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THE ASSAILANTS OF THE DEMOCRAT-IC PARTY.

Certain pretended organs of the Republican party in this State, says the Harrisburg Union, whose proprietors are filling their pockets from the Federal coffers, and who therefore care not how long the present troubles last, see nothing in the majestic rising of the people in defence of the Government but a splendid opportunity

up the extinct embers of old controversies, were not always so much in love with the Union and the Government. They used to speak lightly of the Union, and talk about letting it slide in certain contingencies. They incessantly ridiculed Democrats for expressing anxiety for the preservation of the Union. They laughed at the idea of danger. They denominated all men who were solicitous for the future of the country as "Union savers"—a phrase to which they attached a peculiar degree of odium. They not only stubbornly refused to assent to a her at home and abroad, and who now exult peaceful settlement of our national troubles and rejoice over the present civil war in our when that was possible, but showed their distrust of the people by denying them the privilege of voting on the question. The Chicago platform was their "higher law," placed far above the Constitution. Perish a hundred Unions, they exclaimed, rather than give an inch of this party platform. They chronicled and applauded every infraction of the fugitive slave law. After the cotton States second from the Union, they were in favor of letting them drift;

and they published articles to show that war would not restore the Union. Such was the spirit and temper of the class of newspapers previous to the great events that to the full Democrat Standard of qualification. aroused the nation to the necessity of war for He must not only be a true and tried patriot, its own protection and preservation. The as- ever on the side of his country and the whole saults upon our flag, the reduction of Fort Sumter, the immediate danger of the Capital, at once excited and united the people. Past po- have ever been the true qualifications for Demlitical distinctions were forgotten in the pres- ocratic candidates; and whether we succeed ence of perils that threatened to plunge us into in our endeavors or suffer defeat, we are reand to destroy the glorious fabric of government reared and strengthened by succes- and apply its test to all candidates offered to or sive generations of statesmen and patriots. The claiming our suffrage, watchword flew with more than electric speed from State to State, for it was the common im- Democratic Standard of qualification has givpulse of patriotism that the Union must be preserved and the Government sustained. All as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, classes and conditions of men, without respect Monroe, Jackson, and a host of other great and to their political opinions or prejudices, without pausing to discuss the origin of our national troubles, without stopping to determine where les now at the head of affairs, or seeking to be the greatest weight of responsibility should rest, placed there-a set of soldier-robbers, Stateobeyed the summons of the nation to arms. Democrats did not hesitate or hold back. We say it in no boastful spirit, but as an undeniable truth, that no political party in the country, and even the party that triumphed at the last election, furnished as many men for this war as the Democratic party. The same fervent love for the Union which impelled that party to labor and plead for the preservation of the Union by peaceful means, constrained its members to enter the ranks of the army after all hopes of saving the Union by compromise had vanished, and the Government was assauled by armed loes. They did not waste time in discussion and denunciation, or wait to conquer their prejudices against the party in power; nor did they pause to deliberate as to the propriety of assisting an Administration in whose elevation they had no hand, and from whose domination they apprehended fearful consequences. But they recognized their obligations to the Government without regard to those admin-

Surely, if ever there was a time when the voice of faction should be hushed, and when the partizans of the Administration ought to cease their warfare upon the Democratic party, whose members compose a large proportion of the army, this is the time. And we are glad to say that thee malignant assaults do not come from men actually engaged in fighting the battles of the country. They invariably come from the class of patriots who stay at home to rob the treasury-from contract-jobbers; furnishers of rotten clothing and worthless shoes; pensioners of the government; men who hold sinecures at Washington and are let loose to of the Republican party.

THE DEMOCRACY OF LUZERNE AND WYOMING, PA. are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. it tional flag, and three cheers each for the Stars and disunion in a grove at Farmington, Mass.

The following are the resolutions adopted: Stars and Stripes, under which our fathers meeting said: marched to victory on the battle fields of the revolution, and which floated victoriously over ernment far beyond its first intentions. them in the second war for independence in 1812, and which has ever been the boasted ensign of the brave and the free—has ever been lines and under fifteen \$1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen \$1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year. them in the second war for independence in cockades, black Abolition flags or any others by whomsoever devised or used as sym-bols of opposition to our once united and happy but now distracted and unhappy country.

