

# THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.  
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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted 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 all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.  
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.  
Has for sale Town lots in Tazewell, where a great Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber. Leave from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.  
Office nearly opposite the "Mangel Hotel" and Bank of Bedford and Schell.  
April 6, 1866—ly

**J. M. SHARP, E. P. 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 2, '66.

**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 Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bonuses, Lands, &c.  
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mangel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.  
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.**  
Respectfully tenders his services to all business entrusted to his care. Office second door North of the Mangel 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 Mangel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**ESPY M. AISP, 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 Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors South of the Mangel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

**KIMMELL & LINCOLN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.**  
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mangel House." Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

**G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.**  
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, three doors South of the "Mangel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 12, 1864.

**M. MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.**  
Office 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. [may] 11, '66.

**JOHN H. FILER, Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.**  
Office nearly opposite the Post Office. (Apr. 20, '66—ly.)

**Physicians and Dentists.**  
**P. H. PENNSYLL, M. D., BLOODY**  
Run, Pa., (late surgeon 36th P. V.) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65—ly

**W. 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

**D. R. 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.

**DENTISTS.**  
**J. G. MINNICH, JR.,**  
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.

**D. R. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respect-**  
fully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.  
OFFICE—2 doors West of the Bedford Hotel, above Border's Saloon, and below the residence of Maj. Washbaugh's. Aug. 24, '66.

**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 will be 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 correspond with the times.  
I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellburg, 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, on Juliana street, Bedford, Pa. Nov. 16, '66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

**Bankers.**  
**JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.**  
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.  
Deposits solicited.  
G. W. RUFF, J. E. SHAYSON, F. BENEDICT, R. W. SILL, N. N. COO, 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. Oct. 20, 1865.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,378.

## Drugs, Medicines, &c.

**J. L. LEWIS** having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Resner, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of DRUGS.

**TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND CHIMNEYS, BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS, COAL OIL AND CHEATING TOBACCO, FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c.**  
The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care. General assortment of popular Patent Medicines. The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monies, &c. Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Bill-Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Books, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

**Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner**, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.  
Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Brown, Dark Brown, Light Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.  
Hamprey's Homeopathic Remedies.  
Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

**Howe's Family Dye Colors**, the shades being light Brown, Dark Brown, Light Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.  
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## The Bedford Gazette.

**THE DESOLATED SOUTH.**

The Public Ledger rather ostentatiously publishes a private letter on the "condition and prospect of business in the South, addressed to one of the largest commercial houses in this city," "from a gentleman of large influence in England," who is now traveling in the South. As every probably the large commercial house contributed somewhat to the sad state of things which the letter describes, we are deeply indebted to them for producing it. But, as we have done nothing to bring about this end, have no drop of blood and no desolation on our consciences, there is peculiar pleasure in producing confirmatory evidence to the same effect. A friend, says the Age, writes to us from New Orleans on the 8th of January: "It is of course impossible for me to write you from this place without saying something as to the first impression produced on me by the changes everywhere visible."

"I came up the river by daylight. Cultivation never extended lower than forty miles from the Balize, but from that point up it is a scene of utter desolation. One large sugar place was at work, and one only; elsewhere, desolation, ruins and solitude; weeds instead of cane; yet I am told that on the bayous and in the interior of the State the work of destruction is still more complete."

"Passing over the great changes as to individuals, what chiefly strikes me is the perfect quiet of this city; its police are notoriously bad, yet its streets are safer than those of Philadelphia or New York. There is great gloom, but an absence of excitement. The position of affairs is rendered worse by the disastrous results of last year's planting, owing to a series of natural causes, such as have hardly ever occurred in the same year. This has brought ruin on many whose prospects at the beginning of the year were good. Hundreds of planters are here trying to obtain advances to cultivate their places during 1867, but at present they have met with but little success in their applications. As you have much later news as to Washington movements, I say nothing as to politics, but it is obvious that no investments can safely be made in a country whose fate is so uncertain that no one can say whether, in six months, it will be a State, a Territory, or simply under a military despotism. Robbed of their negroes, their land was the only possession left, and that is being made valueless.—New Orleans is apathetic, quiet, 'commercial.' There are no plans, no hopes, no prospects."

