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## THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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From the Journal of Commerce.

### OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

Messrs EDITORS:—It has always been deemed important to our interests, as a nation, that we should be represented at foreign courts by able men; but never, since the organization of our government, has this been so important as at the present time. The condition of affairs here now is such as to induce the belief, on the part of foreign governments, that the Great American Republic is about to prove a failure, our belief to the contrary notwithstanding; and it is, therefore, especially necessary that our representatives abroad should be men of such ability, fame and weight of character, as would enable them to inspire the minds of foreign rulers with confidence in the stability of our government and in its power to sustain itself and vindicate its integrity; it is important, too, that our ministers abroad should be able to cope with and circumvent the emissaries of the Southern Confederacy, who are confessedly, very able men. Messrs. Yancey & Co., are very shrewd and astute politicians and diplomats,—a fact which renders it particularly necessary that our government should have very able men, at this time, as Ambassadors abroad. It is believed that no one will dispute the truth of this proposition.

has Mr. Lincoln commissioned to fill these important posts at this most critical juncture—Let us see.

He sent Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, to the Court of St. James; Mr. Dayton of New Jersey, to the Court of St. Cloud; Mr. C. M. Clay, of Kentucky to the Court at St. Petersburg; Mr. Burlingame to Wisconsin, to Madrid; Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, to Vienna; Mr. Judd, of Illinois to Berlin; and Mr. J. E. Harvey, of no State in particular, to Lisbon.—E. Joy Morris has been appointed for Turkey, and Mr. Marsh, a gentleman of some eminence in the literary world; to Sardinia; but it is sufficient for the present to consider the aforementioned gentlemen.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS comes of pretty good diplomatic stock, and has had the advantage of a good education and some insight into diplomatic matters; but we scarcely ever find three successive generations of great men in the same family, and it is greatly to be feared that Charles Francis does not inherit all the natural greatness of his illustrious grandfather, nor even of his father. I am not aware that the "subject of this sketch" has in any way proved to the American people that he possesses any considerable portion of the qualities of mind and heart necessary to distinguished statesmanship or eminently successful diplomacy; and he has had sufficient time and opportunity to give such proof, had it been possible. The public records furnish no evidence of his greatness, and it is believed that nobody outside of Boston, save Mr. Lincoln, and perhaps some of the members of his Cabinet, ever believed that Mr. C. F. Adams was eminently fitted for the highly important office of minister to England, especially in this crisis. It is true, he has the advantage of considerable culture, and is a "respectable gentleman," which are important matters so far as they go. But something more is requisite—a great deal more at this time; and Mr. Adams, it is believed, does not possess this additional desideratum. But, Mr. Adams is probably the best qualified man who has been sent abroad by President Lincoln. The President evidently believes so, else he would not have assigned him the most important post.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON is another "respectable gentleman," but a man who has not proved himself qualified for the position of Minister to France at a time like the present. He was a pretty creditable Judge—a fair lawyer—in New Jersey. As a Senator in Congress he did not distinguish himself, except in voting against the compromise measures in 1850, and nowhere has he ever given the world any conclusive reason why he should represent our government at the Court of St. Cloud. He is by no means a man of pre-eminent ability, though a very worthy gentleman and a good lawyer.—He knows but little of the world, from experience or observation, having been all his life, except during his term in the Senate, devoted to the law within a very small circle of creation, and is not even acquainted with the language spoken at the Court to which he is accredited.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is an eminent Kentucky abolitionist—a tolerable stump speaker, and a gamey man; he has pluck and can play (has played) at Bowie-knife and revolver with distinction. He has the courage to fight against slavery on the soil where it exists, therein differing widely from his Northern brethren, who fight the "abolition" at a very safe distance. But all this does not qualify Mr. Clay for the position of minister to Russia. He is a rash,

impetuous man, with no well founded pretensions to statesmanship, and as he has already abundantly proved, with poor qualifications for diplomacy. His letter to the London Times is characteristic: you can see in it the revolver and Bowie-knife, with all the "grit" and rashness which characterize a Kentuckian of his "style," and which incapacitate a man for successful diplomacy. His concealed threat to the British Lion can scarcely be deemed politic under the circumstances, while his attempt to frighten that highly respectable animal with an army of several millions of unborn and unbegotten American citizens, or soldiers, might be deemed slightly ridiculous. The truth is, the writing of even a sensible letter for the public press by an Ambassador, even in the country to which he is sent, would be impolitic, if such letter treated of matters between that country and his own; but to stop on his way to his own post, in another minister's bailiwick, and read the government a public lecture on its duty and interests, and a very foolishly worded lecture at that, is, in an Ambassador, the very height of diplomatic folly. Mr. Clay has effectually done for himself what Dogberry emphatically desired done for him; and therefore I need say no more on this part of my subject.