Resolved, That with Democrats, attachment the Constitution and laws, and liberty, equality, and fraternity undr them, have ever been fundamental doctrines and continual sources of action, not spasmodic and ephemeral, but contin-

true principles and a correct faith, under any pretence or for any personal sinister purpose, for we are satisfied that those who will betray principles, or even parties for personal considerations would for the same reason, if they were sure of their reward, betray their country.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the pretended patriotic n or Union sentiments of men who have spent long, long years in fighting for their country, opposing her in her struggles against foreign powers, and defaming in its path, and the destruction that is impend- as abolitionists, not as citizens only." ing over us.

Resolved, That the corruption exhibited in our State and National Administrations, in the expenditures of the monies raised to clothe and feed our gallant and patriotic soldiers and supply them with other necessaries, deserves the lows .- Greensburg Democrat. idemnation of every honest man and true patriot, and displays mournful evidence of the degeneracy of the men and the times.

Resolved, That we will support no man in future for any office who does not come up

Resolved, That while an adherence to the en to the country and to the world such glorious names, a departure therefrom has given us the poor, miserable, and corrupt imbeciplunderers, canal-thieves, and political mountebanks, a disgrace to their country, and an offence before high Heaven.

After the adoption of the resolutions the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed in turn by Stephen Jenkins, A. R. Brundage, and E. B. Chase, Esqrs., amidst cheers and frequent demonstrations of applause, after which the meeting adjourned with nine rousing cheers.

TAXING THE NECESSARIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report to Congress, says that it will take \$318,519,581 87 the present year to carry on the Governmeat and prosecute the present unfortunate civil war, in which our country is engaged. To raise this amount of money and provide means to pay the interest on it seems to perplex him. He proposes that a portion tax on real and personal estate, as heavy as the people will stand. This being inadequate, Mr. istering it, and their obedience was willing and Chase casts about for other means, and seems to come to the conclusion that the poorer classes had better be taxed excessively to pay the leaches who are making fortunes out of the War Department, and therefore proposes to increase the duties on the necessaries of life, by raising the tariff on sugar, coffee, tea and molasses. So, if Congress consents, the poor man is not only to fight the battles of his country, but to bear the brunt of the war debt oy having to pay the increased tax on the necessaries of life, while his rich neighbor is to have his luxuries at present. This is Republican equality .- Greensburg Democrat.

vility better citizens than themselves; public clamorously denouncing every effort to settle the North and South can ever live togeather thieves who have in turn belonged to every polit our National difficulties, without incurring in harmony. The Democrats have ical party, and are ready at any time to sell out the loss of life and treasure that must eventual hands with their opponents to enable the Govto the highest bidder; wretched political pros- ly ensue, if the struggle goes on, and demand- ernment to put down rebellion and enforce titutes, despised by those whose wages they re- ing, with all the fury of his natura, that noth- the laws, but by no means have they agreed cieve. This is the despicable class of adventu- ing less than a complete annihilation of the en- to take back seats upon the rickety Chicago ered as a idee, I flatter myself it is putty hefty. digest it quietly. This pretty sleeping com- ing how easily gullibality, is practiced on some ters who endeavor to convict every Democrat of sympathy with secession and treason who of sympathy with secession and treason who fixed fact that that individual is not going to done, it should be by the Republicans. Let but what we particly excel in is restin muskits. This pietry steeping coin in the destruction of sympathy with secession and treason who fixed fact that that individual is not going to done, it should be by the Republicans. Let will not deny his political faith, by subscribing peril his life for the success of his doctrines. the Democratic party maintain its organization to the most ultra dogmas of the fanatical wing It is an undeniable truth, that boisterous lan- everywhere : the cause of the Union will be corpse will do its duty. We go to the aid of Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial the full light of day, break in all its glory upon guage and a cowardly heart, always go together. Promoted thereby .- Doylestown Democrat.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1861.

