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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."

BEDFORD, JUNE 1, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Give me room to say a few plain words to the teachers of Bedford county in your columns. I am in favor of common schools, and of every means of improving them. I believe most firmly that teaching—when well done—is as honorable as any calling in the land—yes the most honorable. I believe, too, that teaching, as a calling, is, and will continue to be, just what teachers make it.

A word in your private ear, Mr. Teacher, if you please. The Bedford County Teachers' Association, of which you are or should be a member, holds its semi-annual meeting on the 27th inst. There are many reasons why you should be present at that meeting. It is presumed you feel an interest in your calling. If you do not you made a gross mistake in selecting it, and the sooner you leave it the better for you and it. We assume, however, that you do. Every true teacher does. Then manifest that interest by your presence and assistance at this semi-annual gathering. You cannot expect the public to feel an interest in education unless you do. If Teachers are not interested in teaching, who should be? The public estimation of a profession is not apt to be higher than that of its own members, and is apt to be nearly as high. If they are alive to its interest and its honor, so are the public. If they are indifferent or lukewarm, so are the public. If teachers respect teaching as they should, so will the public; if they show by their conduct that they regard teaching as an inferior calling—a *make shift* till they can get at something better—so will the public. If they regard teaching as of little value, so will the public, and pay accordingly. Don't stay away. You can't afford it. No teacher can. Ah! but you say your salary is small and you can't afford to come. But when will it be higher if teachers stay at home, say nothing, do nothing, to press the claims of teaching on the public? Not soon, I venture to guess! But let teachers themselves manifest proper spirit, let them turn out at institutes and associations, and show that they are in earnest, that they are worthy of higher remuneration, and that remuneration is sure to come. Out of nearly two hundred teachers in the county, how many will be present at this meeting? Fifty? Perhaps, perhaps not. But suppose there are. This leaves nearly three-fourths of the teachers of the county absent—some from necessity, perhaps, but most from indifference. Is this showing a proper spirit as teachers? A great many very good citizens of the county think it is not. Great credit is due the *live* teachers who organized and who keep alive the county organization; and it is matter of profound regret that a greater number are not of this class. Come, then, to this meeting. Bring your neighbor along, and tell him to bring his.

CITIZEN.

Amendments to the School Law.

The following are the most important provisions of the further supplement to the school law, passed during the last session of the legislature. Section 1 provides that the school month shall hereafter consist of twenty-two days—twenty of which shall be devoted to the usual school-room instruction, and two to Teachers' Institutes, or other exercises for the improvement of teachers. Section 2 provides for the decision of tie elections and for the mode of determining how long newly elected directors shall serve when there are terms of different length to fill, and the voters have not specified for how long time each was elected. Section 3 defines what is meant by "stated meetings" or "regular meetings" of boards of directors. Section 4 provides that directors shall not levy tax; buy or sell school real estate; locate school-houses; appoint or dismiss teachers; determine annual length of annual school term, course of studies, or series of books, without the concurrence of a majority of the whole board; and the yeas and nays, on all such votes shall be entered in the minutes by the secretary. Section 5 explains the mode of assessing the occupation tax. Section 6 provides that the school tax on watches, carriages, emoluments of office, &c., shall be the same as on other property. Section 7 provides that all money tax-

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NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1862

VOL. 5. NO. 45

Rates of Advertising

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Duration, and Price. Includes rates for one square, two squares, and one column for various durations from one week to one year.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size or 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 having them in.

ble for school purposes shall be taxed only in and for the district in which its trustee has his residence, and all real estate only in the district in which it is located.

Section 10 provides that changes in the boundaries of school districts can only take effect for school purposes at the end of the school year in which such changes were made; that school property passes with the territory on which it is located to the district getting said territory; and that the proper court shall decide what amount of money, if any, shall pass with said territory and property.

Section 11 gives the courts power to settle all pecuniary questions between old and new districts arising out of the division of school property, or property taxable for school purposes.

Section 12 repeals a clause of the law to which this is a further supplement.

Section 13 provides that directors may, any time within one year from the collector's reception of the duplicate, have judgment entered against said collector for the amount due on said duplicate, by simply filing a certificate of said amount properly attested with the Prothonotary of the proper county, and that execution may be issued on said judgment at any time by order of the court.

Section 14 provides that County Superintendents shall be sworn to perform their duties faithfully.

Section 15 concerns the annual reports of state normal schools.

Section 16 allows trustees of academies which have received state aid to transfer said academies to the school directors of the districts in which they are located.

Section 17 explains or reiterates section 26 of the law of 1854.