CARL SCHURZ, who sailed for Spain a few days ago, is a German philosopher and politician, of rarefied and highly sublimated mind and morals. There is a class of philosophical and philanthropical fanatics in Northern Germany, who, in impracticability of purpose and lack of common sense, distance all competitors; and Carl is distinguished as a sort of second rate leader of this peculiar class. One of the distinguishing characteristics of this school, is an ungovernable propensity to upset all existing institutions, religious, political & social. You could not place them under any government which they would not deem it their duty to overturn; there is no system of religion on earth, which meets their views of propriety; there is no social institutions which they do not consider abominable. They are for perfect freedom in everything and for everything. It was therefore, perfectly natural that the hero of this paragraph should join a party the "principles" of which more nearly resembled his own than those of any other political organization in this country. He joined that party; he exerted all his powers in its behalf; taking care, however, to receive for his disinterested efforts a *quid pro quo* in dollars and cents. Nevertheless, he demanded and received the appointment of Minister to Madrid. This, beyond doubt, is the most ridiculous appointment of the kind made by the present Administration.

ANSON BURLINGAME is, personally as well as politically, known to the writer of this communication. Politically he is somewhat known to almost all who have read of political matters during the last five years. Personally Mr. B. is a very agreeable gentleman—politically he is simply a "blatherskite." In 1856 he ranted and raved like a madman, declaring that we "should have an anti-slavery Constitution, and an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God"; and it was this declaration, more than any good thing he ever said or did, that made him known to the American people. His next most conspicuous act was achieving his own defeat in the last Congressional district, which fact, it is presumed, induced his appointment to the Austrian mission.

NORMAN B. JUDD. I know him well. He is a pretty "good citizen" of Chicago, and goes to church (when at home) with becoming regularity. Mr. Judd has served for some years in the State Senate of Illinois; has tried in vain to be U. S. Senator; has tried in vain to be Governor of Illinois, or rather, to be nominated by his party for that office; has labored in vain, a good deal; but he strove for Lincoln's nomination at Chicago, and with the help of Greeley, Lane, of Indiana, Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and other anti-Seward "men, succeeded; wherefore he succeeded in securing the appointment to Berlin. Mr. Judd can't speak any language but the English. His Secretary of Legation is a German politician, of Chicago, named Kneissman.

JAMES E. HARVEY, though seemingly without a "local habitation," has lately acquired a "name." Like you, I think he ought to be heard before being condemned on the charge of treason. It is certainly very cowardly on the part of his quondam friend and employer, the editor of the *Tribune*, to condemn him, as he does, without a hearing. But apart from this recent alleged revelation of treason, there is no good reason why Mr. Harvey should have been appointed to represent this country abroad. He is a tolerable letter-writer; he has those Paul Pry qualities which enable a Washington correspondent to obtain State secrets, and he has those other qualities which enabled him to publish such secrets, or permit them to be published. Mr. Greeley admits that he employed him as a spy upon Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and paid him for State secrets thus obtained.—Mr. Harvey has never been in the national or State councils, and has never been known to the American public beyond the circle of his readers, not one in a hundred of whom knew who wrote the anonymous letters they read, from his pen, and had every voter in the Union known him as the writer of those letters, it is not probable that any body would have inferred therefrom that Mr. Harvey ought to be sent as Minister to the Court of Spain.

So much for our ministers to England, France, Russia, Austria, Spain, Prussia and Portugal. It is to be feared that after their measure shall have been taken by the statesmen and diplomats of Europe, the latter will conclude that our great Republic is about "played out." They must conclude that it is the "last run of shad." God save the Commonwealth!

