



A Weekly Paper Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

VOL. 35, NO. 12

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1, A. D. 1862.

**GEO. BLYMIRE, Treasurer.**  
**1862, Dr.**

To balance on settlement, January 1, 1861, \$ 415 99  
Amount received from Collectors 4,975 63

Amount, \$5,391 62  
Balance due Treasurer 198, 02  
\$5,589 64

### C.R.

By amount paid out on sundry checks as follows, viz:

Wheat and Flour	\$ 98 88
Potatoes	30 05
Shoe and Castings	104 50
Directors of Butler co. Alms House	83 00
Directors of Huntingdon co. do	31 53
John Mower, Attorney's fees	10 00
Apple butter and dried fruit	129 68
Cows and beef cattle	581 49
Cows and calves	81 91
Dry goods and groceries	1,912 31
Printing	138 50
J. Miller on contract for building	178 10
Beef and Bacon	412 78
Making fence and lumber	76 19
Repairs at mill	140 98
Removal of Stumps	18 67
Support of out door papers	300 00
Wm. Leary, steward, and Mrs. Lea, Ty. Matron.	144 43
Dr. Harry and Reamer, salary and medicine	146 87
J. S. Brumbaugh for wagon	60 00
Directors of Franklin co. Alms House	23 47
Refund to collectors	53 51
Making coffee	20 00
Justice fees	18 65
Mrs. Swoner, Amos, Kemery, Brumbaugh and Gettys, salary	164 00
Miscellaneous checks	175 12
Interest on checks	189 43
Treasurer's salary	40 00
Stationery	10 00
Expenses and clerk's salary	20 00
Exonerations allowed collectors	102 48
Percentage " "	141 61

\$5,589 64

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of \$198.02.

Witness our hands and seals this 5th day of Jan. A. D. 1862.

**DANIEL FLETCHER,**  
**GEORGE BAUGHMAN,**  
**DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,**  
Attest,  
**THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.**

List of papers admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month; and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door papers supported by the Institution, from the first of January 1861, till the first of January 1862.

Month	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Males	Females	Total
1861, January	2	1		32	31	63
February	2	3		32	30	62
March	6	3		36	19	55
April	7	3		38	22	60
May	2	2	3	32	19	51
June	2	2	2	17	16	33
July	6	1	1	11	16	27
August	7	2	2	13	17	30
September	2	2	2	41	17	58
October	2	1	1	40	17	57
November	2	1	1	40	18	58
December	8	5	2	40	19	59

Making an average of 52 per month, of whom 7 are colored, 2 are blind, 19 are insane, and 4 are confined to bed—also 581 wayfarer passengers were provided with board and lodging. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above. Bills to the amount of \$513 25 were also paid for 23 persons who were furnished with boarding, medical attendance, &c., who were unable to be brought to the Poor House.

### Produce of Farm and Garden.

25 Tons of Hay	
5 Loads of Corn fodder	
341 bushels of ears of corn	
67 bushels of rye	
24 bushels of buckwheat	
400 bushels of potatoes	
7 bushels of beans	
12 bushels large onions	
14 bushels small onions	
20 bushels tomatoes	
12 bushels beets	
8 bushels turnips	
10 bushels parsnips	
2100 heads of cabbage	
4 barrels sour kroust	
4 barrels cucumber pickles	
4 loads sweet pumpkins	
11 barrels soft soap	
50 pounds hard soap	
200 pounds tallow	
675 pounds lard	
315 pounds butter	
2958 pounds beef	
3806 pounds pork	
385 pounds real	

330 pounds mutton  
7 beef hides  
7 calf skins  
14 sheep skins  
205 pounds wool

**Stock on the Farm.**  
2 head of horses  
6 cows  
1 bull  
20 hogs  
56 sheep

### Articles Manufactured by Matron

50 pairs pants	7
50 shirts	27
27 chemises	25
25 handkerchiefs	30
30 aprons	3
3 childrens skirts	23
23 women's dresses	3
3 children's shirts	20
20 pair pillow slips	5
5 shaft ticks	8
20 men's shirts	9
8 bolsters	9
9 sun bonnets	4
4 pillows	11
11 women's caps	12
12 women's sacks	2
2 round jackets	8
8 children's dresses	30
30 pair men's socks	14
14 pair women's stockings	13
13 towels	5
5 pair drawers	4
4 coats	17
17 comforts	20
20 sheets	3
3 quilted skirts	2
2 flannel skirts	5
5 shrouds	

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statements and reports of William Leary and George Widet, Stewards of the said Poor and House of Employment from the first day of January, A. D. 1861, till the first of January, A. D. 1862, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of Jan. A. D. 1862.

