

Are again in the field battling against the imposition of high prices and would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received a large and varied assortment of goods, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Muslins and Tickings, Notions and Perfumery, Groceries and Spices, Queensware and Glassware, Tobacco and Segars, White & Colored Shirts, Cotton & Woolen Yarns, Trunks & Valises, Brooms & Twines, &c., &c.

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES are full and complete. BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, GAITERS and SLIPPERS, &c., to fit any man, woman and child in the county. Measure taken for Ladies and Gentlemen and neat and complete fits warranted or no sale.

GROCERIES.—Prime Rio Coffee, 25 to 30 cents per lb. do La Guayra, 25 to 30 " " White Sugar, 18 " " Light Brown Sugars, 12 1/2 to 15 " " Teas, \$1.50 to 2.00 per lb.

UNBLEACHED and BLEACHED MUSLINS, From the best Manufacturers in the country. Bleached and Unbleached Muslins from 12 1/2 up. Shooting, from 18c up. Tickings, all grades and prices, at IRVINE & STATLER'S.

OUR NOTIONS ARE AT ALL TIMES FULL AND COMPLETE in Shirts, Collars, Neck-Ties, Soaps, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Suspensives, Combs, Threads, Buttons, Wallets, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Sewing Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Shaving Cream, &c., &c.

STATIONERY and PERFUMERY. Note, Letter and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Perfumery, all kinds of Toilet Soap, Tooth Brushes, &c., at THE REGULATOR'S.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE. We have a large and magnificent selection of Queensware and Glassware, of the latest and most fashionable patterns, and will be sold at the most reasonable prices, by IRVINE & STATLER.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS of the best brands and manufacture: Gravelly, Oronoke Twist, Century Fine-cut, Cavendish, Baltimore Twist, Natural Leaf, Congress, &c., &c. Smoking Tobacco, all kinds. Segars from a Cheroot to the finest article. Also, a large assortment of Pipes.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING that is usually kept in a No. 1 country store. MARKETING of all kinds taken in exchange FOR GOODS, and the highest prices paid. Any goods desired will be ordered from the Eastern cities.

Country merchants supplied with goods at a small advance. No trouble to show goods. All we ask is a call, and we feel satisfied we can please ALL. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same. IRVINE & STATLER.

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,405.

Dry Goods, &c. SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!! You can SAVE 25 per cent. by purchasing your GOODS at the CHEAP BARGAIN STORE of G. R. & W. OSTER, BEDFORD, PA.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES: Best styles DELAINE, 22 1/2 and 25 cts. CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 cts. GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts. MUSLINS, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25 cts. CASSIMERES, 75, 85, 115, 125, 150, 165 cts. LADIES' 6-4 SACKING, \$1.65, 1.75, 2.00, all wool.

SPLENDID OPENING of CHEAP SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, AT FARQUHAR'S New Bargain Store, REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES, (good) 12 1/2c. do (best) 15c. MUSLINS, brown, 10c. do (best) 12c. do bleached, 10c. do (best) 12c. DELAINE, best styles, 25c.

DRESS GOODS of all kinds VERY CHEAP.

MEN'S and BOYS' COTTONADES, GOOD and CHEAP.

A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL CASSIMERES ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS AND SHOES. MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS.

GROCERIES: Best COFFEE, 30c. Brown SUGAR, from 10 to 15c.

FISH: Mackerel and Potomac Herring.

QUEENSWARE and a general variety of NOTIONS. Buyers are invited to examine our stock as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at MILL-TOWN, two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of Dry-Goods, Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, Cassimers, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Notions, &c., &c.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage. Call and examine our goods. G. YEAGER.

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.

The Bedford Gazette.

THE CROOKED FOOT-PATH. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Ah! here it is, the sliding rail That marks the old remembered spot— The gap that struck our school-boy trail, The crooked path across the lot. It left the road by school and church, A penitential shadow, leading more, That parted from the silver birch, And ended at the farm-house door.

A CALL FOR ENTERPRISING MEN.

HOPWELL, BEDFORD Co., Pa., June 26, 1867. Editors Journal of Mining: GENTLEMEN:—I have frequently been requested by a number of my friends to call public attention to this interesting portion of our State, through the medium of your valuable journal, which has, doubtless, been the instrument through which more true and valuable information has been imparted to the American public, than perhaps any other source.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—ANOTHER LETTER FROM EX-COMMISSIONER B. OULD.

