

TERMS:
\$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance.
If not paid within six months \$2.50.
If not paid within the year \$3.00.

Professional & Business Cards
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

M. F. YEVES & J. W. DICICCONSON
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the Gazette office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county, Penasins, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66-1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect money and give evidence in debt, and specially procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office.
April 26-1yr.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Miller & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., specially collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. W. SHARPE,
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS AT-LAW,
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office with J. W. Cessna, in the same building as formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Miller & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., specially collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Sg. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana st., nearly opposite the Mengel House. June 23, '65, 1yr.

J. R. DURBORROW AND JOHN 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, Bounties, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door east of the Mengel House, and nearly opposite the Inquirer's office.
April 28, 1865-1yr.

W. M. ALSPY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military Claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounties, &c., specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864-1yr.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Cessna, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Dec. 9, 1864-1yr.

K. IMMEL and LINGENFELDER,
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.
April, 1864-1yr.

DENTISTS.
DR. H. VIRGIL POINTER,
(late of New York City)
DENTIST,
Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has removed permanently in BLOODY RUN. Dr. Pointer is constantly availing himself of every late discovery that modern science provides, practically useful, together with his many years constant practice and profound study, feels confident in asserting that he has acquired the most sure, safe, and satisfactory method of treating all the various diseases of the TEETH, on new and improved atmospheric principles, that has yet been discovered.
Teeth filled in a superior manner without pain and all operations warranted.
Teeth extracted positively without pain.
Feb. 15, '65.

C. S. HICKS,
DENTIST, G. MENNIE, JR.,
DENTISTS, Bedford, Pa.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Teeth Filled and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
Jan. 6-1yr.

DENTIST.
D. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing on the first of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. Terms with the view of all and strictly cash except by special contract. Work done by mail or otherwise, will be paid for when impressions are taken, Aug. 7, '64.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity. Office in the two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs.
W. M. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, Pa.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. TEL. 187
April 1, 1864-1yr.

DR. R. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hodges.
April 1, 1864-1yr.

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 Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864-1yr.

JEWELER, &c.
ABASALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, Pa.,
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction. He also keeps on hand and for sale WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. 1874

DANIEL BORDWELL,
PIT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCH-MAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refracting Glasses, also Scotch Public Glasses, Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Apr. 25, 1865-1yr.

RUPP & SHANNON, 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.
Feb. 22



A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.
BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.
VOLUME 40: NO. 13.

Poetry.
NORA MCCARTY.
BY T. B. ALDRICH.
[IRISH AIR.]
Nora is pretty,
Nora is witty,
Witty and pretty as pretty can be!
She's the completest
Of girls, and the neatest,
The brightest and sweetest:
But she's not for me.
Maureen!
Nora, be still, you!
Nora, why will you!
Be witty and pretty as pretty can be,
So strong and so slender,
So haughty and tender,
So sweet in your splendor,—
And yet not for me!
Maureen!
GOOD NIGHT.
BY T. B. ALDRICH.
Good night! I have to say good night
To such a host of needless things!
Good night to that fragile hand
All queenly with its weight of rings;
Good night to fond uplifted eyes,
Good night to chestnut braids of hair,
Good night unto the perfect mouth,
And all the sweetness nestled there—
The snowy hand that holds me tight,
I'll have to say good night again!
But there will come a time, my love,
When, if I read our stars aright,
I shall not linger by the porch
With my adieu. Till then, good night!
You wish the time were now? And I,
You do not wish to wish it so?
You would have blushed yourself to death
To own so much a year ago—
What! both these snowy hands? ah, then,
I'll have to say good night again!

