THE BEDFORD GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to Wit: \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. " if paid within the year. \$2.50 " if not paid within the year.

OF No subscription taken for less than six months. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. it has been decided by the United States Courts that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facis evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

OF The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspa pers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them. or not.

TLIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

RHEUMATISM

A NEW REMEDY, POR A CERTAIN REMEDY, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NO MATTER

PROPYLAMINE WILL CONQUER IT WILL CURE IT. WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

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

Pennsylvania Hospital.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(From Oppicial Hospital Reports.)

May 19, 1860.—Ellea S., æt. 28, 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 till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took coll, had p in in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic rever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean propylamine. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various com nenlatory testimonia's respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always increducous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vanued as specifies; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheum-atism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and it now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very stiffactory results. The second case to which

your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you avery characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be ratisfactory, I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few

says ago. Has had occasional incumeric pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and a bout 90. He has now used props hamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly.

Posute to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the professional to the coldness of the coldness There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute theumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the

intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a tri.
al to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.-The next of our convalencents is June 9, 1860.—The next of our convalencents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 20th, 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 got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheamatism so soon restored to health us this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have need, I firel 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. I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a con-

The results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia Medical and Burgural Reposter. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE.

AN EXPECTING CHOSE AN ESFECTUAL CURE. THE SAME RESULT Mey, 1862.

IN EVERY CASE, WHENEVER TRIED, WHEREVER TRIED.

ainamieritzach. Bedford Gazette

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3002.

VOL. 5. NO. 39

NEW SERIES.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixur Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suf ering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS. A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE, PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID, PURE ROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED, PURE LODINE PROPYLAMINE, and annufacturers.

Of We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Pro-plamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propplamine, THE ELIXIR IS

MORE CONVENIENT. AND ALWAYS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND MAY BE TAKEN ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS, BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders 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.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO., ZEIGLER & SMITH, ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO., Dec.6,'61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

SENATOR McDOUGAL.

Senator McDougal, of California, made a powerful spech 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. His speech was an unanswerable effort in behalf of the supremacy of the law and the sancitity of the Constitution, and a glorious vindication of the rights of the citizen. Senator McDougal was elected as a Douglas Democrat from California, by a combination of republicans and a portion of the democratic party. Having by his late able speech SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

May 23, 1869.—I will now exhibit 10 you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improve ment has steadily propressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the apparance of her points, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we car, give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the Here is another patient who was placed on the Democratic party, was a paragon of patricians like Forney, soon to follow suit. Yet this same Senator McDougal, when they believed he could be used by them for the purpose of defeating the Democratic party, was a paragon of patricians like Forney, soon to follow suit. what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upoth her chronic affection. The wrists and kneckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you with perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished. and their effort for the salvation of the country. He has endeared himself to the lovers of constitutional liberty throughout the land. Let us strive together for the Union, the Constitu-TION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION, and all will yet be well.

> Cor. Ashry.—A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Woodstock, Va., gives the following sketch of the confederate Colonel Ashby:

T York Gazette.

plan comprising different branches of service, back to the cooler regions of the mountains of infantry, cavalry and artillery—has displayed a North Carolina, Western Tennessee and Southskill and genius in the management of his men ern Virginia during the season when nature is which have made him in the estimation of this in favor of, instead of against, an exotic army; division no ordinary commander. He has pro-tected the retreat of Jackson most admirably, and while, at one time, our advance were close upon him, he rode up the hill before them as quietly as any peaceful farmer on a market day.

He is a great horseman, and always has been;
and through these mountains and forests of the and through these mountains and forests of the Shenandoah has ranged on horseback in the hunt of the fox and deer, and has often distinguished himself in the tournament, which is among the still cherished practices of the Virginians, and I am told that while riding at the top of his speed he will throw his lance upon the ground and seize it again in passing with the utmost destrairies. The Western army clears the great Valley of the Mississippi of secession; the Gulf squadron re-establishes the constitution in the populous cities of the South; the Roanoke

to the accomplishment of the most wonderful feats. He will drop to the ground in a flash, son approaches, all, conjointly, are driving the at the wish of his rider, and rise again as sudrebels back to the locality where a fresh army denly, bound through the woods like a deer, a- of loyal men are waiting to receive them, in deally, bound through the woods like a deer, a voiding trees and branches, clearing every obstacle, jumping fences and ditches with perfect case. All who know him say he is a man of modest, quiet demeanor; a silent man, who keens his own counsel, and is held in the most by constant reverses. Who can doubt the remodest, quiet demeanor; a silent man, who can keeps his own counsel, and is held in the most flabilous regard by his men and inferior officers, He is said to be a Christian and a man of eminent piety, as is also his general, the Stonewall ment yield to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the control of the seek of the control of the who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of those who only seek leading to the clamor of Jackson. I must frankly express the degree of respect which I have been led to entert in for the character of this non-committal, dark, inscrutable Col. Ashby.