A HENRY CLAY MAN.

—Aunt Betsey has said many good things, among the rest, that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own.

### DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The following extracts from newspapers recently called Democratic, show that the liberty of the press is not entirely monopolized by the Republican party.

From the *Albany Argus*.

It is all one scheme, to end in a central despotism before which State rights and individual liberties will be crushed.

The war for the restoration of the Union is not pursued with more vigor and efficiency than the war against the Constitution. The people will soon wake up to see it.

From the *Bridgeport (Ct.) Advertiser*.

We are friends to righteous government! To a government conducted in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Constitution! But, we glory in publicly avowing our eternal enmity to tyranny; to military despotism! As Patrick Henry said when assailed with outcries of "Treason, Treason," "If this be treason, make the most of it!"

From the *Chicago Times*.

This government has well nigh become a military despotism, but it will scarcely go the length of abrogating the Civil Authority of the land. Such an act would change the features of this war at once. It would be difficult in such a case to tell which was the most revolutionary of the two contending parties.

From the *Milwaukee News*.

Democrats have engaged in this war with the sole and exclusive purpose of maintaining the Constitution and Union, and not with a view of subverting them.—Since this war has been forced upon us, we have been willing to ignore party and stand by the President in all constitutional efforts to defend the government.—Beyond this we cannot go.

From the *Ohio Statesman*.

All the political consolidation and nationality of the mass of the American people desire, the Federal Constitution guarantees. For this guarantee they are willing to lavish their treasure and shed their blood. The name of the United States and the nationality it implies, is as dear to them as the name of home and the sacredness of the domestic altar. These are all entwined in the affections of a loyal people, and they hold in the same abhorrence the miscreant who invades the sanctity of domestic life, and the traitor who seeks to rob us of our national life.

From the *Syracuse Courier*.

The laws, and yet defy, overreach and over-bide them, are often more dangerous to public liberty and more worthy of denunciation than are they who violate it without disguise. We can appreciate the ancient motto, "Our country, right or wrong!" Applied originally to a contest with a foreign invader, has it ever been applied to require the citizen to support, "right or wrong," a Judge, a legislator or an Executive?

Nor will the sovereign people tolerate nor be deluded by such an application now! Legal and constitutional authority, and THAT ONLY, will they approve or uphold!

From the *Concord (N. H.) Patriot*.

It is apparent to every thinking mind, that the great cause and objects for which we have professedly drawn the sword, the preservation of Constitutional Government and personal liberty, are in quite as much danger from the Government itself and its directors as from those in armed rebellion against it. Our Union is of no value, our Government is not worth fighting for, if the vital principles and guarantees of the Constitution are to be disregarded and destroyed. Here, we take it, is to be the dividing line of parties hereafter; on the one side will be arrayed those who stand for the faithful observance of Constitutional obligations and the preservation of Constitutional rights and guarantees, while on the other will stand those who, for mere temporary objects and party purposes, are willing to risk the open disregard and direct violation of the most essential provisions of the Constitution. That the Democracy, in a mass, will be found in the position first named, it needs no prophet to predict.

While the people of the North are united in the determination to support the Government, and liberally expending their present prosperity in the effort to maintain the Union against rebellion and treason, they have the right to demand and they will insist that the vital principles of the Constitution shall be maintained, and that the Government shall not override all the restraints imposed for the protection of personal liberty and sacred rights.

From the *Boston Post*.

There is no disposition to inaugurate a factious position to the Executive Department of the Government, or to embarrass it by querulous faultfinding; but every honest, patriotic citizen feels that the restraints of law cannot be transcended with impunity in any quarter, without hazarding the rights of the people.

From the *Dubuque Herald*.

The party organs and the confidential mouth pieces of the Administration have given out its future policy, and proposed changes which they intend to make in the Government while the power is in their hands. The following among other points are of the number proposed.

I. The consolidation of the Union by abolishing State Governments, and the concentration of all the functions of Government in a national power.

II. The creation of a national bank under the control of the national government.

III. The increase of the army and of the navy to a sufficient degree to keep down all opposition to the proposed Government.

IV. To remodel the Government in such a manner as to strengthen the power of the Executive, and to make the new co-ordinate Branches of Government subordinate and subservient to that of the Executive.

