

At the following terms, to wit: \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. \$2.00 " " if paid within the year. \$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

Bedford Gazette

VOLUME 58.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3004.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1862.

VOL. 5, NO. 41

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Duration, Price. Includes 'One Square, three weeks or less', 'One Square, each additional insertion less than three months', '3 MONTHS', '6 MONTHS', '1 YEAR'.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square; and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

Select Poetry.

Farewell to Life.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Farewell, Life! my senses swim; And the world is growing dim; Thronging shadows cloud the light, Like the advent of the night—

Vanity Fair is responsible for the following parody upon the well known poem of Leigh Hunt, entitled "A-bon-bon-Adieu."

ABO BO LUTION. Abo Bo Lution (may the tide decrease!) Awful on night not very well at ease, And saw within the shadow of his room, Making it mean, and like stink weed in bloom,

The devil wrote and vanished. The next night He came again—this time a little right— And showed the names who served Jeff Davis best, And lo! Bo Lution's name led all the rest.

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."

From the Pennsylvania School Journal.

TEACHING A PROFESSION.

The first question for a young man to determine, when the impulse to teach school presents itself, is, "Do I intend to make teaching my profession?" The responsibility which rests upon a teacher is a grave one, and one that is not at first fully realized by those who take it upon them.

If the young teacher is prepared to answer that question in the affirmative, it may be fairly presumed that he will enter upon his profession with an earnest endeavor to excel in its practice, and that, with other necessary qualifications to sustain him, he will meet with a measure of merited and gratifying success.

But, if the young teacher enters the school room with a negative answer to our question upon his lips—if the desire to obtain a fair salary without having to work very hard for it forms the key-note to his professional inspiration—who will say that the right man is in the right place?

Every calling in life has its own peculiar characteristics, and requires in those who would embrace it the possession of corresponding qualifications. Scientific attainments, aptness to teach, genius for command, industry, patience, and love for the work, are the living requisites of a good teacher.

Every young man should choose a profession or calling when he changes his gown, and to teach school is to practice one of the noblest professions. If, then, upon arriving at the age of manly responsibility, you find yourself on the threshold of a school room of which you have serious thoughts of being chosen "master," it becomes your duty to ask yourself the question, "Do I intend to make teaching my profession?"

A few teachers may here and there be found who do not possess sufficient decision

of character to enable them to determine the question we have presented. They enter the school room because they find the door open, and continue there in a state of irresolution and inaction, until some power which they have not evoked pushes them out of it.

But it is not only with reference to the good of his expected pupils that the young teacher should at once meet and answer the question under consideration. He should do so with reference to his own good. As has been already intimated, to make teaching your calling or profession, if duly impressed with the magnitude of its responsibilities and inspired with a love for the good that it will enable you to do, is honorable in man or woman.

I take it for granted that you have passed that age when, in the spirit of the Roman custom, the gown of youth is put off and the gown of strength and manhood put on. Every young man should choose a profession or calling when he changes his gown, and to teach school is to practice one of the noblest professions.

Every young man should choose a profession or calling when he changes his gown, and to teach school is to practice one of the noblest professions. If, then, upon arriving at the age of manly responsibility, you find yourself on the threshold of a school room of which you have serious thoughts of being chosen "master," it becomes your duty to ask yourself the question, "Do I intend to make teaching my profession?"

heart disciplined by an earnest purpose will secure honorable regard and an honest livelihood in any legitimate profession or calling. But, whatever you do, having determined in which direction your duty lies, set about its performance immediately. Waste no time in idle lounging or foolish waiting for something to turn up. Be sure you're right and then go ahead.

I assume that you have decided to teach school for your profession, and, for the present, one of the common schools of Pennsylvania. Goethe said: "I love God and little children. Be that your motto as you enter the school room and for the first time address your pupils."

Solutions to problems 3 & 4 reached us too late for insertion this week—they will appear next.

Our friends will remember that the semi-annual meeting of the County Teachers Association takes place on Friday, 29th June. The program will be printed in due time.

We should be glad to hear from EKULF, E. V., and Retired Schoolmaster, often. Will they not become regular contributors? We have room and to spare.

PROBLEMS.

Prob. 5. A lady being asked the time of day replied, that 2/3 of the time past noon—2/3 of an hour equals four-fifths of the time to midnight—four-fifths of an hour. What was the time?

Prob. 6. A man sold a horse and carriage for \$200; on the horse he lost 20 per cent., and on the carriage he gained 25 per cent.; did he gain or lose and how much? If four-fifths of what he paid for the horse equaled 2/3 of what he paid for the carriage?

HOW IT WORKS.—'CONTRABAND' VERSUS WHITE LABOR.

The Norristown Register is reliably informed that a person about ten miles from that place was recently offered eight hands at twenty-five cents per day. They were of course "contrabands," and the person was urged to take them in place of white hands in his employ.

HINTS ON WASHING THE HANDS.