Gen. Robert Ould has written the following letter to one of the editors of The National Intelligencer: RICHMOND, July 18, 1867. My Dear Sir:—I have read the remarkable discussion in the House. Mr. Eldridge is substantially right in what he said. I offered early in August all the sick and wounded prisoners we had without requiring equivalents for them. I would have made the offer earlier, but for the fact that some considerable time before I had made an offer of exchange, man for man, to which I could get no response. I waited for a response until early in August, and failing to receive one, I then made the offer above named, at the same time urging haste on the part of the United States Government, as the mortality among the Federal prisoners was very great.

HELPING TO BUILD UP OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS AT HOME.

we were not only ready, but anxious to make this delivery.—It was our purpose, as well as our offer, to continue the delivery of the sick and wounded at all the depots of prisoners, and upon the terms mentioned; that is, without requiring equivalents. Transportation was not sent until December. The United States authorities brought in that month some 3,000 prisoners to the mouth of the Savannah River, and received over 13,000 in return, many of whom were well men. The 3,000 delivered presented as melancholy a spectacle as Andersonville ever disclosed.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MORTALITY AT ANDERSONVILLE?

There are two sides to every question, and it does not often happen that all the law and the testimony are on one side.—The Lancaster Intelligencer, says, an immense amount of noise has been made about the great mortality among the Union prisoners at Andersonville, and a vast deal of indignation against the rebels has been thereby excited. One of the consequences of the calmer condition of our country is the opportunity which is given for hearing both sides of different questions. Just now the subject of the Exchange of Prisoners during the war is exciting attention. We published a letter from Gen. Robert Ould a few days since on that subject. Below we give another still more explicit and decided. The responsibility for the great destruction of human life in the Southern prisoners will soon be placed where it belongs. Stanton and Butler are guilty, before God, and man, of having deliberately sacrificed multitudes of our men who might have been saved. The time will speedily come when this whole subject will be fully investigated, and then the people will justly decide the blame between the different parties who are responsible.

A LOBSTER'S REVENGE.—"An amusing, but no doubt painful incident, called 'The Lobster's Revenge,' found among the trials before the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police, in 1852, was that against a dealer in fish, who was summoned by a Madame Grebuech, who claimed thirty francs damages for the injury caused to her nose by one of the defendant's lobsters. The plaintiff, wishing to regale her husband with a delicacy for his dinner, went to the market and was bargaining for a lobster, which she took up in her hand, but threw it down again, saying it was not fresh. The fishwife protested that it was alive, but Madame Grebuech asserted the contrary. To satisfy herself that such was the case, she a second time applied her nose to it, when the lobster, as if in defense of its owner's veracity, seized hold of Madame Grebuech's nose with its claw, and stuck fast. She screamed for assistance, but instead of immediately rendering it the dealer and her companions around burst out into a laugh, and it was some minutes before the nose of the lady could be released. The fishwoman, in her defense maintained that she was not to blame and that the mischief was solely caused by the imprudence of Madame Grebuech in applying her nose to the lobster's claw when she had been told that it was alive; and the Tribunal, taking the same view of the case, dismissed the complaint, and the plaintiff ordered to pay costs."

GREAT MORAL IDEAS.—Sending drunkards to the Legislature to pass prohibitory laws.

Destroying the property of tax-payers to gratify the destructive propensities of those who pay no taxes. Enfranchising negroes to keep a minority party in power against the will of the people.

Obtaining men and money by false pretences, to preserve the Union and using the same to destroy it.

Keeping thieves and robbers in office and honest men in Prisons. Procuring false witnesses to convict and cause an innocent christian woman to be executed.

Destroying the Union to preserve the Radical party.

Substituting the teachings of the Devil for the word of God.

CATTLE for fattening next fall should have the advantage of good pasture during the summer, that they may have a good start. Good, pure water, with access thereto, is highly important, as is also a regular allowance of salt, or what is better, constant access to it—no need to fear of their eating too much, as instinct will guide them in their wants. Milch cows should be cared for not to let them fall off in their milk late in the month. A feed of cut grass, clover, corn, millet, &c., morning and evening will tend to keep up a generous flow.

A YOUNG MINISTER HUGGED AGAINST HIS WILL.

A most ludicrous scene transpired in a place not a thousand miles from the city of Louisville, one night recently, which, though a little annoying to the parties immediately concerned, was yet so innocent and funny that we cannot refrain from giving the general outlines, suppressing names of course. Two sprightly and beautiful young ladies were visiting their cousin, another sprightly and beautiful young lady, who, like her guests, was of that happy age which turns everything into fun and merriment. If the truth were told we fear that we would have to record the fact that these three young misses were just a little bit fast. They were fond of practical jokes, and were continually playing all sorts of mad pranks with each other. All three occupied a room on the ground floor, and cuddled up together in one bed.