"The farce of the Riot Committee of Inquiry has been played out, and in time you will hear all about it. Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, has acted very well, and done what he could under the circumstances.—When Gen. Frank Blair attended to give evidence, Mr. Boyer said openly before his colleagues and the public, 'why do you come here, General?' 'We have come to make a case, and we only want Radicals and niggers.' The labor question is settling itself in this State in spite of the Freedmen's Bureau in a tolerably satisfactory way. The negroes behave well and are civil. On some places they don't work well, in others they are as industrious as before. Old, well-known planters have little difficulty in getting laborers, chiefly their old hands. The labor contracts are verbally very one-sided, and in favor of the master if they were enforced. It is a question of faith, and the negro prefers to trust his master rather than the Bureau people. In direct opposition to what was said to be the case, sugar places are doing better than cotton, so far as labor is concerned. In other States, Alabama and Mississippi for instance, there are greater difficulties. The smaller planters outbid each other, and promise what they cannot perform. If the country was without political interference, these things would settle themselves. At present the prospects for this generation of proprietors is very bad. But whoever may reap the benefit, these rich river lands must continue to produce, for their great natural advantages. The poor uplands of the Atlantic States, upper Alabama, and the hill lands of Mississippi, are being deserted, and there is a large emigration of negroes and planters to the West, chiefly to Texas."

On all this we have no comment to make, except that the dread responsibility of all this ruin and sorrow rests upon those whose wicked sentimentalism made this dreary war.

**CHARITY.**—"I fear," said a country curate to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say, species, which accounts for the smallness of the collection. You will prove, I hope, by your present contribution, that you are no longer laboring under the same mistake."

**"MR. SMITH, have you got a match?"**  
"Yes, sir—a match for the devil; there she is, mixing up dough."  
Smith pointed to his wife and then "slid" for the front door. The last we saw of Smith he was "kiting" it down the road hotly pursued by a red-headed lady with a distern pole. Poor Smith!

**1867**—now ready the revised Catalogue of the Bedford Gazette, containing all the 1867—principal Publications, for which they re-1867—ceive Subscriptions at the regular rates, and 1867—on many of them offer the advantage of 1867—subscribing for 3 months. Send for a copy 1867—containing full details of our admirable 1867—system of operation. We refer to the Bedford Gazette—list of this paper.

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## TOO LITTLE RECREATION AND TOO LITTLE AMUSEMENT.

The Journal of Commerce in an article on places of amusement, says: "There will always be persons who regard this world as a school which has no play hours, and who look on amusements as only so much time wasted, that should have been devoted to making money. But it is a comfort to believe that the influence of such in the community is becoming less and less strong—a circumstance which will continue as long as parents study for improvements in the mental and physical health of their children."

Business and professional men take far too little recreation and exercise; and although the ban is somewhat removed which for so long was held over the clerical profession, some of the old prejudice remains which forbids recreation, especially field sports, to that class. Chess, and the playing up on musical instruments, even the violin, is allowed to the minister. Indeed the cannons of propriety have been so far fringed as to allow him an occasional indulgence in the unorthodox game of checkers—but should he appear in a shooting jacket it is regarded as a thing—if not exactly wicked—that is "greatly to be deprecated on the part of our minister." It is to be feared also that our national game of ball, which, when first introduced, seemed to be exactly suited to the purpose for which it was designed, is fast losing its usefulness. Upon its first introduction it appeared to be just the thing.

Clerks and employers could run out and take a hand at ball, but its very popularity soon defeated its original aims. Like the game of cricket in England, it has now become so scientific in its character that only those are willing to play it who have gone through a regular professional course of training. And it is accordingly not surprising if those who can spare only an hour or so from the ever-increasing round of duty to see the fun of standing up against balls which come in from the "professional" with the force of a catapult. Accordingly, after having had a finger or two broken in the course of one season, the amateur player declares himself out of practice, and contents himself with paying his dues, which go to pay stalwart men to make the playing of the game their business.

**A DECEIVED JEWELER.**

There once lived on Long Island one Smith, rich, but a hard looking case. He once visited New York, and strolling along on the then fashionable thoroughfare of Broad street, he was attracted by a new jewelry store, and stopped to look in the window. The jeweler, seeing such a shabby-looking individual staring at his goods, walked to the door and kept a sharp eye on the stranger. Smith, having finished his survey, walked into the store, and accosted the proprietor—

"I say, mister, what are them buckles worth?" pointing to a pair of handsome gold knee-buckles displayed in the window. The jeweler took a survey of him, and now concluded that he was some farm laborer, who had a desire to shine on Sundays, but was ignorant of the quality and value of the coveted articles.

"They are solid gold," he replied.—"I don't ax what they were; I axed the price," replied Smith. "Do you have money enough to pay for them?" said the jeweler, in a bantering tone. "If I haven't, I guess I could soon borrow it," replied Smith, somewhat riled.

The jeweler laughed. "If you will stand outside, and find some one who will lend you the money on your security, I will give you the buckles," said he. Smith assented, and went out. In a few minutes he looked in, and said, "Here comes a man'll lend me the money!"

