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# Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3006. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1862. VOL. 5. NO. 43

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING  
BY E. F. MEYERS.  
At the following terms, to wit:  
\$1.50 per annum, *cash*, in advance.  
\$2.00 " " if paid within the year.  
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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 facie* evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.  
The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

## Select Poetry.

**BY AND BY.**  
There's a little mischief maker,  
That is stealing half our bliss,  
Sketching pictures in a dreamland,  
Which are never seen in this;  
Dashing from our lips the pleasure  
Of the present while we sigh—  
You may know this mischief maker,  
For his name is "By and By."  
  
He is sitting by our hearth-stones,  
With his sly bewitching glance,  
Whispering of the coming morrow,  
As the social hours advance;  
Lolling 'mid our calm reflections,  
Hiding forms of beauty nigh,  
He's a smooth deceitful fellow,  
This enchanter, "By and By."  
  
You may know him by his mincing,  
By his careless, sportive air,  
By his sly obtrusive presence  
That is straying everywhere;  
By the trophies which he gathers,  
Where his cheated victims lie—  
For a bold, determined fellow,  
Is the conqueror, "By and By."  
  
When the calls of duty haunt us,  
And the present seems to be  
All of time that ever mortals  
Snatch from long eternity;  
Then a fairy hand seems painting  
Pictures on a distant sky,  
For a cunning little artist,  
Is this fairy, "By and By."  
  
"By and By," the wind is singing  
"By and By," the heart replies,  
But the phantom just before us,  
Ere we grasp it, ever flies.  
List not to the idle charmer,  
Sorn the very specious lie;  
Only in the fancy liveth  
This deceiver, "By and By."

## The Schoolmaster Abroad.

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

## RECITATION, NO. 5.

The *simultaneous* or *concert variety* is another well-known and popular form of the interrogative method. Its name suggests its peculiarities so fully that little needs be said in explanation. In this, as in the last two, the teacher asks the questions, but, instead of one pupil answering, all answer at once. To some, this might seem a very confused and unsatisfactory plan. Teachers unaccustomed to it would be likely to think they could not tell who recited well and who did not. And probably they would not at first, especially if the class had never practiced this plan. But they soon learn to speak so exactly in concert, as to seem like a single voice; and the teacher is soon able to tell much more accurately than would be supposed, who recites well and who does not. The method has some good features and some bad ones. It may be made an admirable exercise for training the voice; it holds back the rapid and hurries up the slow reciter; it is apt to remedy the fault of too high or too low a tone; it encourages the diffident and bashful; it throws life into a recitation when it has become dull and listless; it enables each pupil to recite many times as much as by any of the individual methods; and it makes a recitation seem good even though quite a number in the class recite imperfectly or not at all.  
  
On the other hand, it will often prevent the teacher from knowing exactly how well each pupil has prepared his lesson; unless care is taken, it leads to a sing-song drawing tone; it has a tendency to destroy that self-reliance, in the pupil, which it is so important to cultivate; and pupils knowing their mistakes are less likely to be noticed while less likely to make careful preparation. The method has its uses, but care should be taken to avoid its abuses. It is not of general application; and is, of course, out of place in branches to which it is not adapted. It is useless in the whole field of mathematics, except in the recitation of tables; and in some of the most difficult sciences it cannot be used at all. Its use is confined, mostly, to the recitation of Spelling, Reading, Geography, and definitions of Grammar; and even in these it must not be entirely depended on to make thorough scholars.  
  
The *silent method* is the last variety of the interrogative method that we shall speak of. As in the last, so in this, all answer at once, but all answer *silently*. The answer is asked and all are required to answer mentally. As soon as each pupil reaches a conclusion, he indicates it by raising the hand, or some other understood signal. When all or nearly all thus signify their readiness to

answer, the teacher may call on some one to give his answer, requiring all who agree to raise the hand, and, afterward, all who disagree to do the same. He may thus learn who has the proper answer and who has not. Nor can a skillful teacher be easily deceived. Some may at first give the signal of readiness falsely; but a few raking exposures will be likely to cure the most dishonest.

