.  
Office on Juliana street, opposite the post office.  
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

**F. M. KIMMEL, I. 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."  
G. H. SPANG,  
J. W. LINGENFELTER,  
J. W. LINGENFELTER,  
KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,  
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 Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.  
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**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. Office on Juliana street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)  
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**A. H. COFFROTH,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.  
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.  
December 6, 1861.

**SAMUEL KETTERMAN,**  
BEDFORD, PA.  
Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.  
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**ST. CHARLES HOTEL,**  
CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS  
P. T. S. BUEGH, P. A.  
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.  
April 12, 1861.

**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 on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.  
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEPS, WASH-STANDS, &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.  
RICHARD LEO.  
July 10, 1863-14.

**WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,**  
Wholesale Grocers,  
407 NORTH THIRD STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
March 7, 1863-14.

**A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**Boots & Shoes,**  
No. 321 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,  
PHILADELPHIA  
March 7, 1863-14.

**Select Poetry.**  
From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.  
**LYRICS FOR THE TIMES.**  
BY PETER PEPPERCOCK.  
**The Democratic Creed.**  
Regardless of the hissing's cry  
Of Copperhead and all that,  
We still despotic power defy,  
And dare to speak for all that,  
For all that, and all that,  
The traitor brand and all that,  
We still believe the South has rights  
As well as North, for all that.

And love the Constitution, too,  
We never will deny that;  
Although the Abolition crew  
Would willingly destroy that.  
For all that, and all that,  
In spite of threats, and all that,  
The Constitution as it was  
Shall still be ours for all that.

State rights we ever will uphold,  
Free speech, free press, and all that;  
Hard cash of copper, silver, gold,  
With no discount on all that.  
Yes, all that, and all that,  
We still adhere to all that,  
No military necessity  
Shall rob us yet of all that.

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

**NOTICE TO TEACHERS.**  
Those teachers whose certificates were not marked in "Practice of Teaching" at the time their schools were visited, can have them marked by sending them to me by mail, and enclosing a stamp to pay 10c. postage.  
J. W. DICKERSON,  
Co. Superintendent.

**SINCERITY AND EARNESTNESS IN TEACHING.**  
No one can doubt for a moment, that earnestness and sincerity, should always be the true characteristics of every teacher, who hopes to attain anything like professional eminence in the course of his life he has marked out for himself. Without their aid the brightest talents, the most towering intellect, can avail but little, can accomplish nothing worthy of note, can produce no better fruit than that which may be said to resemble the far-famed apple: so beautiful to behold, yet so bitter and useless. With earnestness and sincerity as our guide, what an incalculable amount of good may we not do with even a limited share of education. And to this class of teachers I will address myself first. When I say that persons of inferior education, who act under the influence of a sincere heart, and an upright intention, can accomplish more than the professor, or man of distinguished abilities, can do independent of them; I do not wish to be understood as an advocate for an inferior order of intellect in the teachers who are to instruct the youths of our country, and whose moral example should ever be a shining and burning light before the eyes of the young and inexperienced; but merely desire to sympathize and encourage that portion of our teachers to whom nature, perhaps, has denied the rich and varied gifts which she sometimes loves to lavish on less worthy objects; or who, from want of proper opportunities, have been prevented from improving and developing, to their fullest extent, the talents already bestowed. Let such teachers make self-improvement their daily exercise. Let them remember, that the kindly, earnest spirit in which the instruction is given, has as much to do with the child's progress in learning, or even more than the most logical or scholarly explanation could do if given in a cold and indifferent manner. To the more gifted of our teachers I would simply say, pride yourselves not on your superior intellects, depend not too much on your own abilities or philosophical explanations to draw forth the ideas of the young. But ever bear in mind that a kind look, a word of earnest entreaty, or smile of approval, will generally do more towards accomplishing your views in regard to the child's education than any other means yet devised. If it is natural that we should love those who love us, is it not equally natural that children should feel interested in those who manifest an earnestness and an interest in them? And endeavor to repay such anxiety by not only trying to be studious but also to be docile. In many of the counties of our State, where the system of free education is in a flourishing condition, the teachers are well compensated, or comparatively so, and their zeal, or motive power, as some would call it, might, by the cynical, be attributed to the large share of greenbacks distributed in such counties by the kind directors, whom, I have no doubt, are firm believers in the time-honored maxim, "live, and let live."