THE DILIGENT WOMAN.—She riseth in the morning betimes, and as the lark singeth in his mate, so she maketh a joyful noise in all her house.

She maketh up her bed; and beateth the pillows thereof; and like an eagle stirreth up her nest, so she stirreth up the feathers, and spreadeth out the sheets, and layeth the blankets apart.

She layeth her hand to the wash-tub, rubbeth upon the board, making clean the fine linen; her hands take fast hold of the wringer, and by the turning of the crank the water thereof is pressed out.

She clotheh her family with pure garments, when she has made them smooth with a hot iron, and by reason thereof her husband is made comely, or walketh in the market-places.

She kneadeth up her dough and baketh a goodly cake for her household, and to every one she giveth a piece of bread and butter of kin.

She provideth her dinner in due season, supper faileth not when the good man returneth at the end of the day, weary with his labors and the strife of men.

She looketh well to the ways of her house, and scorneth the idle woman, with her delicate hands, who lieth in bed and calleth a servant.

No two nations could differ more widely than do the English and the Scotch with regard to the choice of days of the week for marriage. The Scottish report states that the favorite day for marriage in Scotland is the last day of the year, provided it does not fall on Saturday or Sunday.

No marriages are celebrated on Sunday in Scotland, while in England it is the favorite day of the week for marriage, thirty-two per cent. of the marriages being contracted on that day.

Monday is a favorite day of the week in both countries, Saturday, in England, is the third day of the week in order of selection of marriage, seventeen per cent occurring on that day; but in Scotland no true Scot will marry on Saturday, nor, indeed, begin any work of importance. With the Scot, Saturday is an unlucky day for marriage, and he is impressed with a superstitious belief that if he married on Saturday one of the parties would die before the year expires, or that, if both survived, the marriage would prove unfruitful. Hence it happens that Sunday and Saturday, the two favorite days for marriage in England, are blank days for marriage in Scotland. Friday is the day on which the English do not marry, but in Scotland it is one of the favorite days.

LITTLE NEGLECTS DESTROY FARM PROFITS.—By neglecting to lock the stable door, the horse was stolen; by leaving a lot of old rubbish in the barnyard, one colt broke his leg, and another got a nail in his foot; in neglecting to spend half an hour in battenning up the sheepfold, a pair of twin lambs froze to death; by carelessly tying the bull, the ox was gored and died; by neglecting to kill the ticks on the sheep, and lice on the cattle, the sheep became poor, shed their wool, gave no milk, and the lambs died, and a fine stock of cattle in high condition when they came to stall, lost all their flesh before spring came, were helped up by the tail and survived, while others were snatched off by the neck, a sort of retributive justice to their owners, always attached in some way to human transgression.

WAKE UP, SOLOMON!

"Wake up, Solomon. It's time to get up," shouted young Harry to his sluggish brother one fine July morning, at he jumped gaily out of bed, and began dressing.

"What time is it?" yawned Solomon.

"Nearly six," replied his brother; "and mind, Sol., we start at seven."

"It's too early to get up yet," said Solomon. "I'll snooze till a quarter to seven."

So the lazy fellow turned round, and was soon fast asleep again. When he awoke his room looked very full of sunshine. The house was very quiet, too, and rubbing his eyes, he muttered ed,—

"I wonder if it is seven o'clock yet?" Crawling out of bed, he dressed himself and went down stairs. There was nobody in the parlor, nobody in the sitting room, nobody in the dining room.

"What can be the matter?" thought Solomon, as he rang the bell for the maid to bring him his breakfast.

"Where are they all?" he asked, as soon as she appeared.

"Gone to the city," replied the maiden. "They started two hours ago."

"Why, what time is it?" "Nine o'clock."

"Nine o'clock! But why didn't they call me?"

"You were called at six o'clock, and wouldn't get up. Your father wouldn't have you called again. He said he would teach you a lesson."

"It's too bad!" cried Solomon, dropping his head upon the table and bursting into tears.

It was too bad that the lazy boy did not learn the lesson of that morning so as to turn over a new leaf in the book of life. I am sorry to say he did not. He loved sleep. He hated work. He was the slave of lazy habits, and is to this day.

What sort of a man will Solomon Slowcoach be? Well, if he don't die of idleness before he becomes a man, he will be a shiftless good-for-nothing fellow. He won't have any knowledge, because he is too lazy to study; nor any money, because he is too lazy to work; nor any good character, because he is too lazy to conquer himself.

Wake up, Solomon! Wake up, my dear boy! Shake off the chains that are upon you! If you don't wake up you will soon be a lost boy. Wake up, Solomon, wake up! If you don't, you will make shipwreck of your life.

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Advertise your business in the Gazette.