This kind of recitation has peculiar merits. In common with the *concert method* it enables each pupil to recite the *wholes lesson*. In most methods he recites but a small part; as for instance, in a class of twenty, where only one recites at a time, each pupil recites only one twentieth of the lesson. These considerations, it is probable, first led to the use of the *silent* and the *concert method*. The gain is a great and important one, and sufficient, if there were not serious faults to balance it, to make those methods the chief stand-by in every school-room. In some studies, and at a certain stage of every pupil's progress, the silent method has in our opinion no substitute. A pupil must think well before he can recite well. He must think closely and connectedly. But every teacher knows that a beginner never has the power of close consecutive thought. This is acquired, if acquired at all, by slow degrees and patient effort; and until it is acquired, at least in some degree, it will usually be better to let the pupil think unembarrassed by any attempt to express his thoughts. This is especially true in oral and mental arithmetic. The *Silent method* tends to cultivate thought rather than expression, to have ideas clearly defined in the pupil's mind before requesting him to express them. When he can think with tolerable vigor, other methods, better calculated to cultivate the power of expression, may be adopted, but before he can do this they are for the most part, out of place. Every recitation must have a *subjective*, before it can have an *objective* existence.

We have now briefly described four varieties of the general interrogative methods: the *rotation* or *consecutive method*; the *promiscuous method*; the *simultaneous* or *concert method*; and the *silent method*. There are some others given by educational writers, but there are the most general used and most valuable. Of course there may be various modifications and combinations of them; but they will still have all the characteristics of the general method from which they are derived.

Hereafter answers to problems will be printed two weeks after the publication of the problems; and they need not, as a general thing, be looked for at any other time.

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

**Solution to Prob. 5.**—We have the following:  
If  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the time past noon— $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour equals four-fifths of the time to midnight—four-fifths of an hour, one-third of the time past noon—one third of an hour, equals two-fifths of the time to midnight—two-fifths of an hour; and three-thirds, or the whole time past noon,—1 hour equals six-fifths of the time to midnight—six-fifths of an hour; then the whole time past noon equals six-fifths of the time to midnight— $\frac{1}{6}$  of an hour; then six-fifths of the time to midnight— $\frac{1}{6}$  of an hour equals five-fifths of the time to midnight— $\frac{1}{6}$  of an hour, which equals 12 hours; therefore eleven-fifths of the time to midnight equals 12 and one-fifth hours, or sixty-one-fifths hours, and one-fifth of the time to midnight equals sixty-one-fifths-fifths of an hour, and five-fifths of the time to midnight equals sixty-one eleventh hours, or 5 and six-elevenths hours to midnight, or 6 and five-eleventh hours past noon, equal to 27 and three-elevenths minutes past 6 o'clock. B.

**Solution to prob. 6.**—If four-fifths of the cost of the horse  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the cost of the carriage,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the cost of the carriage equals two-fifths of the cost of the horse, and three-thirds, or the cost of the carriage, equals six-fifths of the cost of the horse. On the horse he lost 20 per cent., equals 20-100ths, equals one-fifth; hence he sold him for five-fifths, the cost,—one-fifth equals four-fifths of the cost. On the carriage he gained 25 per cent., equals 25-100ths equals  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its cost. If its cost was six-fifths of the cost of the horse, he gained on it,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of six-fifths of the cost of the horse, which, added to six-fifths, equals six-fifths plus three-tenths, equals fifteen-tenths of the cost of the horse, equals what he sold the carriage for. The horse he sold for four-fifths of its cost; and the two for four-fifths plus fifteen-tenths equals twenty-three-tenths of its cost, equals \$230. If twenty-three-tenths of the cost of the horse equals \$230, one-tenth equals \$10, and ten-tenths, or the cost of the horse, equals \$100. One-fifth of \$100 equals \$20, and three-fifths equals 3 times 20, which equals \$120, the cost of the carriage, as its cost was six-fifths that of the horse. \$100 plus 120 equals \$220. Hence he gained \$230 minus \$220 equals \$10.

**Another Solution to prob. 6.**—If on the horse he lost 20 per cent., or one-fifth of the cost, he was sold for five-fifths of the cost— $\frac{1}{5}$  of the cost which equals four-fifths of the cost, but  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the cost of the carriage equals four-fifths of the cost of the horse, hence  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the cost of the carriage equals what was received for the horse. On the carriage he gained 25 per cent., or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the cost, therefore he sold it for five-fourths of the cost.  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the cost of

carriage plus five-fourths of the cost of the carriage, which equals twenty-three-twelfths of the cost of the carriage, equals \$230. One-twelfth of the cost of the carriage equals \$10, and twelve-twelfths, or the cost of the carriage, equals \$120. Since  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the cost of the carriage equals four-fifths of the cost of the horse, the horse cost \$100. \$120 plus \$100, equals \$220; hence he gained \$230 minus \$220 equals \$10.

