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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3002.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1862.

VOL. 5. NO. 39

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
A NEW REMEDY, FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND, HOW STUBBORN, HOW LONG STANDING, WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT.
DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY.
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT, PATIENTS BELIEVE IT, TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.
(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)
MAY 19, 1860.—Ella S., et. 25, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then.

Order may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia.
Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents:
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
WALTER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
DELIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 5, '61-lyr. PHILADELPHIA.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine. The patient, who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism, has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermittent if at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week more, and in less than a week she was up and about, and was in her usual health.

THREE DAYS LATER!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine. The patient, who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism, has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermittent if at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week more, and in less than a week she was up and about, and was in her usual health.

THE RESULT.
A FAVORABLE VERDICT.
JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic on May 23d, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has gone along nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as secure a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.

IN EVERY CASE, WHENEVER TRIED, WHEREVER TRIED.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.
If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the Pure Crystallized Chloride of Propylamine, PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID, PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED, PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE, of which we are the sole manufacturers.

AND MAY BE TAKEN ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, BY ANY ONE, BY EVERY ONE, WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND AT 75 CTS. A BOTTLE.

SENATOR McDONALD.
Senator McDonald, of California, made a powerful speech in the Senate, a few days ago against the arbitrary arrest and confinement of citizens of the loyal States, without any charges being made against the victim or a trial granted him.

Gen. Halleck's Opinion of Gen. McClellan.
In conversation with a gentleman from St. Louis lately, I learned some things that I must confess were new to me, and as I think the idea will be new to the public generally, and as in presenting it I shall not transcend the rules laid down for the government of the press, I will endeavor to jot it down.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.
Under the Apportionment Bill recently passed, the population and the party divisions are exhibited in the following table. For the Philadelphia Districts the vote given is that for Clerk of Orphans' Court, October, 1861, but for all the other Districts we have taken the vote between CRIKEN and FOSTER, in October, 1860, that being the latest available vote.

District	Pop.	Dem.
Second Ward	1,453	1,675
Third Ward	870	1,160
Fourth Ward	682	1,345
Fifth Ward	808	1,111
Sixth Ward	672	951
Eleventh Ward	783	937
Population, 130,320	5,268	7,217

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
First District—PHILADELPHIA	2,004	1,690	1,088
Second District—PHILADELPHIA	1,779	998	1,419
Third District—PHILADELPHIA	1,845	971	1,646
Fourth District—PHILADELPHIA	1,478	992	1,819
Fifth District—PHILADELPHIA	1,284	1,225	1,998
Sixth District—PHILADELPHIA	1,478	992	1,819
Seventh District	5,812	7,392	4,566
Eighth District	5,812	7,392	4,566
Ninth District	5,812	7,392	4,566
Tenth District	5,812	7,392	4,566
Eleventh District	5,812	7,392	4,566
Twelfth District	5,812	7,392	4,566

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Eleventh Ward	783	937	7,217
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THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Twelfth District	897	998	1,140
Thirteenth District	1,351	1,140	1,181
Fourteenth District	1,078	1,140	1,547
Fifteenth District	754	1,547	836
Sixteenth District	1,661	836	1,515
Seventeenth District	1,396	1,515	1,727
Population, 129,553	7,763	5,709	10,918

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Eighteenth District	1,478	992	1,819
Nineteenth District	1,284	1,225	1,998
Population, 127,864	7,499	6,744	10,918

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Twentieth District	1,478	992	1,819
Twenty-first District	1,284	1,225	1,998
Population, 127,864	7,499	6,744	10,918

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Twenty-second District	1,478	992	1,819
Twenty-third District	1,284	1,225	1,998
Population, 127,864	7,499	6,744	10,918

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Twenty-fourth District	1,478	992	1,819
Population, 127,864	7,499	6,744	10,918

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Twenty-fifth District	1,478	992	1,819
Population, 127,864	7,499	6,744	10,918

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Twenty-sixth District	1,478	992	1,819
Population, 127,864	7,499	6,744	10,918

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

District	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.
Twenty-seventh District	1,478	992	1,819
Population, 127,864	7,499	6,744	10,918