The jeweler stepped to the door and looked out. One of the city bankers approached, who was well known to the jeweler. Curiosity to see the result kept him quiet. As soon as the banker came up, Smith coolly addressed him, "I say, friend, can you lend me forty or fifty dollars if I want 'em?"

In an instant the banker's wallet was out. "Yes, Mr. Smith, five hundred dollars if you want them." The jeweler was astonished; and still more so when the banker introduced Mr. Smith, his particular friend, one of the richest men on Long Island!

**ECONOMY.**—When a Spaniard eats a peach or pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the roadsides and elsewhere, fruit in great abundance tempts the taste, and is ever free. Let this practice be imitated in our country, and the weary wanderer will be blessed, and bless the hand that ministered to his comfort and joy. We are bound to leave the world as good, or better than we found it, and he is a selfish churl who basks under the shadow and eats the fruit of trees which other hands have planted, if he will not also plant trees which shall yield fruit to coming generations.

## HOW A MAN FREEZES TO DEATH.

M. Pouchet lately read an interesting paper on this subject before the French Academy of Science. The author's inferences are as follows:

1. That the first phenomenon produced by cold is a contraction of the capillary vessels to such an extent that a globe of blood can not enter; these vessels, therefore remain perfectly empty.

2. The second phenomenon is an alteration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganization.

3. Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, and no power can re-animate it.

4. When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.

5. If the part frozen is not extensive, and only a few disorganized blood globules pass into circulation, the animal may recover.

6. But if, on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent, then the mass of altered globules brought into circulation when the part is thawed, rapidly kills the animal.

7. For this reason a half frozen animal may live a long time if maintained in this condition, since the altered globules do not get into the circulation; but it expires rapidly as soon as the frozen part is thawed.

8. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the alteration of the blood globules, and not to any effect on the nervous system.

9. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frozen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into the circulation, and the greater the chances of the recovery of the animal.

**THE NUMBER SEVEN.**

On the seventh day of the seventh month a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who feasted seven days and remained seven days in tents. The seventh year was directed to be a Sabbath of rest to the land, and at the end of seven times seven years commenced the grand jubilee. Every seventh year the ground lay fallow; and every seventh year there was a release from all debts, when bondmen were set free. From this ancient Jewish law may have originated the custom of binding young men to seven years apprenticeship, and of punishing criminals by transportation for seven, twice seven, or three times seven years.

Anciently, a child was not named before seven days, not being accounted to have life fully before. The teeth appear in the seventh month, and are shed in the seventh year, when infancy is changed into childhood. At three seven years the faculties are all developed, manhood commences, and the individual becomes legally competent to all civil acts. At four times seven a man is in full possession of his strength; at five times seven he becomes grave and wise, or never; at seven times seven he is in apogee, and from that time gradually decays; at eight times seven he is in his first climacteric; at nine times seven he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and ten times seven, or "three score years and ten," has by the royal Psalmist been pronounced, the natural period of human life.

**A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST.**

The N. Y. Ledger contains the following remarks, from the pen of Fanny Fern: "How often have I seen a face loitering at a church threshold, listening to the swelling notes of the organ, and longing to go in, were it not for the wide social gulf between itself and those assembled—I will not say worshipping—there. And I know if the clergyman inside that church spoke as his Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty walls.—They want husks, and they got them, I say in my vexation, as the door swings on its hinges in some poor creature's face, and he wanders forth to struggle, unaided, as best he may with a poor man's temptations. Our Roman Catholic brethren are wiser. Their creed is not my creed, save this part of it: That the rich and poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all. I often go there to see it. I am glad when a servant drops on her knees in the aisle, and makes the sign of the cross, that nobody bids her to rise, to make way for a silk robe that may be waiting behind. I am glad the mother of many little children may drop in for a brief moment before the altar, to recognize her spiritual wants, and then pass out to the cares she may no longer see sight of. I do not believe as they do, but it gladdens my heart all the same that one man is as good as his neighbor, at least there—before God. I breathe freer at the thought. I can sit in a corner, and watch them pass in and out, and rejoice that everyone, however humble soever, feels that he or she is to that church, just as much as the richest foreigner, the cathedrals of the old world, whom they may jostle in going out."

**A VERY DISINTERESTED DIVINE!**—Henry Ward Beecher is getting a story ready for publication in the New York Ledger. He writes to Bonner: "I hope to put enough manuscript in your hands to enable you to begin the story early in the year 1867." Well, well—but there is no telling where Radicalism won't lead a man, especially a preacher. We hope, however, that Henry's next step will not be into the "galler kivers."

**A CAREFUL FARMER.**—An old farmer by the name of Bayse, who was in the nightly habit of counting