## PROBLEMS.

A grocer purchased 25 pounds of butter of two women; one eighth of the number of pounds he took of one, increased by the difference between the amounts purchased of both, equals the number of pounds he took of the other; how many pounds did each sell?

Find the ages of A, B, and C, by knowing that C's age at A's birth was  $\frac{5}{4}$  times B's and now is equal to the sum of A's and B's; also that if A were now 3 years younger, or B 4 years older, A's age would be equal to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of B's.

## Startling Exposures of Corruption in High Places.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Dawes (Republican) of Massachusetts, delivered in reply to Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on Friday, April 25th, 1862.

In connection with this statement, I send up to the Clerk the document, and ask him to read what I have marked. It is a document addressed to the Senate of the United States by the then Secretary of War. It bears date the 15th of January last, two days after he had resigned, while he was then acting Secretary of War, and while his nomination as Minister to Russia was pending in the Senate, and where it encountered opposition because of certain statements which I happened to make here upon this floor upon the day he resigned.

The Clerk read as follows:  
"In the meantime I take occasion to state that I have, myself, not made a single contract, for any purpose whatever, having always interpreted the laws of Congress as contemplating that the heads of bureaus, who are experienced and able officers of the regular army, shall make all contracts for supplies for the branches of the service under their charge respectively."  
"So far, I have not found any occasion to interfere with them in the discharge of this portion of their responsible duties. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,  
SIMON CAMERON,  
Secretary of War.

"HON. H. HAMBLE,  
"President of the Senate of the U. S."  
Mr. Dawes—I have stated that in this solemn declaration signed by the then Secretary of War, and addressed to the Senate when his nomination was pending, and when the accusation was made against him that he had made contracts for the purchase of arms, as stated by me upon this floor, to the amount of one million ninety-six thousand muskets, he stated deliberately that he never made a contract, when the book I have before me, which is Executive Document No. 67, containing all the contracts made for arms by the War Department, recapitulates and sums up the whole matter in these words:  
Muskets and Rifles.  
Contracts by order of Sec'y of War, 1,836,900  
Contracts by Chief of Ordnance, 64,400  
Contracts by order of Maj. Gen. Fremont, 1,000  
Contracts by order of Maj. P. V. Hanger, 1,500  
1,903,800

This document, in the face of the solemn declarations of the then Secretary of War that he had never made one of these contracts, reveals contracts made by him, and by his order, to the amount of one million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred muskets, and that upon the very day he made this statement—the 15th day of January, two days after he had resigned, and while he was acting Secretary of War, and while his nomination was pending in the Senate—he put his hand to a contract for swords and sabres to an unlimited amount—all that the parties, resident in Philadelphia, could furnish in six months, and this, too, against the protest of the Chief of Ordnance, now before me in print. It was a contract that had expired, or was about to expire, by its limitation, and the Chief of Ordnance refused to extend, and gave this reason for doing so, addressed to the Secretary of War:

"As regards the extension, I have to state that an arrangement has already been made for obtaining, on prospective deliveries, one hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and five swords and sabres; and the unlimited order to the Messrs. Horstman was given only because of their own manufacture. I do not think an extension of the order is necessary or advisable."  
Respectfully, &c.,  
JAS. W. RIPLEY,  
"Brigadier General."  
"Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War."

Beneath this is the extension of that contract by order of the Secretary of War, for four months; and still beneath that, on the 15th day of January, are these words:  
January 15, 1862.  
This order is extended for six months, from the termination of the time mentioned above.  
SIMON CAMERON,  
Sec'y of War.  
Now, sir, it was this public statement of his, upon his responsibility as an officer of the Government, to which I have referred, that induced a distinguished Senator and colleague of mine, noble and generous-hearted, who would do no man wrong, and who believes that all men tell the truth, to urge, after having moved the unanimous confirmation of this man, whose name was then before the Senate, and to state, in words as kind towards me, his colleague in the House, as he was capable of using, that he had

the authority of this man Simon Cameron, for stating that I was altogether mistaken when I said that these contracts had been made.

Sir, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, says *fulsus in uno, fulsus in omnibus*. I wish to quote these two things together, and let my friend from Pennsylvania answer them in the light of the principle which he has laid down.