This being accomplished, of course anything else desirable towards effecting the object in view can be readily and easily brought about. We ask the People to reflect upon these forebodings of what is threatened to be the doom of a once great, glorious and prosperous country.

From the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

Our wish, above all things, is that Lincoln's Administration could, and then would, adopt a course which, as loyal American freemen, we can sustain. The present course of the Executive is unconstitutional, outrageous, and an open rebellion against the United States Government as established and recognized. We cannot sustain it in this course and we will not. We declare and protest, on the contrary, with the Chief Justice of the United States, that it subverts all law recognized by freemen, and attempts to place our persons, and our property, liberty, and life, at the will of one or another army officer.

From the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

We are in favor of the war to support the Government, to maintain the old Union. If the end is to be another Government upon new principles, it is not worth a war, and we had better stop and save what we can from the wreck.

### THE SEAT OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14th.

The war has, so far, been marked, on the side of the Federal troops in Virginia, with strange blunders. The worst one was the dash of Lt. Tompkins into the village of Fairfax Court House, instead of making a quiet reconnaissance of the roads, &c., with a view to enable Gen. McDowell to execute his purpose of surprising and capturing the whole force of cavalry and infantry at and near the Court House the next night. Another effect this so called "brilliant dash" had—to disconcert and defeat the plan of Gen. Scott for taking possession at once of the Railroads on either side of the Manassas Junction, and thus breaking up the line of communication between Richmond and Harper's Ferry. The Fairfax dash that excited so much admiration at the North, drew thousands of troops and heavy batteries at once to the Junction or to the lines of the Railroads leading to it. Thus in three or four days Gen. Scott's plan was utterly destroyed. He is now thrown upon the defensive, and is endeavoring, instead of attacking the enemy's lines, to maintain and extend his own. He is sending a large force up the every fordable place, in order to prevent the Harper's Ferry or other force from crossing over to the Maryland side and getting in the rear of this city, while it is also attacked in front.

If the capital is now in more danger than it has ever been before since the 20th of April, it is on account of the "brilliant dash" into the village of Fairfax Court House.

The disaster which has happened to the Federal arms at Bethel is of no account, considered merely as the result of accident, but it leads to the apprehension that we have incompetent or subordinate militia officers in the field, from whose conduct no good results may be expected. It will encourage the enemy in their belief that they are invincible. Perhaps they are. If six hundred men with five or six pieces, and a few hastily gathered and bags, can resist and defeat an attacking force of four or five thousand, pursue them nine miles, and then retreat unmolested themselves, and carry off with them all their guns, in the face, too, of an army of ten thousand men, they may well presume themselves invincible. The whole blame of the disaster and disgrace is thrown on Gen. Pierce.

Perhaps it was well that he should thus disclose his incompetency early in the campaign. It appears to be quite certain that there was no want of courage or power of endurance on the part of our men. For them, better luck, under better leadership, may be confidently expected.

We have not arrived at all the facts of the Bethel disaster. It is not even certainly known whether there was a creek in front of the battery, and between it and our army, or not. If there was, why should it not have been known before the expedition was undertaken? In either case, the position could have been turned, if necessary.

It must appear remarkable to New Yorkers that the topography around Fortress Monroe is not better understood. For more than half a century the United States has freely spent millions in and about that Fortress. In all that time, could not the U. S. Government, or the thousands of skillful and eminent engineers who have been in its pay at the Fortress, have made a reconnaissance as far as twelve miles around it? Could not such a reconnaissance be found in the Fortress or in the War Department?—Perhaps not. In the wars of 1776 and 1812 this region was the theatre of military operations. The foreign enemy never gained much in their demonstrations hereabouts. You may recall the attempt in 1813 upon Craney Island, in which the British were defeated, while they lost more than they gained at Hampton.