Some "philosophy" is useful in even so simple a matter as washing the hands. If any lady doubts it, let her with a microscope examine the surface to be cleansed by water, and she will be interested, and perhaps shocked, at the discoveries made. Instead of a smooth surface of skin, presenting when unwashed a dingy appearance, there will be seen a rough, corrugated surface, with deep irregular furrows, in which the foreign particles are deposited like earth in among the rough paving stones of a street.

The dread house-cleaning days have come—the saddest of the year—when men are ruddy chased from home, and snappish answers greet the ear.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COM. FARRAGUT AND THE MAYOR.

The following correspondence, taken from the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, which city it reached by telegraph, was to-day received at the War Department. The correspondence is between the Mayor of New Orleans and Flag-officer Farragut:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD, OFF NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1862. To His Excellency, the Mayor of the City of New Orleans:

Sir:—Upon my arrival before your city, I had the honor, to send to your honor Captain Bailey, U. S. N., second in command of the expedition, to demand of you the surrender of New Orleans to me as the representative of the Government of the United States. Captain Bailey reported the result of an interview with yourself and the military authorities. It must occur to your honor that it is not within the province of a naval officer to assume the duties of a military commander. I came here to reduce New Orleans to obedience to the laws of, and vindicate the offended majesty of, the Government of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, D. G. FARRAGUT, Flag-officer Western Gulf Squadron.

THE REPLY. MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, April 25, 1862.

Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, U. S. Flag-Ship Hartford:

Sir: In pursuance of a resolution, which I thought proper to take, out of regard for the lives of the women and children, who still crowd the metropolis, Gen. Lovell has evacuated it with his troops and restored back to me the administration of its government, and the custody of its honor. I have, in council with the city fathers, considered the demand you made me yesterday of an unconditional surrender of the city, coupled with a requisition to hoist the flag of the United States on the public edifices, and haul down the flag that still floats upon the breeze from the dome of this hall.

I am no military man, and possess no authority beyond that of executing the municipal laws of the city of New Orleans, therefore it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead an army to the field, if I had one at command; and I know still less how to surrender an undivided place, held as this is at the mercy of your gunners and your mortars. To surrender such a place were an idle and unmeaning ceremony.

Sir, you have manifested sentiments which would become engaged in a better cause than that to which you have devoted your work. I doubt not that they spring from a noble though divided nature, and I know how to appreciate the emotions which inspired them. You have a gallant people to administer during your occupancy of this city—a people sensitive to all that can in the least affect their dignity and self-respect.

In conclusion, I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable to resist your force, do not allow themselves to be insulted by the interference of such as have rendered themselves obnoxious and contemptible by their dastardly desertion of our cause in the mighty struggle in which we are engaged, or such as might remind them too forcibly that they are the conquered, and yours the conquerors.

Respectfully, JOHN F. MONROE, Mayor.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The following letter from Henry Clay was written to the Rev. Mr. Colton, one of Mr. Clay's warmest political and personal friends, and may be found in Colton's Life of Henry Clay. The letter speaks for itself:

ASHLAND, September 2, 1843.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Allow me to select a subject for one of your tracts, which, treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.

It is manifest that the ultras of that party are extremely mischievous, and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences.—They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else.

And yet they would see the Administration of the Government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin before they would lend a helping hand to arrest its career. They treat worst, denounce most, those who treat them best, who so far agree with them as to admit slavery to be an evil. Witness their conduct toward Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adams, in Massachusetts, and toward me.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution; that it is left exclusively to the States, except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion, poverty and perpetual war, the extermination of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

Let the great aim and object of your tract be to arouse the laboring classes of the free States against Abolition! Depict the consequence to them of immediate abolition.—The Slaves being free, would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer—with the American, the Irish, the German—reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go both for Abolition and Amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and black woman, to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the black man.

"I would show their opposition to colonization. Show its humane, religious and patriotic aim. That they are those whom God has separated. Why do Abolitionists oppose Colonization? To keep, amalgamate, together two races in violation of God's will, and keep the blacks here that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites! Show that the British Government is co-operating with the Abolitionist for the purpose of dissolving the Union. I am perfectly satisfied that I will do great good.—Let me hear from you on this subject.

"HENRY CLAY."

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

A wealthy lady had a tickling in her throat, and thought that a bristle of her tooth brush had gone down and lodged in her gullet. Her throat daily grew worse. It was badly inflamed and she sent for the family doctor. He examined it carefully, and finally assured her that nothing was the matter—it was a mere nervous delusion, he said. Still her throat troubled her, and she became much alarmed, lest she would die. A friend suggested that she should call in Dr. Jones, a young man just commencing practice. She did not at first like the idea, but finally consented, and Dr. Jones was called. He was a person of good address and polite-manners. He looked carefully at her throat, asked her several questions as to the sensation at the seat of the alarming malady, and finally announced that he thought he could relieve her. On his second visit he brought with him a delicate pair of forceps, in the teeth of which he had inserted a bristle taken from an ordinary tooth brush. The rest can be imagined. The lady threw back her head; the forceps were introduced into her mouth; a prick—a loud scream, and 'twas all over; and the young physician, with a smiling face, was holding up to the light and inspecting with a lively curiosity the extracted bristle. The patient was in raptures. She immediately recovered her health and spirits, and went about everywhere sounding the praises of her savior, as she persisted in calling the dexterous operator.