HOSE CONTRACTS A HEALING SALVE—THE EFFECT OF AN EXPENSIVE FEAST UPON CONGRESSIONAL BRAINS.  
I submit that the charge of expending the public money as a reason why this Committee should be discharged comes with ill grace from the quarter from whence it comes. Why, sir, who does not know, what all the papers stated, that political feuds were healed by horse contracts, and that the healing of them was celebrated by a great feast? I have once alluded to it myself. I am able now to state more particularly the details of the affair. It took four horse contracts, each for one thousand horses, to settle these political feuds, and every one of these contracts cost the Government \$100,000—\$400,000 in four horse contracts; and let me tell you, Mr. Speaker, that some of them were in men's names who did not know of it until the contracts were made. It does not need to be told to gentlemen who know so much about the way things are done as we do here in this House, why it is and for whose benefit it is that large contracts are made in men's names without their knowing anything about it. My distinguished friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) who, in the discharge of what appeared to be a high duty, protested against such a man as Simon Cameron going into the Cabinet, the papers say, graced that feast with his presence, and that these persons were, over this entertainment, celebrating the restoration of harmony among old political antagonists, and some of them certainly knew the consideration. It seems to me that the \$400,000 should be saved to the Treasury somehow or other. It is a poor expenditure of the public money just at this time when it is used for no better purpose than to heal political feuds. These gentlemen enjoyed themselves, the papers told us.

Mr. Stevens.—In his remarks about the horse contracts, does the gentleman refer to anything contained in the report of the Committee?  
Mr. Dawes.—No, sir; not to anything published in the report. I am speaking now of what is known to everybody. It did not take even the poor Van Wyck Committee to find it out. (Laughter.) The parties fell out over one of these arrangements and told of it; and I have only to say that at that particular time there was, according to the newspapers, great harmony among these men. I do not know whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania on my left, (Mr. Moorehead) was there or not.

MR. MOOREHEAD INDIGNANT.  
Mr. Moorehead.—I would like to know why the gentleman refers to me. I do not wish the gentleman from Massachusetts, and I will not permit him or any other gentleman, to put me in a false position. I want to know why he refers to me.  
Mr. Dawes.—I did not know the gentleman was there, and therefore I would not say that he was there.  
Mr. Moorehead.—Then why refer to me at all? What reason have you to suppose that I was there?  
Mr. Dawes.—Because the gentleman has avowed himself at this moment, and under all the lights of the present day, an ardent advocate and admirer of the man whose character, public and official, I have been commenting upon, and I thought that it was but natural he should be invited to such a feast. I hope he was not overlooked. (Laughter.) I have only to say that the papers describe it as being a delightful occasion, but I remembered, and I think the country remembered, all about the antecedents of these parties, and put the interrogatories, "why," and "what for," and "what has it cost?" I wonder that they did not sing as they closed, those lines of the poet appropriate to each of them—  
"I know not, I care not, if guilt's in my heart,  
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

**Illegal Contracts the cause of the heavy Taxation—Opposition of the Plunderers to the Committee on Contracts.**  
Mr. Speaker, I have a word or two to say upon the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) that he would move to discharge the Committee if it were only in order. The gentleman's duties in this House and the duties of the Committee have been of a different description. I have no disposition to criticize this performance of his. I know the ability with which he discharges them. I know very well what I encounter in attempting to reply to his attack upon the Committee. I have only to say that his labors and the labors of the Committee are yet to be appreciated. When the thumb-screws of the tax bill, which the committee of which he is head originated and passed through the House from the necessity of the times, so nicely adjusted shall begin to reach the bones of the poor, industrious, intelligent men of the country, and force from them so much of their hard earnings, to replenish the treasury of the country, beggared and depleted as it has been during this war, then, I fancy, if his constituents are as intelligent as mine are—and I have no doubt they are—they will ask him the question, and he will be compelled to answer it, "where is all this money gone?" They will want to know what was the need of putting out such lavish and unjustifiable contracts—contracts at such enormous and extravagant rates that the owners of them are willing to discount what is estimated at \$1,300,000 on a single contract, and then save two and a half per cent. commission. They will ask the question, and the committee of which I am an humble member, which has struggled all this time, while the gentleman from Pennsylvania, impelled by the necessities of the Government, has been racking his ingenuity to contrive how to reach the last farthing that can

be reached to replenish the Treasury—this Committee which has been placing its feeble efforts between the plunderers and Treasury—are willing to abide that time. They are willing to let this book be read by the side of the tax bill at any time, and more especially at that particular time when the clamps of the tax bill shall be brought around about the industry and resources of the country, and when my friend from Pennsylvania will be turning the screw. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had made that motion, and if the house had adopted it as I have no doubt they would have done that day, the Committee then would have hailed it as a glorious deliverance from a most unpleasant duty, which no one member of it had sought, but which no one felt himself at liberty to shrink from.