This region is remarkable for sand banks, innumerable inlets and creeks, and impenetrable thickets and jungles. It is not easy there to obtain topographical information. I remember that when eighteen years ago, I spent the month of July at Old Point, I made some excursions into the region about it. The water excursions were all easy. But I found difficulty in obtaining any knowledge as to the localities on the land. I started from Hampton, once, on the hottest day I ever felt, to find an old and revolutionary place of burial. No one could give me any definite information as to the locality, though it was well known in Virginia tradition. I found it at last, partly by some hints that I received from an old negro whom I met in the public road, and who said in reply to my inquiry, "I reckon, master, you mean the burying grounds of the people of the old coun-

try." He told me there were several in the vicinity. He could not say where. But they were, as I learned from him, all covered up with under forest growth, and difficult of access. So, after walking a mile or two from Hampton, upon what had always been the chief county road, I saw, amidst cultivated fields, an extensive thicket. I penetrated it, and obtained for my trouble many severe scratches from the thorns and briars that were posted, as it were, by Nature to guard from desecration the remains of the gallant and the good of past times. I reached an open spot, which, though surrounded with a dense and almost impenetrable jungle, disclosed to me the object of my search. Flat upon the ground, or partly underlying the ground, or covered with moss, were monumental memorials of some of the great men of the Old Dominion.

I made an effort to clear off some of the marble, so as to read the inscriptions. Some were in Latin. One of them was a record of a great naval fight between the Virginia naval forces and a famous piratical force, in which the Collector of Port Captain of Hampton, then a great town, was slain, while bravely fighting on the deck of his ship, and by the side of the Lieutenant Governor.

Farther up, towards Yorktown and Williamsburg, the country is level, open and fertile, and well cultivated. On both sides of York River there are some fine plantations. This must be the season of the wheat harvest there. Some of the old plantations had been abandoned, and some grown up in natural groves of pine and cedar. The demand for this wood for steamboats became so great that it led to the clearing and the restoration to culture of the lands near the river. This river is famous for oysters, and every planter has an oyster plantation extending along his front to the middle of the river. They were protected by law, and also by stationary boats. These oyster plantations used to yield a considerable revenue to their owners.

The people around Norfolk used to sell for the Northern markets two millions of dollars worth a year in oysters, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries, &c. The cutting off of this trade must be inconvenient to both parties.

### WHISKY VS. BULLETS.

An old soldier offers the following excellent advice to volunteers:

"My boys! If any among you have been in the habit of drinking much whisky, quit it!—If you continue to drink hard, bury you. In your march, you will undergo, whisky will kill you with more certainty than the ball or shell. If you are exhausted, after a long march, a jorum of strong tea and a chunk of stale bread will do more good than all the whisky that was ever concocted. The boatmen of Canada will tell you that. Coffee is not good; but a jorum of strong tea will check a tendency to dysentery and bowel complaint. Soup is good. Much meat is bad in hot weather; the less meat the less blood, the less blood the less load to carry—bone and sinew make the soldier, not blood. A light diet may go hard on men of strong appetite; but he that lives soberly and lightly will recover his wounds quicker and trouble the hospital less than the man that drinks hard and gorges himself incessantly.

COST OF THE WAR.—The enormous indebtedness entailed upon the national and State governments by the present war, may well excite the deepest concern. The World of yesterday says:

"Congress may as well make up its mind at once for a funded debt such as the country never yet saw. But this ought not really to excite any very deep concern. At the time of the first call for troops, the government owed about one hundred millions. Allowing two hundred millions for the expenses of putting down the rebellion—which is a very large estimate—and fifty millions to cover all peace deficits, we shall have a national debt of three hundred and fifty millions."

But suppose the war should last for years. How would stand the debt at the end of that period? Now if all this is necessary; if all the internal improvements must be stopped, productive energies crippled, and the vitality of the nation exhausted, every patriot will cheerfully acquiesce. If it is not necessary, what stupendous folly are we called to witness!

RATHER UNFORTUNATE.—Mr. Lincoln seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate in his appointment of Foreign Ministers. Austria has already refused to receive Mr. Burlingame as minister to that Court; Mexico objects to Tom Corwin as Minister, notwithstanding his sympathy on former occasions; while the telegraphic dispatches seized by the Government throw suspicion on James E. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, as having been in correspondence with the secessionists at Charleston, and it is intimated that he will be recalled. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* states that, in all probability, Spain will refuse to accept of Carl Schurz, as Minister to that Court.—*Beaver Star*.