Rates of Advertising.
One Square, three weeks or less. \$1 00
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months. 25
3 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 1 YEAR.
One square \$3 00 \$3 00 \$5 00
Two squares 3 00 5 00 9 00
Three squares 4 00 7 00 12 00
4 Column 5 00 9 00 15 00
2 Column 8 00 12 00 20 00
4 Column 12 00 18 00 30 00
One Column 18 00 30 00 50 00

The Schoolmaster Abroad.
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

A WORD TO DIRECTORS.
The duties of directors are so well defined in the Common School Law and in the instructions of the School Department, that they cannot be mistaken. Hence, it is not our design to say what directors should do. All that teachers, and all that the community ask of them, is, to perform the duties enumerated, without excepting any.

But that to which we desire to call attention is, the slow and unsystematic manner in which some boards of directors perform their duties. They are always "behind time," they never make any arrangements in proper season; and, consequently, when any one inquires of them for any information, concerning teachers' salaries, length of term taught, &c., they cannot give it, "because they have not yet come to any definite conclusion on the subject."

This delay on the part of directors is unfavorable to a prosperous condition of the schools, and, besides, it is highly inconvenient to teachers. The majority of teachers are persons of limited means and cannot well afford to spend day after day in trying to ascertain what directors intend to do. We have seen the best qualified candidates at township examinations leave the districts with deep disappointment and a determination not to return, for the sole reason that directors could not, or would not give them any satisfactory information. Thus, through the tardiness of the directors, the district loses the services of well qualified and faithful instructors.

And why is this? Is this delay at all necessary? Is it necessary that teachers be always required to attend some future meeting of the board before they can obtain satisfaction? We think not. Discontinue the use of committee conclusions on subjects pertaining to the administration of their office, during the early part of the year as easily as at a later period; and when we consider that by doing this they will not only avoid much inconvenience to teachers, but will ultimately benefit their own communities, we can see no reason for any delay whatever.

These districts that offer the best inducements are entitled to the best instructors; but directors can secure the services of such, only by making known the inducements at an early date.

There are some boards of directors whose arrangements are satisfactory and convenient to all, but our lot has hitherto been in those districts in which we think directors could improve very much in the administration of school affairs.

BERLIN, Somerset Co., April 26, '62.
Simon Syntax, Esq. (pro tem.)
Since our jaunt from old Bedford, I have been, like a chameleon, living on mountain air, until I have really grown quite rotund; but unlike Falstaff, "tis not girth that puffs me out." I would have written to the school column long ago, but I have been so busy attending "quiltings," "sugar-stirring-off," and other social gatherings that require the constant attention of a gentleman, that I have, previous to this, found little time to write. I have not had the pleasure of visiting any of the schools of this county since my arrival here, although I have made some interesting calls on the female teachers who were engaged (in teaching) last Winter, and if the schools were half as bright as the teachers are, old Bedford can't hold a candle to them. The scenery in this county is fine—consisting chiefly of what might be called mixed lands—that is, a conglomeration of rock, saw-logs, "spring-houses" and red barns, slightly diversified by what, in Bedford, would be called "perpendicular real estate," with, now and then, a cow pasture looming up in the dim distance like the smoke from a farm house chimney at "dinner-time." And, then, there are some tall pine trees up here—a man must lie on his back in order to see the tops of them without breaking his neck; and the butter is glorious!! (excuse my emotions.) This is a great country, and it "is" not all fenced in yet. Although I have not visited any of the schools, I have seen some of the finest school-houses in the State.

Prof. Stutzman calls them the monuments of wisdom mounted on the hills of science. Apropos, he also says he will be with you at your Semi-annual Association, provided you will indemnify him against all bad weather, and kneo' deep not being favorable to pedestrian locomotion. I will be with you anon. Meantime, "Put your shoulders to the wheel—pray to God for success—and push on the column."

Yours, in the "caws,"
SIMON SYNTAX, Esq.

Problems.
3. The distance from Oakland to Parkersburg is 16 miles, and 2/3 of this distance is 2/3 of the distance from Parkersburg to Marietta, lacking one mile; what is the distance?
4. From Philadelphia to Lancaster the distance is 68 miles, and 2/3 of this, increased by 3 miles, equals four-sevenths of the distance from Lancaster to Harrisburg, minus 3 miles; required the distance to Harrisburg?