**JOHN REMERY,**  
**ADOLPHUS AKE,**  
**J. S. BRUMBAUGH,**  
Attest—  
**THOMAS R. GETTYS, Clerk.**

Statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from the 1st of Jan. 1861, till the 1st of April 1861.

Dr.	
Jan. 1st, To cash received from various persons	\$17 06
April 1st, Treasury draft for balance of account	16 73
Cr.	\$33 79

1861  
April 1st, By amount from sundry persons \$33 79  
Statement and Report of Geo. Widet, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, from the 1st day of April, 1861, till the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

Dr.	
January 1, To amount received from sundry persons	\$35 84
Balance due Steward on settlement 1862.	36 65
Cr.	\$72 49

From January 1, 1861, till Jan. 1, 1862.

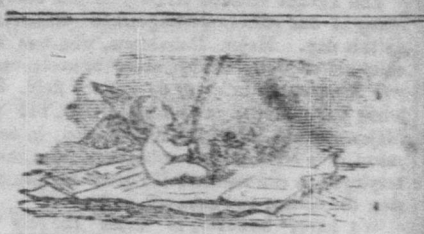
Dr.	
To amount of grain brought in as per monthly reports	420 256 58 97 604
Raised on Farm	68 84
Cr.	420 319 58 121 604

By amt of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash & on accounts &c	428 4
Used in P. House	135
Horse feed	133 30
Hog feed	2
Beef feed	3
For seed	7 6 7
Sold sund'y per's	465 304 44 69 63

### The Special Train.

Secretary Stanton, who has been nuturing in his efforts to soothe the grief of Mrs. Lander, and to pay high honors to the memory of her brave husband, informed her friends that the body would be sent home by Government on a special train. It was, however, ascertained that Adjutant-General Thomas thought that it would be sufficient to escort the body to the depot, and a Massachusetts gentleman called on the Secretary of War to state the facts. Gen. Thomas was sent for, questioned, and stated that "to send the body home at the expense of Government, on a special train, will be without a precedent!" "Without a precedent!" exclaimed Secretary Stanton; "well, we will establish a precedent!" Taking his pen, he wrote the requisite order, and thus paid a deserved and marked tribute of respect to a brave man.

### Poetry.



### A SOLDIER'S SOLILOQUY.

BY S. VEACH.

OF  
COMPANY D, 101ST REGIMENT, P. V.

When Sumter was storm'd by our foes,  
Who the Star Spangled Banner despise,  
And the cloud of rebellion arose,  
To bedarken our once happy skies,  
Every true son of freedom awoke;  
Every heart that was loyal and true,  
Determined to strike a good stroke,  
In defense of the red, white and blue.

We waiv'd our flags to the breeze,  
And the youths of the land gathered round,  
We resolv'd that the home of the free,  
Should retain all its former renown;  
At the call of the file and the drum,  
Into ranks many patriots flew,  
And resolv'd since the evil had come,  
They would fight for the red, white and blue.

On the Star Spangled Banner we gaz'd,  
With a tear of regret in the eye,  
And return'd to kind heaven the praise,  
For past blessings received from on high,  
We implor'd that its mercies might rest,  
On each man that is loyal and true,  
That with victory they might be blest,  
In defending the red, white and blue.

Like the fathers who gave us the boon,  
We revere'd at liberty's side,  
And sacrific'd fortune and life,  
Determined to conquer or fall,  
We took our kind friends by the hand,  
And with sorrow we bade them adieu,  
As we march'd with the brave hearted band,  
Under banners of red, white and blue.

Now we stand by the time honored flag,  
We have parents and sisters at home,  
Who are prayerfully wishing us back,  
And waiting that hour to come;  
We will go when rebellion is crush'd,  
When the traitors receive their just due,  
When we've honour'd our sires old dust,  
By defending the red, white and blue.

MERIDIAN HILL. (near Washington.)  
March 20, 1862.

### REMARKS

Of Hon. Edward McPherson, in the House of Representatives, March 6, 1862, on the Bill providing for the organization of the staff attached to divisions of the Army of the U. S., regular and volunteer.

Mr. McPHERSON. Mr. Speaker, last Monday, I interposed an objection to the passage of this bill, because it was suddenly brought before the House, and I desired to examine and consider it. In the interval, I have given it considerable attention, and I am constrained in my opinion that it ought not to pass. If it is to pass, there are some points on which it is highly important it should be amended. But I think a calm consideration will bring the House to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law.