THE NORTHERN TRAITORS. We suppose that when an incendiary has A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the fired the dwelling he has long been threaten-Democracy of Luzerne and Wyoming counties ing, that even he, base as he has been, looks at was held at the village of Orange, Franklin the flames with some compunctious visitings. township, Luzerne county, on Thursday, the 20th ult., at 11 o'clock A. M. After raising great and small, learned and unlearned, who great and small, learned and unlearned, who a most splendid hickory pole about 80 feet high, have been accustomed every 4th of July to and running up to its head a very beautiful na- hold a traitorous saturnalia of abolitionism and Stripes, the ladies participating and pres- They should have been indicted as disturbers ent, the Democracy and the Union, the meet- of the public peace and safety years ago. But ing was organized by the selection of Ira Halleck, Esq., President, and a large number of the last 4th these worthes, seeing some leck, Esq., President, and a large number of the last 4th these worthes, seeing some leck, Esq., Presidents and Secretaries. ever some morsels of the meat on which they Resolved, That the flag of our country-the fed may be presented. The President of this

"The people have already driven the govanti-slavery men have done all this, and their 1812, and which has ever been the boasted en- office agont, willing or unwilling, is Abrasign of the brave and the free-has ever been ham Lincoln, and their agent in the field is Winfield Scott.

Wendell Phillips said:

"Cadwalader and Patterson are following in the first footsteps of Butler, and promise to put down servile insurrections. By the constitution they have no right to offer to do so. It is alide unconstitutional and uncalled for. to the Federal Union, and a strict obedience to What I ask of Lincoln and Scott is to rebuke those Generals. At least to hold the scales even, for it has dicked the beam for slavery for sixty years." * *

"Seward is all for the Union. He is a traiof the Government but a splendid opportunity of making money for themselves and political capital against the Democratic party.

These same men, who employ all the time not devoted to robbing the Treasury to charging any man, or set of men, who will in times the same and stirring the these when everything is at stake, desert the same and stirring the these when everything is at stake, desert the same and stirring the same and same and stirring the same and s New York Tribune in the country. We have an honest President, but, distrusting the strength of the popular feeling behind him, he listens vermuch to Seward."

Here is a pretty proposition for a man who nvokes God and pretends to love his country. PHILLIPS said:

"A defeat that would madden the North, or victory that would drive the South to unusual desperation and 10 reprisals, would force the administration into an emancipation policy. Let us pray that Jefferson Davis may have life and rejoice over the present civil war in our and courage and strong battalions spared him country, the devastation and ruin that follow to bring this question to a head. We speak

A truly devilish proposition,-that the traitors may be so strong as to win a great battle, ation. Our more charitable wish is that Phillips and Davis might ornament the same gal-

CONFISCATION OF SLAVES.

The Senate last Tuesday on motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., adopted an amendment to the bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels found in arms against the Government .-The amendment provides, "that any person helg to service or labor, employed or in any way aiding the rebellion against the Government, shall be forfeited to his master."

This is carrying out negro emancipation about as far as the most ultra Abolitionist can desire. questions was sarcussical. Construed liberally, as is the custom of the presnt Administration in dealing with constitutional or legal provisions, we do not see why it form. I had a seris time gittin into my militawould not set at liberty every slave in the Ter- ry harness, as it was bilt for me many years ritory which may be occupied by our armies. ago; but I finally got inside of it, tho' it Those who are "employed, or in any way aid- me putty clost. However, onct into it, I lookt ing the rebellion," are indicated as subjects for fine-in fact, aw inspirin. "Do you know me, forfeit, and os almost every slave on the South- Mrs, Ward?" sed I, walkin into the kitchin. ern plantations, is employed in raising cotton which the masters are giving or subscribing to the rebellion fund, or else in the cultivation of breadstuffs for the supply of the Southern army, it will be an easy matter, if the amendment of fallin over backwards; and in attemptin to re-Senator Trumbull shall become a law, to dis- cover myself, my sword got mixed up with my charge, under its provisions, every slave upon whom the agents, civil or military, of the Gov-ernmen shall be able to lay their hands.

raised on account of its conflicting with the provisions of the Constitution; but this would scarcely be deemed valid among those who have ed . "Te he," while my ancient female single already approved of the most palpable violations friend, Sary Peasley, bust out into a loud last. days, are mere cob-webs, to be swept away as new false teeth fell out onto the ground. frail and unsubstantial obstacles to the onward

march of Anti-Slavery sentiment. The plan of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, is more direct, and for that reason more honest than that of Mr. Trumbull; but a careful attention to the declarations, private and official, of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery party, will disclose a purpose to make this war what the bulk of the Anti-Slavery men desire it to be, a war of it be raised by direct taxation, by levying a against slavery. There may be different modes havin a vague idee that it was a conundrum. of appraaching the end, but all the movements It was a onfortinit remark, for the whole meetpoint to one and the same result,-a result which is sure to be reached, if the advanced Republicanism now in the ascendant, retains der, when it suddenly occurd to me whare I the proclamation, as Senator Pomerov proposes, or proclamation proclamation, as Senator Pomeroy proposes, or in the more subtle method of forfeiting such as help to till the Southern plantations while their masters go to the war, according to the plan of Senator Trumbull, the end is the same .- Journal of Commerce.