Miscellaneous.
DR. MCCOSH ON THE UNITED STATES.
Dr. McCosh recently delivered a lecture in Belfast on his visit to America. We give a few extracts. Speaking of the education of the people he says:
"That country owes its greatness to its wide spread education. The truth is, the Constitution of the United States, with its universal suffrage, would not stand a year, it would be shattered into fragments, but for the intelligence of the people. The greatest difficulty of government arises from the influx of ignorant Europeans, who are flattered and misled by a class of politicians lower than we have in our country. I am persuaded that, were their schools, lower and higher, the United States would soon get into inextinguishable confusion, like the South Americans, or fall under a military despotism, like France. But with its high and universal education the country has a fair prospect of stability as any nation on earth. Surely the progress made and the power acquired of late years by Prussia and the United States—the two countries in the world in which the great mass of the people receive the highest education,—is a clear proof that it is knowledge that is power in a nation as well as among individuals. The fact should read lesson to us who have not yet, amidst the contest of classes and of sects, been able to establish a thoroughly good national system of education. The education in the United States is happily (what can scarcely be said of any other country) a Christian education. The system originated in New England, but was extended over all the States, except, indeed, in the South, where it was found incompatible with the continuance of slavery. The law favors education in some States it makes it compulsory in others. It is the result of the spirit of the people. The young people remain longer at school than they do in this country, and, as a rule, the common people are all well educated. The artisan class here, male and female, like the middle class, can talk with you on the topics of their day, and they know the history of their own country and of ours, and the elements of science, mental and physical. In every town there are not only elementary schools for younger children and grammar schools in the higher branches of English, but there are High Schools for classics, mathematics, and science all provided by the States. The colleges are very numerous, and are found far west on the very outskirts of civilization, as in Iowa and San Francisco. Some of them are in a state of decay, but they are healthy children, and promise in due time to be vigorous men. Some of the older colleges in the east are quite equal to our own, except indeed, they have not yet such large rewards for higher scholarship, and that their hardworking professors are disgracedly underpaid. As a proof of the interest taken by the people in their institutions, I may mention that during the late war, when the wise men of this country were predicting that the nation was going on to bankruptcy and ruin, no less a sum than five millions of our money was contributed by philanthropic people to the establishment and extension of universities and theological seminaries. The consequence of this is that there are intelligence and physical comfort among the common people, not to be found in this or in any European country. I wish could convey you all to a New England village of the best sort, such as I lived in once and again. I reckon it the finest sight in America,—one of the finest sights in the world to a philanthropist. The houses are not in close streets like ours, but are separated from one another, each embosomed in trees, with a garden, and each with four, five or six apartments. There is sure to be a school and a church, or churches, in the village, but possibly no public house within five or ten miles. Nearly every man there reads his daily newspaper, and many of them send a monthly religious or literary magazine. I was in villages with several hundreds of a population, in which there was not a single family to whom you could offer a piece of cast off clothing or of bread without giving offence. To no unspeakable gratification, I found the communities springing up all over the West, in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and away beyond the Mississippi, in Minnesota and Iowa. The rich land there is being occupied mainly by New Englanders, and by the most industrious of the English, Scotch, Irish, German and other European settlers, who carry with them the best virtues of the Old World, to find in the New World a fitting field for their activities."
He lives in true repose who bridges his passions.

Horace Greeley on Farming.
Yesterday's Tribune thus discourses in reply to a letter asking practical advice relative to farming: "Your chief danger is impatience. If you or your wife would not get disgusted with farming the first year, it is quite likely that you ever will begin with a distinct understanding that you will not make money at first—that you will almost certainly be poorer at the close of your first year's farming than when you began it. Your land will be in poor condition; you will have to do two days' work for futurity to every one that tells directly on the production of this year's crop. You will suffer by drought and flood, heat and frost, hail and insects; and will be led to conclude that farming is a hard business, and its rewards very meager and uncertain. But all these are passing clouds, to dispel which you have but to persevere.
Resolve to grow what you need and to consume your own products so far as may be. We don't object to giving a bushel of good potatoes or a barrel of turnips for a pound of middling tea, but half a dozen such exchanges a annum are decidedly preferable to a hundred.
Be sure to average at least five days on your homestead. There are farmers who do not mean to be shiftless, and who can do a fair day's work when they set about it, yet who have so much business that they neglect them of this way and that, that they do not average three square days work per week. Those farmers are heading straight toward the poor-house. Can you wonder that they deem farming a beggarly pursuit?
Don't fear that you will overstock the market. This city, like most American cities, ought to consume treble the fruit she does, and would if it were reasonably cheap. Good grapes can be grown at the cost of wheat—say five cents per pound—yet they retail here at fifteen to thirty cents per bushel. At ten cents, the consumption of them of this way and that, that they do not average three square days work per week. Those farmers are heading straight toward the poor-house. Can you wonder that they deem farming a beggarly pursuit?
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