## AMOS KENDALL ON HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION.

"OCCASIONAL," (Forney) in his letters to the Philadelphia Press having misquoted portions of AMOS KENDALL'S letters to sustain General Hunter's abolition order, that gentleman publishes the following letter in the National Intelligencer. It was written before the author was aware of the President's proclamation modifying Hunter's order:

WASHINGTON, May 19, '62.  
To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:  
My attention has been called to a Washington letter in the Philadelphia Press, in which the writer, after quoting a passage from one of my letters published in your paper, says:  
"Thus it will be seen that even the veteran Democrat, Amos Kendall, while objecting to the course of the Abolitionists, is entitled to the credit of having made the proposition which Gen. Hunter has thus practically carried out."

Now, I should consider myself a traitor to my country if I were to approve the late order of General Hunter purporting to set free all the slaves within his military district.—While exposing to Southern rebels the gulf which is yawning before them, the conception never entered my brain that any military commander or the President himself could constitutionally, by general order or proclamation, confiscate their property and emancipate their slaves, or that such an object could be effected otherwise than by conviction for treason by due course of law in the courts of justice. In the order of General Hunter I see the essence of military despotism, utterly subversive of the Constitution we are fighting to maintain; and it is deplorable that the President does not, by the enforcement of a general line of policy, repress these assumptions of power by his subordinates. Every such assumption unbuked by him exposes him and Congress itself to the charge of hypocrisy and perjury in their announcements of the purposes for which the war is waged; it discourages the loyal men in all the slaveholding States, and in an equal degree encourages the leading rebels; it will cost the North thousands of lives and millions of money; it alarms conservative men everywhere and makes them begin to think their own liberties in danger; it embles them to embarrass the Government in its legitimate operations. In fine, there is but one safe course for the Government to pursue, and that is to disregard all party affiliations and adhere firmly to the programme originally announced, viz: *The prosecution of the war for the sole object of preserving the Constitution and the Union and the rights of all the States intact, to be followed by peace as soon as those objects can be obtained.* If there is not firmness enough in the Administration to do this we are on a sea of revolution, with scarcely a hope of ever again reaching the haven of unity and peace.

## FOREIGN SLANDERS OF SOUTHERN AMERICANISM.

The London Chronicle has lately had an article in relation to the social morality of the South, which we are sure, made the blood tingle in the veins of every man and woman who read it, except such as those whose souls are steeped in the brutalizing dogmas of Abolitionism. And yet, whom shall we blame for these monstrous and disgusting falsehoods? Where do the English papers get these calumniating caricatures of southern life? Where have they learned that the people of one half of the American States are savages, more brutish than the loathsome inhabitants of Dahomey or the Feejee Islands? We must look to the Abolition or Republican press of our own country, before we answer these questions. Here, in our own midst, are these nauseating lies invented. Men who have transcendent genius for lying—who are believed to be able to beat the *dead* at his own business, can at all times command good wages on these newspapers. And these have filled the gullible minds of the more shallow trans-Atlantic journalists with the material where-with to abuse the loyal people of our Southern States. Poor silly souls, they actually believe their mad falsehoods to be the truth; whereas, in the great matter of morality, there is not a city in Great Britain or in the Northern States that can justly claim the least preeminence over the cities of the South. Compare the statistics of physical suffering in the North and the South prior to the war, and we shall find that in New York we have *thirty-three per cent.* against *four per cent.* in the South. Let the British and American Abolitionists account for this disparity before they proceed to condemn institutions of which they have no just conception. The systems of what is called "slave" and "free labor" are just as badly understood by these crazy "philanthropists."  
There are more Englishmen, and more northern Abolitionists who ill-treat their wives, than there are southern masters who abuse their "slaves." To talk of unkindness and severity as the general characteristic of the relation of the southern master to his servant, is either to talk ignorantly or to wilfully lie. The English journalists, who retail these shocking narra-

tives, we may suppose, are ignorant of what they are talking about; but these American journalists, who invent all the horrid tales of "southern barbarism," know that they are the most ungodly and abominable liars that cumber the space of mortal life. And it is they who ought to be held responsible for these pictures of American life—believed by the deluded and ignorant English people—which are enough to make the cheek of humanity blush. As there is no law to reach these libelers of their country, there is the greater reason why the popular sense of justice, of self respect, and of indignation, should overwhelm them with contempt and scorn.