> The Democrats of Monroe county have nominated a straight out Democratic ticket .-

Republican paper. FAnd why should they not ? The Democratic party is now, and it is only by WHENEVER and wherever you see a man carrying out its principles that the people of

THE WAR FEVER IN BALDINSVILLE.

BY ARTEMUS WARD. As soon as I'd recooperated my physikill systern, I went over into the village. The peas-antry was glad to see me. The school master sed it was cheerin to see that gigantic intelleck among 'em onct more. That's what he called me. I like the schoal master, and allers send him tobacker when I'm off on a travelin campane. Besides, he is a very sensible man. -

Such men must be encouraged.

They don't git news very fast at Baldvinsville, as nothin but a plank roads runs in there twice week, and that's very much out of repair So the wars. 'Squire Baxter sed he'd voted the Dimocratic ticket for goin on forty years, and the war was a dam black republican lie. Joe Stackpole who kills hogs for the 'Squire, and has got a powerful muscle into his arms, sed he'd bet \$5 he could lick the Crisis in a fair standup fight, if he wouldn't draw a knife on him.-So it went-sum was for war, and sum was for seace. The school master, however, sed the Slave Oligarky must cower at the feet of the North ere a year had flowed by, or pass over his dead corpse. "Esto perpetua!" he added, and sine qua non also!" sed I, sternly, wishing to make a impression onto the villagers. "Reuiescat in pace ?" sed the school master. "Too 00, too troo," I answered, "it's a scanderlus

The newspapers got along at last, chock full of war, and the patriotic fever fairly bust out in Baldinsville. 'Squire Baxter sed he didn't beheve in Coercion, not one of 'em, and could prove by a file of Eagles of Liberty in his garrit, that it was a Whig lie, got up to raise the price of whisky and destroy our other liberties. But the old 'Squire got putty riley when he heard how the rebels were cuttin up, and he sed he reckoned he should skour up his old muskit and do a little square fitin for the Old Flag, which had allers bin on the ticket he'd voted, and he was too old to Bolt now. The 'Squire is all right at heart, but it takes longer for him to fill his venerable Biler with steam than it used to when he was young and frisky. As I previously informed you, I am Captain of the Baldinsville Company. I riz gradooally but majestically from drummers' Secretary to my present position. But I found the ranks wasn't full by no means, and commenced to recroot .-Havin notist a gineral desire on the part of young men who are into the Crisis to wear epnylits, I detarmined to have my company com posed exclosively of offissers, everybody to

Do you know a masked battery from a hunk

of gingerbread? Do you know a eppylit from a piece of chalk? It I trust you with a real gun, how many men of your own company do you speck you can manage to kill durin the war?

Hav you ever heard of Ginral Price, of Ginral Price, of Missouri, and can you avoid simler accidents in case of battle? Hav you ever had the measels, and if so how

Show me your tongue, &c., &c. Sum of the

The company filled up rapid, and last Sunav we went to the meet

"Know you, you old fool? Of course I do."

I saw at onct that she did. I started for the meetin house, and I'm fraid I tried to walk too strate, for I cum very near legs, and I fell in among a choice collection of young ladies, who was standin near the church door a-seein the sojer boys come up. My cockt Objections to Senator Trumbull's plan may be hat fell off, and sumhow my coat-tales got twisted round my neck. The young ladies put their hankerchers to their mouths and remarkof the Constitution. Such objections in these She exercised her mouth so violently that her

> "Miss Peasley," sed I gittin up and dustin myselt, "you must be more careful with them sore teeth of your'n or you'll hav to gum it

Methinks I had ner.