As it stands, it proposes to increase the staff of nearly every division commander of the Army. It adds three officers, and if the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Blair] for a division quartermaster and a division commissary of subsistence be adopted, it will add five, each with a rank above any member of the present staff, and it will increase the rank of the former staff positions a corresponding grade, and, of course, with the rank there will be an increase of pay. I will speak more particularly of this again.

The member from Missouri contends this bill to the House upon the score of necessity, and he names one or two officers who are particularly anxious for the passage of this bill. Mr. Speaker, I should hesitate very much before I would make any obstacle to the passage of a measure essential to a vigorous and efficient organization of the Army; but it appears to me that the objections to the present method by which these division commanders seek their purpose is open to so many objections that it ought not to be adopted by the House.

The gentleman refers to the opinion of General Burnside, who, he informs the House, has written to the Department, insisting upon the passage of some law by which his staff may be increased. Well, sir, there may be instances in which it may be desirable to enlarge the staff of a general in command of a department; and the gentleman, in the reference he made to the course pursued in the case of Gen. Lane, has shown that it is already within the power of the President of the United States, when an emergency exists, requiring an increased staff for the commander of a division, to give that increase. But the fact that Gen. Burnside requires additional members of his staff, it strikes me, is no valid argument for the passage of a wholesale bill like this. The

necessity in the case of Gen. Burnside will not apply to commanders of divisions in the Army generally, for the reason that he is in command of an independent and separate corps; he is in command of an independent, separate department, whereas in the case of a large majority of division commanders, such, for instance, as those in the army of the Potomac, no such increase is necessary, because they are immediately connected with the commanding general, whose staff has been created with reference to all the probable emergencies of the service. Hence, there is not the same necessity for a large staff for a commanding general of a division in this army as there would be for a general commanding a separate and independent division or department.

But Mr. Speaker, this is the first intimation I have heard of a formal character, that Gen. Burnside did require an increase of his staff. I did hear that, before he started upon his expedition, he had expressed the desire to have an additional staff, and that officers should be detailed for that purpose; but I do not think he has put in any official shape the opinion that his operations at Roanoke Island were at all crippled by the want of staff officers. I am very sure we have had no complaint from Gen. Sherman that his operations at Port Royal were impeded by reason of a like cause, or from Gen. Grant that he suffered inconvenience at Fort Donelson. Yet, if it were true in these particular cases, that an additional number of staff officers are required, that would furnish no argument in favor of a general increase of staff for every division general in the Army, no matter what may be the circumstances of his command.

Now, sir, in the third line of the bill you will find that its terms apply to every general commanding a division of the Army which "consists of two or more brigades." Now, if this bill passes, every general commanding a division, which includes two or more brigades, no matter what may be the circumstances of his command, whether in camp or field, will be entitled to this enlarged staff; so that these generals commanding separate departments, or these generals commanding divisions actively engaged, acquired these staff officers, it would not avail in favor of the adoption of that particular feature of this bill; and if the bill is to be passed, I think it highly important that this word "two" should be erased. We should stand to our legislation of July last, which required that each division should consist of three brigades, or bring it up to the standard which has been practically established and made it apply only to those generals who have four brigades under their command.

In the next place, I find that the assistant adjutant general upon the staff of each general commanding a division in this entire Army is to be raised to the rank of major. His duties are not increased in the least by this bill. He remains substantially assistant adjutant general of precisely as many brigades as he does at present. His duties are not increased in the least, and yet you propose to raise his rank by one grade and his pay correspondingly. Now, why? There is no other reason for it, except that in subsequent portions of this bill you bring into the general's staff an assistant inspector general and a medical director, who have the rank of major, and it is necessary, in order to make this organization complete, that you should raise this assistant adjutant general—generally called the chief of staff—to the same rank as the two officers you introduce. But, if, as I hope, the House will vote out of the bill these two particulars features, then there will be no necessity for the adoption of this, since they all hang together.

Again, there is to be an assistant inspector general, ranking as major, to be introduced into every staff. Now, that is, as I understand it, an increase of officers. The gentleman from Missouri says that these assistant inspectors general are merely to be detailed, and that there will be no increase in the number of officers. Well, sir, if an assistant inspector general is detailed to a staff he must be detailed from some other position, and either the duties of the position which he formerly filled will not be performed, or you will be obliged to increase the number of assistant inspectors general, or else to detail from some other part of your Army organizations to perform their duties; and I think that practically it will be impossible to carry out this bill without making a very large increase in the number of officers.