## Salmagundi.

- ☞ To please everybody—Mind your own business.
- ☞ He who sets one great truth afloat in the world, serves his generation.
- ☞ Why is an apple-tree like a crooked wall? Because it isn't plumb.
- ☞ Satan is a subtle individual, but the army trader is a suttler.
- ☞ A parent's forgiveness of a daughter when her heart is broken, is pardon after execution.
- ☞ When is an Irish girl most disposed to take compassion on her lover? When her heart goes pitty-pat.
- ☞ Self-defense is the clearest of all laws; and for this reason—the lawyers didn't make it.
- ☞ Our gunboats are managed with judgment, because they always go into battle with the head on.
- ☞ The rebels may not have begun to dig their last ditch, but they have got into the preliminary scrape.
- ☞ A great many tents accompany our army, so that our soldiers will be able to canvas the whole country.
- ☞ General Canby has driven the rebels out of New Mexico; so his army is doing as well as can be expected.
- ☞ Howell Cobb has published a letter in which he thrice says "I ween." He is old enough to do so, one would think.
- ☞ We make sad mistakes, but there is goodness hidden, like wild honey in strange nooks and corners of the world.
- ☞ An eminent physician has discovered that the nightmare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced by owing a bill for a newspaper.
- ☞ The Mayor of Louisville has issued an order to confine all the dogs. Wouldn't it be as safe to administer the oath and let them go?
- ☞ General Pope's transports quietly remarked to the rebels at Island No. 10, in passing around the canal, "Sirs, we are going bayou."
- ☞ Beauregard wants to change the plan of the rebels by bringing them to the scratch, but we expect it will prove to be the "old scratch."
- ☞ The frequent use of their legs, by the rebels lately, shows, as we have said before, that they are reduced to the "lowest extremities."
- ☞ The worst men in this country are the editors of the New York city dailies. We judge so from what each one says of all the rest.
- ☞ The rebels threatened not to leave an ear of corn, or blade of grass, for our armies. We may expect, then, as we advance, to find them crop-eared.
- ☞ The radicals are very much alarmed at the meeting of the conservatives at Washington. They needn't be scared. They will only be saved from themselves.
- ☞ Straw bail has been considered significant; but we think the rebels, in pledging their cotton where it could not be of value, have superseded it with cotton bale.
- ☞ We wish Sumner would get a pass from Halleck and Beauregard to go to Mississippi and emancipate the slaves. There is no doubt both would willingly grant it.
- ☞ The Republicans are devoting themselves greatly to reading lately. Blair, Browning, Diven and several other prominent members have been recently read out of their party.
- ☞ Commodore Foote is a very religious man, as is well known. Some one says that the rebels, who are feeling his bombs, must think he belongs to the "hard-shell Baptists."
- ☞ The rogues at Washington are bitter on the investigating committee, denouncing it in unmeasured terms.  
"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,  
With good opinion of the law."
- ☞ FAIR HIT.—The editor of the *Ladies' Repository* says "the nation wants a man;" and the *Milford Journal* asks if that lady has not "founded her own personal want with that of the nation."—*Exchange.*
- ☞ Love is a compound of honey and gall mixed in various proportions for customers.
- ☞ Congress has postponed the consideration of the bankrupt law until December. It was found not to have a "mijer" in it.
- ☞ The Southern Confederacy may now be bounded as follows: On the North by McClellan and Halleck, on the East by Burnside and Hunter, on the South by Fort Pickens and the Gulf Squadron, and on the West by Com. Foote, Gen. Butler, Com. Farragut and Capt. Porter.
- ☞ Lovejoy, the Abolitionist, has introduced a bill to make liberty national and slavery sectional. The truth is that the object of Lovejoy & Co., is to make the negro national and the white man sectional. They expect to come in themselves as honorary members of the African race.—*Louisville Democrat.*