But, to return to the teachers of our own county. To what earthly notice can, or could we attribute their untiring zeal and arduous labors in the great cause of education? Very few, if any, receive anything more than a mere pittance, an amount too small to come under the head of compensation, and yet their duties are more fatiguing on account of the great want of proper facilities, than those teachers to whom we have just referred. If some of the teachers of our county felt below the standard so generally prescribed and insisted on as really useful and necessary, let them sacrifice themselves with the happy reflection, that they, at least, are not held in the performance of their respective duties, by too large a share of what some are pleased to term "fluctuating currency, or Uncle Sam's promissory notes." Not one single teacher of Bedford county ever has, as yet, stood convicted of corruption from that cause, before any body of lawful and well appointed directors. Free from all such polluting influences, they are positively and kindly permitted to teach and to labor in our schools in a quiet manner, without even as much as a new desk, or bench to vary the monotony of the scene, or remind them that they are teaching in the nineteenth century; the age of comforts and of improvements. But let not the teachers of Bedford county become disheartened and discouraged, or grow cold to their task, even if their self-sacrificing efforts in the good cause should never be compensated by a larger share of pay. Let them continue to be zealous and devoted to their charge, believing and hoping that they will yet receive a rich and sweet reward in the world to come, if not in this. Let them have engrained indubitably in their minds, that earnestness and sincerity will not only make them true teachers, but will also make them true citizens and true friends.  
UNION TOWNSHIP.

**THE COMING DRAFT.**  
Provisions of the New Enrollment Law.  
The 10th of March is the day designated for the next draft to take place in the several States. It will, of course, be made in accordance with the amended enrollment bill, which passed both houses of Congress last week. The following are the provisions of the bill as it passed:  
It provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever he shall deem it necessary, during the present war, to call for the services of the able-bodied males of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to be applied to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers; provided, no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this section unless declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.  
No person of foreign birth shall, on account of allegiance, be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authority of the laws of any State or Territory, or of the United States, or who has held any office under said laws, or any of them, but the fact that such persons of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence, that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of allegiance.  
Any person drafted and liable to render military service, who shall procure exemption by fraud or false representations, is to be deemed a deserter, and held to service for the full term for which he was drafted, reckoning from the time of his arrest; provided, the Secretary of War may order the discharge of all persons in the military service who are under the age of eighteen years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear upon due proof that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians; and provided that such persons, their parents or guardians, shall first report to the government and to the States and local authorities all bounties and advance pay which have been paid to them.  
Any person who shall procure or attempt to procure a false report from the surgeon or the board of enrollment, concerning the physical condition of any drafted person, or a decision in favor of such person by the board of enrollment, upon a claim to exemption, knowing the same to be false, shall, upon conviction in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment for the period for which the party was drafted.  
The fee of agent and attorneys for making out and causing to be executed papers in support of a claim for exemption from draft, or for any service rendered to the claimant, shall not in any case exceed five dollars; and physicians or surgeons furnishing certificates of disability, and any officer, clerk or deputy connected with the board of enrollment, who shall receive compensation from any drafted man for any services, or obtaining the performance of such service required from any member of the board by the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall also be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court.  
No members of the board of enrollment and no surgeon detailed or employed to assist the board of enrollment, and no clerk, assistant, or employee of any provost marshal or board of enrollment, shall, directly, or indirectly, be engaged in procuring or attempting to procure substitutes for persons drafted or liable to be drafted, and any surgeon making a false or incorrect report, or shall willfully neglect to make a faithful inspection and true report, and any