for carnage regardless of consequences, and order an advance upon Richmond. The result would be simply to drive the rebels away to some other point, where they would make a second extend and a third or a fourth could truth.

A young farmer asked an old Scotchman for advice in his pursuit. He told him what had been the secret of his own success in farming, and he concluded with the following warning: "Never, Sandle, never—above all things, never get in debt, but if ever you do, let it be for manure."—Genessee Farmer.

What is society, after all, but a mixture of

mister-ies and miss-eries.

An Irish judge said, when addressing a prisoner, "You are to be hanged, and I hope it will prove a warning to you."

rent mactivity of the army of the Potomac.—
If the enemy shall retreat, let Gen, McClellan advance to their positions; if not, let him remain in statu quo, until he is ready to make every shot tell its most against treason."

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

Gen. Halleck's Opinion of Gen. McClellan. In conversation with a gentleman from St.

Louis lately, I learned some things that I must cexhibited in the following table. For the conversation was to me, and as I think the idea down for the government of the press, I will down for the government of the press, I will be offer Districts we have taken the vote benediated to I know to be a warm personal friend to General Halleck, and shares much of that sterling officer's favor and confidence. Hence a weight will be attached to what he says, such as does not accrue to the sayings of ordinary men. I would like to give his name that the public might the more readily comprehend the reason why I assign so much paper to the chronicling of his ideas. The conversation turned upon the operations of the army here and elsewhere. I

"What is General Halleck's opinion of General McClellan ?"

"Sir," said my friend, "I have heard Gen.
Halleck say, in substance, repeatedly, that he
considered the military skill, science and penetration of Gen. McClellan as second to that of no man living; that whatever had been done in the West and elsewhere was but the carrying out of McClellan's great plan of the war; that the general idea of each and every of these movements was the fruit of his foresight and knowledge of war and its appliances, and that McClellan had rough-hewn the whole work and only left the finishing touches to the department and division commanders."

This coming so direct from General Halleck, led me to push my inquiries still further. I ask-ed: "Can you give any reasonable solution to the mystery that hangs so heavily over the op-erations of the army on the Potomac?"

He replied:- "I cannot explain anything; but I may advance an idea to you that I received from Gen. Halleck not a month ago. In conversation with him I made nearly the same in errogatory you have just propounded to me, and the General's answer to me must be yours It is this, as near in his own words as I can repeat them:- "This is a war in which succe rests upon considerations that do not generally enter into men's calculations. You are aware that the revolted States occupy a vastly ent geographical position from the loyal ones. Health, incident to climate, food, water, habits, &c., is as different in the two sections as could be conceived of that of two distinct nation Certain hygienic principles are to be studied in certain appears principles are to estuded a carrying on a campaign as well as the more ex-ternal appliances of war, else disaster and de-feat will follow. An army must be sound phys-ically as well as patriotic. Enervation, prostration and climatic maladies must be avoided if possible. Now the secoded States are eminently unhealthy during a certain portion of the year. The months of August, September and October are those during which the tropical diseases rage, which so fearfully decimate even the na-tive population, and the more general carrying off those habituated to a different carrying yellow fever rages through the South periodically every two or three years, and as that malady has not appeared during the last two seasons it may naturally be expected this year. In view of this state of well established facts, a far-secing general would try to devise means to avoid the consequences. If a Northern army should be marched southward to the gulf shore during the sickly months, and should there be attacked by a maladiac foe and cut off by a tropical ennui, the execrations of a nation would be vented up-on a general who would thus expose his troops. Hence it becomes necessary to do what is to be done in the extreme South early in the year. The Southern Atlantic coast, the Gulf States and the South-west must be overrun during a Ashby—no disciplined soldier, pursuing no season of comparative healthfulness. Rebellion regular line of warfare, which is a part of a must be crushed out and rebel troops driven dexterity.