I'd bin to work hard all the week, and I felt rather snoozy. I'm 'fraid I did git half asleep "Why was for on hearin the minister ask, man made to mourn ?" I sed, "I giv it up," in house lookt at me with mingled surprise and indignation. I was about risin to a pint of orred rose-so to speak. The next mornin I rose with the lark. (N,

B .- I don't sleep with the lark, tho'. A goak.) My little dawter was execootin ballids accompanyn herself with the hand orgin, and she wisht me to linger and hear her sing : "Hark all rushed in after, helter-skelter, and as quick- of every select school or academy taking upon I hear a angel singin, a angel now is onto the ly rushed out again, on finding a great snake itself the title of Normal. When the princi-

"Let him fly, my child!" said I, a-bucklin on my armer, "I must forth to my Biz."

worth while to try to outstrip each other. The

We can rest muskits with anyoody. Our Columby-we fight for the stars!

We'll be chopt into sassige meat before we'll exhibit our coat tales to the foe. We'll fight till ther's nothing left of us but

our little toes, and even they shall defiantly wiggle!

"Ever of the," A. WARD.

LIFE IN JAVA. HOTEL ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD.

A correspondent who went out in the United States steamer Niagara, in company with the Japanese Embasay, writes as follows of hotel life in Batavia, Island of Java:

Now, about Batavia and the hotel at which I am stopping. How many in N. York believe that, on the opposite side of the globe, ten thousand miles nearer the sun, hotels to compare with the Oriental magnificence of New

York hotels can be found? But such is the fact. Everything we see here is so entirely differ-ent from what I have seen, or ever imagined before, it is hard to tell where, or how to begin. In all the imaginary wilds of speculative fancy I had never dreamed of any thing to come up to, or compare with Batavia. The place that approaches nearest to it in the East Indies, or, in fact, in any part of the world, is Calcutta, and that by many is not considered equal to Batavia.

The hotel at which I am stopping is the Hotel des Indes, situated in the new, or upper town, some half dozen miles from the water .-This is a fair specimen of five or six others, within half a mile of each other. My hotel and grounds cover ten acres. The whole ground, like the rest of the city, is one immense forest of trees and canals. The trees remind one very much of the elms of New Haven.

Houses are placed two or three hundred feet back from the street. In front, the area is filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a stoop or piazza in front, on which, mornings and evenings, sit beautifully dressed ladies and children. The houses are white as the driven snow. In front are bird cages, elegant lamps, beautiful pictures and steel engravings, handsome marble top tables, rocking chairs, lounges, &c. These articles are mostly of French manufacture, of the nicest description. One can ride here for miles on roads as mooth as a floor, and see nothing different from what I have described. At night the city is in one blaze of light from lamps, no gas being allowed. The streets swarm, with Malays, Japanese, and Chinamen but no negroes. They are

of all kinds left exposed, without being stolen. There are no beggars to be met with in the streets.

The hotel at which I am stopping—the main building two stories high, with an immense piazza in front, is connected on each side by buildings like railroad depots, three or four hunfeet long. Each suite of rooms contains room enough to make two, three, and even a half ozen ordinary rooms, such as we get at hotels in the United States. In front and back are bath-houses, fountains, flower gardens, and out houses, for cooking and for servants, marble floors, tiled roots, ceilings from 20 to 25 feet

very civil and attentive as waiters, and gener-

high, no carpets, and but few curtains. Meals are served up in about the same style as at the first class hotels in New York. habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to your room; at eight, same, with light refreshments; twelve, breakfast; and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day or night, same as baths. No extra charge; take them or not, as you please. No business is done in the street in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. Nights and mornings are cool and delightful.-Birds are singing all night.

A BEDFELLOW.