But what is the necessity of this assistant inspector general? I confess that I approach the discussion of a point of that sort with some degree of diffidence; but, so far as my observation goes, and so far as ordinary reasoning indicates, I cannot see that there is any necessity for the addition to the staff of every division general of an assistant inspector general. I can understand why you require an assistant inspector general for every department of the Army, but I cannot see any necessity for the addition of an assistant inspector general to the staff of every general commanding a division throughout the Army. As every one knows, the Army regulations provide for a regular system of company and regimental inspection; and whether the Army is in the camp or in the field, every regiment and every company is obliged to undergo inspection. Now, if our company and regimental officers are worth anything—and I presume they are, for they have been five or six months learning—they can perform this duty; and while it may be necessary and perfectly proper for the commanding general of a department, or of the Army, to have one or more inspectors general on his staff to detail, with a view to a general inspection of the Army at particular intervals, there is no necessity, as I believe, for the creation of these offices.

I have conversed with some military gentlemen who, hearing of my opposition to this

bill, were anxious to remove the grounds of my objection, but I confess that I have not yet seen one who could give any reason, valid or invalid, for the creation of these offices except that it is desirable to make our army organization as complete as possible, and that it would be well to make a head in every division to every department of the division. If you proceed upon that basis, you will create office upon office, serving no useful purpose except to make things a little better rounded off. I confess that you would have, in theory, a more complete organization of the divisions of your Army, but I believe that not one division would be more effective in consequence of it than it is now.

Mr. Speaker, the next point open to criticism is this: there is a creation of the office of medical director. Here, again, I must differ from my friend from Missouri, who intimates that the mere detailing of a brigade surgeon or of a surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regular Army to do duty as medical director, will not create a vacancy in the position which he now fills, and will not be an actual creation of an office. Now, take as an illustration any one of your divisions. You have a division with three brigades, each brigade having a surgeon. Upon the passage of this bill creating a medical director, the medical department of the Army will detail from the volunteer corps, or the regular Army, a gentleman to act as medical director. Suppose a brigade surgeon of the volunteer corps be detailed for this purpose, as he would be of course, that will take him away from brigade, and you must then allow that brigade to be without a brigade surgeon, or else the detailing of a brigade surgeon as medical director does create an office. You have I believe now one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty brigade surgeons, and you have about thirty-five persons who have passed your medical board, and have been recommended for appointment as brigade surgeons. Every one of your brigade surgeons is to-day upon duty, and if you pass this bill creating the office of medical director for each of the divisions of the Army, you will require, besides your present force, the services of every man who has passed your medical board and been recommended for appointment as a brigade surgeon. You cannot avoid it. You have nearly forty divisions in your Army, and if you detail forty brigade surgeons to act as medical directors, you must supply their places by forty more who have been passed and recommended for appointment or allow forty brigades to be without brigade surgeons.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the state of the case at present? Every division of your Army has to-day a medical director. The medical department of every division to-day is under the superintendence of one medical man, and just as efficiently under the superintendence of one medical man as it will be if you pass this bill. How is it done? The senior surgeon of a division is, by virtue of his seniority of commission, brigade surgeon of the division. Every division to-day has a medical director in effect in the senior brigade surgeon. This bill proposes to break up that system and create a medical director, by which you will increase the number of medical officers not less than forty, or at least one for every division in the Army.

Mr. Speaker, there is another feature which I find in the fifteenth and sixteenth lines of this bill, which appears to me to have less merit than any of them, and which is more nearly a fancy arrangement than any provision of any Army bill I have seen in the House this winter. I find that it is proposed to authorize the general commanding each division to detail from the line a captain, or authorize the President to detail a lieutenant, who for the time shall be a captain, or act as judge-advocate of the division, as if the Army were to rest constantly and indefinitely upon the banks of the Potomac and to waste their time in holding courts-martial. I hope that the day is near, and from some indications I am inclined to believe that the day is near, when insurrection shall give place to activity, and when there shall be substituted for this period of preparation, one of glowing, determined action; and in view of the possible advance of the Army and its coping with the enemy, what reason is there for the enactment of a permanent provision by which there is to be created for each division of the Army a judge-advocate?

Mr. Speaker, I have a sixth objection to this bill, and it is quite as serious as any of the others. I find that, in the ninth line of the bill, it is provided that there shall be appointed three aide-de-camp, to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the commander of the division. As the law now stands, general commanding divisions are entitled to this assistant adjutant general, ranking as a captain, and to two aids, with the rank and pay of lieutenant. The fourth section of the act of July last, provides that the aids, authorized by the preceding section, shall be selected by the respective generals from the officers of the Army or volunteer corps. This bill reverses that principle. It provides that the three aids, who are to have the rank of captain, are to be appointed by the President; on the recommendation of the commander of the division, without any limitation whatever as to whether they shall be taken from the officers of the Army or from civil life. Now I think that omission is a very significant and a very objectionable one.