members of the board of enrollment who shall willfully agree to discharge from service any drafted person who is not legally and properly discharged, are to be punished by fine and imprisonment.  
All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, shall be enrolled according to the provisions of the enrollment act and to this amendatory act, and form part of the national forces; and when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate thereof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of one hundred dollars, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States. The Secretary of War shall appoint a commissioner in each of the States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom the colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation, not exceeding three hundred dollars, to each such colored volunteer, payable out of the fund derived from commutations; and every such colored volunteer on being mustered into the service shall be free. And in all cases where men of color have been heretofore enlisted who have volunteered in the military service, all the provisions of this act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable to those who may be heretofore recruited. But men of color, drafted or enlisted, or who may volunteer in the military service, shall be credited on the quotas of the several States, or subdivisions of States, wherein they are respectively drafted or enlisted, and shall not be assigned as State troops, but shall be mustered into regiments or companies as United States colored volunteers.  
The words, precincts and election districts as used in this act, are not to be construed to require any subdivision, for purpose of enrollment and draft, less than the wards into which any city or village may be divided, or than the town or townships in which any county may be divided.

**Our Gold Fields.**  
The extent and value of the mineral resources of the United States are now a subject of much interest to our people. In an address recently delivered by Mr. E. E. Dunbar to the Traveller's Club, of New York, we find some startling observations upon the vast mineral fields on the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, greater, as he says, in extent and yielding more abundantly of the precious metals than any other part of the globe. Yet, he continues, we do not begin to comprehend the extent and value of these mineral fields, though they are now yielding a hundred millions per annum, and "I believe that some who now hear me will live to see our yield of precious metals a thousand millions a year." The territories of Colorado, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona will, under the inducements of their gold deposits, soon become prosperous and powerful States.  
Judge Dory, lately Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah, and now appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado, has travelled more than three thousand miles in the region of the Territories above named. While the gold fields of that region are all of vast richness and extent, he considers Idaho as more productive of gold than any other portion of it, not excepting Colorado. Gold in Idaho is found not only in placer diggings, but in quartz lodes, from which it is more easily separated than from the iron pyrites wherein it is found in Colorado. Some of the ore which he caused to be assayed recently in New York yielded twenty-eight per cent. of pure gold. He says of those mines which he found to exist in Idaho, that if the U. S. Government could work any one of them, it would yield enough to pay off the entire National debt. The extent of this gold region is more than three hundred and fifty miles in length and breadth. It is situated about four hundred miles north of Salt Lake city, upon the headwaters of the Missouri and Yellow Stone and other rivers.  
It is believed that Colorado and Idaho will, even in the current year, produce more gold than California, and the product will be rapidly growing with the increase of population. These mines are taken up by the first comers, under regulations which the miners establish for themselves, and without paying tribute or tax or royalty, in any form, to the Government of the U. S. What with the homestead act and the absence of any tax on mineral products, the national domain is alienated from the Government and people of the United States, though this common property might be so administered as to save the Government from bankruptcy, and relieve the people from a grievous burden of taxation.  
The Secretary of the Treasury suggests necessary legislation for the purpose of obtaining direct revenue from the gold-bearing lands of the Government on their product, and it is understood that a proposition will be offered in the House for the creation of a standing committee on mines and mining. The miners of California, controlling as they do the legislation of that State, have hitherto resisted and defeated every State taxation upon their product, and hence the State taxes fall upon other interests. It is known, however, that the mining population have recently expressed, through authorized agency to the Government, a willingness to be subjected by the Government to a reasonable tax on their gold product, in consideration of military protection to be afforded by the Government to their interests. This is the time for the adoption of some general policy on the subject.  
—Aga.