THE EFFECT OF SHOT ON VESSELS.—A shot does not make a hole of its own size right through wood, but indents it, the fibres springing back after the shock. Generally, the course of the shot can only be traced with wire, sometimes by a hole as large as a man's finger. The damage most often happens in the inside of a vessel, in splintering and breaking the wood, after the main force of the shot is spent. Forts Hamilton and Richmond, which are about a mile apart, with a vessel lying between them, could not, with their guns, send a shot through two feet of timbers. There is rarely an instance where a ship was sunk by a solid shot. Hot shot and shells do the mischief. The latter will sometimes make apertures of several feet in extent through the sides of vessels.

### The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR THE PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 2.

In our last, we performed the onerous duty of introducing our subject to our readers; in the present and those which shall follow, it will be our aim to speak more directly on the subject we have chosen. The parent shall first claim our attention.

Education does not commence in the school-room but at the home fireside. The mothers of our land, be their characters what they may, are those by whom the first principles of an education must be inculcated. In the parent we find one of the most responsible positions as an ethical being. Parents, you must in a great measure answer for the moral and mental training of your children. 'Tis not enough that you educate them in any one particular manner, but they must have all their faculties strengthened and developed. Mental, moral, and physical training is required from you, in order that your children may attain that degree of perfection which was the design of the Almighty in their creation.

What a noble cause is inviting, yea, even begging your espousal! A cause not to be hemmed in either by state or national boundaries; not so unstable as the political factious which are ever being born and cradled in the bed of fanaticism; not as transient as the meteor that flashes across the heavenly arch, and leaves the world only in greater darkness as it again sinks into nothingness; but a cause whose breath is only measured by the bounds of the universe; its height, only by the exalted position of your own, as well as other enlightened countries, and by the flights through which it has borne the human mind; its depth, only by a state far below the bounds of hopeless insanity and idocy itself; a cause as firm as yea, firmer than, the everlasting hills and mountains by which we are surrounded; lasting as eternity itself. Is it a light, a trivial, an unimportant matter? Is the training of the human mind, that master-piece of all God's creation, that most Heavenly attribute of His image, to be regarded as a work unworthy the attention of mankind? Let the world answer. Happily the work is not so regarded. Mankind, despite all its infirmities and weaknesses, still seems human.

So much has already been said and written by different authors in regard to the duty of parents, that we deem it unnecessary to enter much into detail. In order to make our series as systematic as possible, we shall divide our subject into what we consider its proper methodical divisions, namely: Duties of parents to the School and to the Teacher.

KAPPA.

### THE SCHOOLMASTER IS ABROAD.

There have been periods when the country heard with dismay that "the soldier was abroad." That is not the case now. Let the soldier be abroad; in the present age he can do nothing. There is another person abroad,—a less important person in the eyes of some, an insignificant person, whose labors have tended to produce this state of things. The Schoolmaster is abroad! And I trust more to him, armed with his primer, than I do to the soldier in full military array, for upholding and extending the liberties of the country. The adversaries of improvement are wont to make themselves merry with what is termed the "march of intellect," and here as far as the phrase goes, they are in the right. The conqueror moves in a march. He stalks onward with the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of war, banners flying, shouts rending the air, guns thundering, and martial music pealing, to drown the shrieks of the wounded, and the lamentations of the slain.

Not thus the schoolmaster in his peaceful vocation. He quietly advances in his humble path, laboring steadily till he has opened to the light all the recesses of ignorance, and torn up by the roots the weeds of vice. His is a progress not to be compared with anything like a march; but it leads to a far more brilliant triumph, and to laurels far more imperishable than the destroyer of his species, the scourge of the world, ever won. Such men—men deserving the glorious title of Teachers of Mankind—have found, laboring conscientiously, though, perhaps, obscurely, in their blessed vocation, wherever I have gone. Their calling is high and holy; their renown will fill the earth in after ages, in proportion as it sounds not far off in their own times.—*Lord Brougham*.

SIMON SYNTAX does not contribute any articles to our column this week as usual. He has the very contagious, and generally prevailing disease known as the "war fever." If he survives the first attack, and has no relapse—all which we fondly hope—he will hereafter be, as heretofore, the public's, and especially Editor Green's, most humble servant.