CORNS.

The very word will make sufferers from corns tremble with seeping pain, yet how simple the remedy—warm water! Repeatedly soaking the feet in warm water is really and truly the best preventive of corns soft or hard. An aggravated soft corn between the toes may be cured by the application of a little silver caustic; but finally soaking in warm water will remove it. Why not wash the feet as often as the hands? Certainly the feet should be washed daily; but there are persons who do this only once a week, or not so often. Corns, bunions, and other eruptions follow to a certainty. The accumulated perspiration in long-worn boots or shoes is a serious evil; but such could not be if the feet were sufficiently washed. Nearly all the evils of the foot may be cured by this simple and natural purifier. The water should not be hotter than can be pleasantly borne by the foot, and from day to day used cooler till at last the same temperature may be employed for the foot as for the hand.

"I have always preserved my reputation," said Mrs. —, one evening, addressing herself rather pointedly to another lady, to which the latter pointedly replied, "I know you always set a most ridiculous value upon trifles."

SALMAGUNDI.

Christian life consists in faith and charity.

Second thoughts are the adopted children of experience.

Every one praises the rose while it gives pleasant odor.

Little minds like nothing but what resembles themselves.

To be proud of one's learning is the greatest ignorance.

Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship.

Riches neither give understanding to the mind, nor elegance to the person.

We know a man so habitually sleepy that his curiosity cannot be awakened.

Account him thy real friend who desires thy good, rather than thy good will.

Some writer says marriage is like eating an onion—you shed tears and eat again.

A Christian had better go to any place of amusement than to go home whining because he can't go.

A recently bachelor says, "The friendship of two women is always a plot against a third."

What will be the final signal for a gambler to give up his tricks? The sound of the last trump!

Soft soap, in some shape pleases all; and, generally speaking, the more he puts into it the better.

What kind of a fever have those who wish to have their names in print?—Type-fever, (typhus).

A CORKONTAN, on being asked at breakfast how he came by "that black eye," said he slept on his fist.

Why is a man paying his note of hand like a father going to see his children? Because he meets his responsibilities.

Woman—the morning star of our youth; the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our age. Heaven bless our stars!

A schoolmaster requesting a little boy who had been whispering, to step into the next room, is wittily spoken of as "starting on a whaling expedition."

Why did the rebels fire on one side of Elizabeth City? They wanted to show what they could do in the burn side way.

During an examination a medical student being asked "when does mortification ensue?" he replied, "when you pop the question, and are answered, 'No.'"

A gentleman who had a scolding wife, in answer to an inquiry after her health, said she was pretty well, only subject, at times, to a "breaking out in the mouth."

The Boston Post says theologians, pulpit politicians, &c., are divided as to whether Henry Ward Beecher is a better judge of fast horses than of the art of playing billiards.

The press gangs the Southern States are called "shoulder tappers." When a man in the streets is tapped on the shoulder it means that he must repair immediately to the nearest camp.

Never seek to be intrusted with your friend's secret, for no matter how faithfully you may keep it, you will be liable in thousand contingencies to the suspicion of having betrayed it.

UMBRELLAS have been recognized as property at last, and are to be taxed for the benefit of the Government, five cents each. On borrowed or stolen umbrellas, the tax is to be ten cents.

The Boston Post thinks that while paper is so exceedingly scarce in the South it can't see why the Confederate authorities are permitted to waste it by printing Confederate notes upon it.

The word "Hurrah" originated among the Oriental nations as a war cry, from the belief that a man who died in battle for his country went to heaven. It is derived from the Slavonic "Hurrah," which means "To Paradise."

TIT FOR TAT.—"Will you give me that ring?" said a village dandy to a lady; "for it resembles my love for you; it has no end." Excuse me, sir," was the reply, "I choose to keep it, as being emblematic of mine for you; it has no beginning."

SCENE—a stout gentleman and his wife gazing at their children, a pair of twins, who are encircled in each other's arms in the cradle. Wife.—Do look at them, husband! ain't they a precious pair of lambs? Husband.—If they are lambs, wife, what am I?

Beauregard calls the recent battle "Shiloh." We presume that his Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, will abdicate now, for the prophecy of the patriarch Jacob was that "the sceptre shall not depart from Judah until Shiloh come."—Louisville Journal.

An apprentice boy who had been misbehaving one day came in for a chastisement, during which his master exclaimed: "How long will you serve the devil?" The boy replied: "You know best, sir; I believe my indentures will be out in three months."

The Milwaukee News truly says: The people of the United States have suffered more robbery by public officers since the Republican party came into power, than during the whole previous existence of the Government, from Washington down to Buchanan. The number of thieves is larger, and the sums stolen greater in the aggregate.