His horse, too, is disciplined like his master, to the accomplishment of the most wonderful ward; and next autumn, when the sickly sea-

Under the Apportionment Bill recently pass

Second Ward..... 1,453 1,675 1,160 Third Ward..... Fourth Ward 682 1.345 Fifth Ward..... Sixth Ward...... 672 Eleventh Ward...... 783 672 957 7,217 Population, 130,320. - 5,268 SECOND DISTRICT-PHILADELPHIA First Ward 2,004 1.690 1,779 1.088 1,149 998 971 Tenth Ward..... 1,646 962 5,709 Population, 129,353. 7,763 THIRD DISTRICT-PHILADELPHIA. Twelfth Ward. 897
Thirteenth Ward. 1,351
Sixteenth Ward. 1,078
Seventeenth Ward. 754
Eighteenth Ward. 1,661 .140 1,181 Nineteenth Ward..... 1,515

FOURTH DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA. Fourteenth Ward..... 1,478 Fifteenth Ward..... Twentieth Ward..... 1,782 Twenty-first Ward..... Twenty-fourth Ward.... 1,284 Population, 127;864. 7,499 FIFTH DISTRICT-PHILADELPHIA. Twenty-second Ward.... 1,307

1,234 Twenty-third Ward..... Twenty-fifth Ward.... 511 6,383 Bucks county Population; 119,958. 9,435 SIXTH DISTRICT. Montgomery county.... 5,812 Lehigie..... 4,166 Population, 105,254. 9,978 SEVENTII DISTRICT. Chester county...... 7,540 Delaware county..... 3,183 Population, 114,656. 10,723 EIGHTH DISTRICT. Berks county...... 6,883
Population,93,819. NINTIL DISTRICT.

Lancaster county..... 13,012 Population, 116,815. TENTH DISTRICT Population, 121,340. 11,140 ELEVENTH DISTRICT. 822 Pike county..... Wayne county..... 2,610 Population, 125,140. 8,985 12,722 TWELFTH DISTRICT. nty..... 6,662 Susquehanna county ... 4,110

Montour county Population, 105,030. 11,145 Northumberland county. 2,544
Union county. 1,820
Snyder county. 1,704

Juniata county 1,503 Dauphin county 4,555 Population, 121,815 12,126 FIFTEENTH DISTRICT. Cumberland county.... 3,625 York county..... 5,322 Perry county. 2,416 Population, 131,092. 11,363 SIXTEENTH DISTRICT. Adams county Franklin county Fulton county Bedford county

Somerset county

Centre county

Population, 124,735

Population, 132,792. 13,098 SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT. some other point, where they would make a sec-ond stand, and a third or a fourth, each time Cambria county Blair county Huntingdon county Mifflin county Population, 101, 427. EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT. Tioga county will come which will justify the present apparent inactivity of the army of the Potomac.— Lycoming cou Clinton county

New Congressional Apportionment.

Population, 125,843. 7,127

7,217 1,819 1,225

6,744

6,330

1,99 7,909

Northampton county.... 3,507 Carbon county..... 1,722 Monroe county.....

Population, 126,510. 10,772 THIRTEENTH DISTRICT. Bradford county..... 6,664 Wyoming county..... 1,256 Sullivan county...... 394 Columbia county..... 1,848

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

12,509 4,053 3.379 2,464

2.234

9,301

5.249

2,163

2,537

6.916

1,220

3,302

9,732

11,108 8,366

2,177 3,051

3,042 1,723

9,993

4,147

3,615 1,750 3,165

14,087

1,331 3.034 Jefferson county Erie county 5.613 2,469 McKean county 1,048 Elk county 421 Cameron county 100 maj. Clearfield county 1,755

Forest county Population, 121,314. 12,695 TWENTIETH DISTRICT. Crawford county 5,277 Mercer county 3,624 2.79 Clarion county 1,791 Population, 135,650. 13,273 TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

10,391 Westmoreland county 4.830 Fayette county 3,382 Population, 127,382. 11,884 TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT. Allegheny (part) * 10,507 Population, 126,364. TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT. Allegheny (part) † 4,493

Butler county Armstrong county 3.526 Population, 123,367. 11,492 TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT. 2,645 2,682 Lawrence county Beaver county 1,715 4,768 1,529 Washington county 4,206 2,669 Greene county

Population, 123,287. 11,624 * Congressional vote of October, 1860. † Also vote of October, 1860. G. W. Cass got some votes in this district which are not included.