**Southern Women.**  
The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, an abolition paper, in one of his letters from Tennessee, writes as follows of Southern women: "I shall never be done admiring the patriotic faith and undying devotion of the loyal women of the land, but I must tell you that the rebel women of the South are worthy in every thing but a sacred cause, of their Northern sisters. There is nothing they will not surrender with a smile; the gemmed ring, the diamond bracelet, the rich wardrobe. They cut up the rich carpets for soldiers' blankets, without a sigh; they take the fine linen from their persons for the bandages.—When 400 of Longstreet's men came up to Nashville, prisoners of war, about the roughest, dirtiest, wildest fellows the sun ever shone on, and a flight of stairs in the building they occupied fell, killing and wounding a large number of them, you should have seen the fair young traitresses come forth from the old aristocratic mansions, bearing restoratives and delicacies in their hands, mingling in the dingy crowd, wiping away the blood with their white handkerchiefs, and muttering words of cheer; you have seen them doing this, with hundreds of Union soldiers all around, and smiling back upon the rough blackguards of rebels as they left. But in all there was a defiant air, a pride in their humanity strange to see. Of a truth they carried it off grandly. And almost all those girls were in mourning for dead rebels, brothers, lovers, friends, whom these same girls had sneered into treason and driven into rebellion, and followed all the South with their graves, and the least they could do was to wear black for them and flout from the window blinds. Clothed in their sons' sackcloth! I said they were worthy of their sisters at the North, in all but a righteous cause, but I said wrong. There is a bitterness, there are glimpses of the Pythoness, that makes you shrink from them. But they are fearfully earnest; they are almost grand in self-sacrifice. Oh, that they were true and loving daughters of the old flag!"

**Be Content.**  
Never complain of your birth, your employment, your hardships; never fancy that you could be something if you only had a different lot and sphere assigned to you.—God understands his own plan, and he knows what you want better than you do. The very things you most depreciate as fault limitations or obstructions are probably what you most want. What are probably your opportunities and it is nothing new that the patient should dislike his medicines, or any certain proof that they are poisonous. No! a trace to all such impinations. Choose that envy which gnaws at your heart, because you are not in the same lot with others; bring down your soul, or rather bring it up to the bosom of God's will, and do his work, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity, against your temptations, and then you shall find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but consistent with it.

A Republican member of Congress says, "though Mr. Lincoln is not perhaps a man of great parts, he is certainly a very cunning man." On the contrary we affirm that Mr. Lincoln has some very great parts. His fact, for instance, and the greatest we ever saw on mortal man. And then, we never saw but one animal that can match his craft. Then his mouth is like the gateway to a tomb. His hands are like elephant's ears. He certainly has a goodly number of great parts. And as for his cunning, if he has that, it is not a thing for a man to boast of; for, as a great French author says, "cunning leads to knavery." Merely cunning men are almost invariably great rogues. Addison says, "Cunning has only private, selfish ends, and strives at nothing which may make them successful." Not a single member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet has an intellect above grade, of cunning, and two or three of them have not even that.—Day Book.

We are authentically informed that General Burnside said in this city, last week, that out of 50,000 "contrabands" in the department assigned to him, full one half died within a year owing to destitution, starvation and disease. Abolition of slavery has thus become, practically, abolition of the negro; and reasonable reflection must teach us that this species of "philanthropy" could have no other result. We do not observe that the radical papers here make any allusion to the statement of Gen. Burnside on this subject.—Boston Courier.

AN INCIDENT.—One of the coaches that left this city for Chillicothe, last week, carried a colored man on the outside, the inside seats being comfortably filled. When a short distance on the road some of the inside passengers proposed to make room for the negro. This was objected to by the other passengers, among them a Federal army officer and the proposition dropped. A few miles further on a woman with a child was waiting to take passage and those passengers who opposed the negro's coming in at once endeavored to make room for the woman, but those who were so desirous of admitting the negro, refused to give any room for the woman and the coach passed on without her. We give this as an illustration of the tendency of the time.—Crescent (O.) Democrat.

The poor likes better the breath of his own, than the price the pomatum of his palace.