I wandered about the town the rest of the day, watching the lazy negroes, and did not return to my house till after dark. I struck a match, and set fire to a torch to go to bed by, and, casting my eyes about to see it any thing had been disturbed, noticed something glittering and shining under my akoko or low bam-boo bedstead. I did not pay much attention to the object, which did not seem important by the dim light of the torch, till just as I approached the present day has been unrivalled; and even the bed to arrange it, I saw that the glitter was now when the grand question of the stability produced by the shining scales of an enormous of our government is being decided on the batserpent, which lay quietly coiled up there the field, and thousands of teachers are flocking within two feet of me. My first motion was to around the national standard, it still stands firm retreat behind the door; then I bethought me to and unshaken. 'While academies throughout kill it. But, unfortunately, my two guns were the State are suspending for want of patronage, set against the wall behind the bed, and the and even colleges meditate as much, it still snake was between me and them. As I stood goes on in its noble work with almost four hunwatching, and thinking what to do, keeping dred students; a number not excelled, neither the doorway fairly in the rear for a speedy retreat, I noticed that my visitor did not move, State, and by but few in the Union. and finally 1 mustered up courage to creep The end at which these institutions aim is along the floor to the bedside, and quickly gras-indeed a noble one. Our teachers must be ped one gun. Happily, it was loaded very fired, and then ran out. At the report there of about as much practical benefit in the schoolwas an instant rush of negroes from all sides, room when acting as teachers as the wooden. eager to know what was the matter. They man perched in a cornfield is, in throwing thought some one had shot a man, and then run stones at the plundering crows. Perhaps one into my house for concealment. Of course they of the greatest humbugs of the age is that writhing about the floor. Then I went in cau- pals of such schools have been educated in tiously to reconnoitre; happily, my torch had good Normal schools themselves, it is all well kept alight, and I saw the snake upon the floor. enough, but for one to presume to act as prin-We are progressin pretty well with our drill. My shot had been so closely fired that it cut cipal who has never received any normal in-As all air commandin offissers, there ain't no the body fairly in two, and both ends were now struction himself; is simply absurd. Not every jelusy; and as we air all exceedin smart, it ain't loping about the floor. I gave the head some book agent or patent bosom vender that travels blows with a heavy stick, and thus killed the through the country is a proper person to take idee of a company composed exclosively of animal; and then, to my surprise, it disgorged charge of such a school. A little more is Commanuters-in-Chiefs orriggernated, I spose a duck, which it had probably swallowed that needed than one's being a native of a particu-I skurcely need say, in these. Brane. Consid- atternoon, and then sought shelter in my hut to lar portion of the Union. It is truly astonishserpents that night, for they are my horror .- mists of the morning but dimly, will soon have Africa. By Paul B. du Chailles

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

Vol. 5. No. 1.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 7.

In the preceding articles of the series we merely took into consideration the duties of parents. In the following, the ethical relation of the pupil to the school, shall be considered and discussed. Should the teachers of the county give them a perusal, and be in any wise benefitted by such perusal, we shall be amply rewarded for the time and labor it has cost us to prepare them.

The duties of the pupil may be considered as eing six-fold, the first of which are their DUTIES TO THE COMMUNITY.

Under this head may be embraced both those they owe to school officers, and those they owe to others. These duties are important. Pupils should be deferential. The social powers of man's nature are at all times to be cultivated. Habits of politeness should be cultivated at a very early age; for, habits formed in childhood cling to us in after life. Polite boys and girls generally become polite and sensible men and women. Deference is required from them not only from any personal benefit they may derive, but because they must feel themselves, children as they are, unequal to those whom time taught many a valuable lesson before they arrived at the age of maturity. Nothing appears more appropriate, than when children are always polite to those who may happen to be their superiors, either in age or knowledge. Many of the impolite acts committed by men and women under the false titles of ladies and gentlemen, are but the result of long continued habits acquired during schooldays. Age and superiority always require respect from all, and particularly from the young. Man is always gratified when he can look back over his youth through the dim vista of years, and find that his pilgrimage has not been performed in vain, that like the ancient philosopher, through he may have lost a day, he has not lost a life-time. The teacher may do much, indeed, in aiding his pupils in acquiring correct habits. It should be one of his most and deference in his pupils. In so doing he is helping to instil the most noble principles. He is giving his aid in the civilization and enlightenment of mankind.

KAPPA.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

A great deal is said in the present day in regard to Normal instruction. The question arises, "Is Normal instruction of any practical advantage ?" The present age is one that is peculiarly utilitarian; and particularly is this true with Americans.

Ten years ago Normal schools were almo unheard of in Pennsylvania, while at present there are but few sections which boas these institutions. Since the establishment of these schools in our Commonwealth, thousands have received instructions in them, and our " Old Keystone" now bids fair to outstrip in education, not only all the other Middle States, but also Yankeedom with all its nutmeg 18ms and humbugs. That Normal Schools are of in-calculable benefit cannot be disputed. To prove this we need only point to the particular portions of the State in which they have been established and properly counducted. Those sections that have enjoyed the benefits derived from these schools, now stand as the first in the State, in point of educational improvement. Old fogyism is almost wholly eradicated, and reformed methods of instruction are rapidly be-

ing inaugurated. The success of the first State Normal up to equalled by any collegiate institution in the

educated in order that they may educate. They must be taught how to teach, in order that they