"NOT DEEP ENOUGH FOR PRAYING."-A good story is told of two raftsmen, which occurs during the late big blow on the Mississippi, which time so many rafts were swamped, and steamboats lost their sky riggings. A raft was just emerging from Lake Pepin as the squall came. In an instant the raft was pitching and writhing as if suddenly dropped into Charybdis, while the wayes broke over with tremendous while the waves broke over with tremendou uproar, and expecting instant destruction, the rattsman dropped on his knees and commenced praying with a vim equal to the emergency.— Happening to open his eyes an instant, he ob served his companion, not engaged in prayers, but pushing a pole into the water at the side of

"What's that yer doin', Mike?" said he; "ge

down on yer knees now for there isn't a minit between us and purgatory!"
"Be aisy, Pat," said the other, as he coolly continued to punch with his pole, "be aisy, now what's the use of prayin when a feller can tech bottom with a pole?"

Mike is a pretty good specimen of a large class of christians, who prefer to omit prayer so long as they can "tech bottom."

SCENE IN A DRY GOODS STORE.—Dry goods stores are sometimes the scene of ludicrous con versation. The other day a young lady stepped into a well known establishment in town, and inquired of a fine looking young clerk: "Sir, have you any mouse colored ladies

gloves ?" "Mouse colored ladies', gloves, Miss?" "Yes—a sort of grey—just the color of your drawers here," meaning the store drawers of

course, which were painted grey. was right and tight. "My drawers, Miss! why I don't wear any!" The young lady was carried home on a shutter.

ABOLITIONISTS .- Twenty-three years ago, in his place in the Senate, Henry Clay portrayed, as with the touch of a master limner, the Abo litionists of the day.

Then they were an insignificant faction : now they are a powerful party, but unchanged in

they are a powerful party, but unchanged in feature, motive or purpose:

With them the rights of property are nothing: the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing, the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing, civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of the Government in which are concentrated the fondest lopes of the civilized world are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and egardless of all consequences.

OUR ARMY .- A correspondent in the Utica Herald, writing of the length of our army of 600,000 men, says they would form a line, if standing in single file, two feet apart, 227 miles, Placing them in double rank, there would be a line extending 113½ miles, and it would require over eleven hours for the Commander-in-Chief to review them on "horseback," riding at the rate of ten miles an hour. When formed into a hellow square, the enclosure would contain over 416,528 acres. Place them in a solid square, allowing four square feet to each man, would cover 220 acres.

A boy at school in the West, when called on to recite his lesson in history, was asked, "What is the German Diet?" "Sourkrout, schnapps and sausages."

A gentleman whose father had been hanged was accustomed to say of him: "He died upon a platform at a large public meeting."

Eat little to day, and you will have a bet ter appetite for eating to-morrow—more to eat 9,507 to-morrow, and more to-morrow for eating.

Rates of Advertising One Square, three weeks or less. One Square, each additional insertion less

Column 2 Column 12 00 18 00 One Column 18 00 30 00

The School master Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ. Teachers and friends of education are respect-fully requested to send communications to the above, care of "Bedford Gazette."

A WORD TO DIRECTORS.

MR. EDITOR:-

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 ex-

cepting 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 lost the ervices 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. Director or mitte at derinite conclusions on subjects pertaining to the administra tion of their office, during the early part of the vear 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. Those 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. B. V.

BERLIN, Somerset Co., April 26, '62. Simon Syntax, Esq. (pro. tem.)

Since on my 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) grief that puffs me out." I would have written to the school column long ago, but I have been so busy attending "quiltings," "sugar-stirrings-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 man, glancing downward to see if every thing 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 dira 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, mud knee 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 Parkesburg is 16 miles, and § of this distance is ½ of the distance from Parkesburg to Marietta, lacking one mile; what is the distance?

4. From Philadelphia to Lancaster the dis tance is 68 miles, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) of this, increased by 3 miles, equals four-sevenths of the distance from Lancaster to Harrisburg, minus 3 miles; required the distance to Harrisburg?