Mr. HUTCHINS. Will the gentleman, who has investigated this matter, allow me to inquire how much will this bill add to the annual expenses of the Army?

Mr. McPHERSON. I will come to that directly. Now, Mr. Speaker, why is it that while both Houses of Congress declared in

July last that the aids for general officers should be taken from the regular Army or volunteer corps, there is an attempt now made to leave out that limitation? I will not go into motives or purposes, but I object to that feature. I do so on the very highest ground; because if this law be enacted, it will be a discrimination by the Congress of the United States against the officers who are now in the field, and be a positive invitation to your commanding generals to select their aids from civil life. I venture the prediction that if this bill become a law in its present shape—as I hope it will not—and if staff appointments are to be made under it, a large proportion of them will be made from civil life, and the aids will consist principally of young men who for some reason or other have not entered the volunteer service, but who may have held them, selves aloof from volunteering in anticipation of an opportunity for promotion of this sort—irregular and improper as it would be.

But, Mr. Speaker, not only would it be a discrimination against officers of the regular Army and volunteer corps, but it would be a direct discrimination against those men in the ranks who would naturally be elected to fill the vacancies caused by detailing line officers to staff positions. You would thereby, as I believe, inflict a terrible blow on the esprit de corps of the Army, and you would do—what I hope no American Congress will do—put it out of the power of respectable, intelligent, and deserving men in the ranks—sergeants, corporals, and privates—to obtain commissions. I have, as I believe, no more than a proper feeling on the subject. I have had some opportunity of studying the character and qualifications of the men who compose the rank and file of the Army of the Potomac. There are in the ranks a large proportion of sergeants, corporals, and privates fit to be lieutenants and captains of companies, and many of them are as competent for these positions as many of your brigadier generals are to be brigadiers. I hope that if this bill is to pass, there will be inserted in this section of it an amendment which I propose to offer, requiring these staff officers to be appointed from the privates, non-commissioned officers, and officers of the regular Army or volunteer corps.

These, Mr. Speaker, are my particular objections to this bill; but I have a general one, which was partially indicated before. It is that you are organizing, by means of this bill, a staff system far more extensive than there is any necessity for. I confess that it might be very agreeable for the commanding generals of divisions to have a staff organized on this basis. If we were on a peace establishment, or if we had an ordinary war establishment, and if the condition of the Treasury were such as to make it proper, I would be among the last to do anything which, by any persuasion, could be construed into an attempt either to wound the honorable pride or cripple the ambition of any of our commanding officers. But I do not believe that this is necessary. I do believe that this proposed staff organization is more extensive than is required. The evidence of that is written in the history of our army operations. On that I will stand or fall.

Besides that, Mr. Speaker, this bill is largely expensive; and now I come to the question suggested a moment ago by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HUTCHINS]. The present staff organization of your general commanding divisions consists of an assistant adjutant general and two aids. The expenses of these officers are \$429 00 per month. If this bill become a law, you will, in lieu of that, have the following organization; one assistant adjutant general, ranking as major, with pay of \$197 per month, one medical director, ranking as major, with the same pay, one assistant inspector general with the same rank and pay, and three aids, ranking as captains, with an aggregate pay of \$468 50 per month. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri be adopted, it will add to these staff officers a division quartermaster and a division commissary of subsistence, each ranking as major, and each receiving \$197 per month.

But the bill as it stands, leaving out for the present the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, will increase the staff expenses of each general commanding a division from \$429 00 per month to \$1,054 50 per month, an increase for each division of the Army of \$626 per month or \$7,500 per year. This, on an estimate of there being forty divisions in the Army, will increase the staff expenses \$300,000 a year; and if the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri shall prevail, the increased expenditure will be, under the operations of this bill, about \$489,120 a year. As I understand it, there will be created by this bill about forty brigade surgeons, forty assistant inspector generals, and forty aids, and as proposed to be amended by the gentleman from Missouri, forty quartermasters and forty commissaries of subsistence. I do not pretend to say that there are exactly forty divisions in the Army, but I here, in an official shape, an intimation that such is the fact. I do not pretend to say that some means may not be devised by which certain subaltern officers may be detailed to perform the duties of some of those who may be detailed for service on the division staff. But I do say that, as a general thing, that is impracticable, and it cannot be done without thereby weakening the company and regimental organization of the Army in other respects.

I do not feel that we are in a position to authorize us to take any such steps, with all my good feelings and friendly regard for the officers of divisions of the Army, many of whom I personally know, and all of whom I respect. To aid them in every proper way, I will be disposed to go with him who goes to the furthest extent consistent with the high obligations we owe the country. But the present bill will involve so much injustice and wastefulness, and