Section 18 requires directors to publish annually a statement of the financial condition of the district as to receipts, expenditures, moneys due, moneys to be collected, &c.

Section 19 repeals all laws inconsistent with this supplement.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th sections went into full force and effect April 11th, 1862.

The 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th sections go into effect June 1st, 1862.

IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AN ABOLITIONIST?

PLYMOUTH, IND., April 2, 1862.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times: I took the liberty to address you a few weeks since in regard to the real sentiments and intentions of President Lincoln, and desired you to explain a few positions occupied by him, so as to make it consistent for Democrats to support him. As those positions have not been changed by him, will you permit me to make a few more suggestions?

As the leaders of the so-called Republican party have thrown off all disguise, and accepted the chief priest of abolition as their acknowledged leader, if the remainder of our liberties and hopes are to be preserved and realized, it must be done by Democrats, acting, as of old, under their organization. Query first,—can that be done? Let us see, first, how we stand. What have we to deal with? Is Mr. Lincoln wedded to abolition, or does he possess the conservative elements we have given him credit for, and on the faith of which the people have rallied to his support?

It is claimed for him and his advisers (or in other words, for the present administration) that he and they are conservative, and entirely in favor of the restoration of the Union as it was, and the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws under the Constitution.—Is it true?

By that Constitution, the highest power in the nation is the Supreme Court. That power expounds the Constitution, declares what it means, as well as the laws made under it, and those expositions and declarations are the supreme law of the land.

There is no higher authority in the nation; there is no law above it. Every officer is bound to receive it and obey it, and *seems* to do so before entering on the duties of his office. He is guilty of perjury if he knowingly refuses to obey or willfully violates it. Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, his Congress and appointees are thus bound and have thus sworn.

Has he, or have they, with his knowledge, refused to obey the law on the one side, or violated it on the other, without "a great public necessity?" Every officer appointed by him is liable to removal by him; and what greater reason could there be for removal than willful violation of the express provision of the Constitution by one of his appointees?

The law binds every citizen and resident, whether in arms or in civil employment. Military rifles cannot be made to take the place of civil law in places where war does not actually exist, and where the means of enforcing the civil law are in uninterrupted operation.

Where is the authority for the suppression of the right of speech or the liberty of the press? It does not exist. The express provisions of the Constitution are not only against it, but peremptorily declare that it shall never be even abridged. This is strong language. It cannot be misconstrued or misunderstood. Mr. Lincoln and his appointees solemnly swore to support this fundamental provision to the best of their ability. They forcibly suppressed several newspapers, (all Democratic,) and rejected others from the mails. Even the *N. Y. Caucasian*

—that advocated the supremacy of the white man over the negro, and discussed no other policy, and made no allusions to Government policy, that was started under special leave from the administration—was suddenly silenced by the government, without why or wherefore.—Its editors were Democrats, and it only claimed that the negro could not enjoy the rights and privileges of a white man.

They arrested men everywhere without warrant, forced them to resign offices they held by election, and discharged them after long imprisonment without charge, information, trial, or reparation. They arrested women, and even girls, in the same way, and refused them trial unless by special tribunal—military or otherwise—unknown to the law.

Mr. Lincoln has appointed men to office whose avowed doctrines, preaching, and practice are anti-constitutional and in violation of every civil and political right.—He keeps them in office, to be paid for such teachings and acts by taxation on the hard earnings of the people, whose rights they are outraging, and whose liberties and property their conduct is destroying.

He has failed or refused to order on trial men high in office who have been properly charged in *due form* with crimes and misdemeanors, and those charges remain on file in the proper office. He has even thrust such men into elevated positions of trust and confidence, and to the social and official level of other men high in office and above suspicion, while those charges remain in force and undisposed of, and while the *honest* men who are thus forced to treat the accused parties as equals believe them to be guilty as charged.

He has permitted the most pestilent treason, the most destructive doctrines, the most villanous falsehoods, and the most virulent slander to be published and spoken day after day, and month after month, by his supporters both in and out of Congress, and in his party newspapers everywhere, without restraint or rebuke and to go broadcast over the land through the same mails from which were rejected and excluded democratic papers and others that never had published one word of treason, "aid or comfort," or abuse of any body. The most arch-traitor that ever went unning preached treason and disunion in the very capital of the nation, was applauded by the officers, advisers, and supporters of Mr. Lincoln and those nearest in his confidence, and afterward the same preacher was admitted to the floor of the Senate, and received with honors accorded only to the most distinguished persons on war occasions. That honor was extended to Washington and a few others, but it is the highest compliment that can be bestowed on worth and excellence outside of official station.

He has permitted Generals to issue the most infamous abolition, treasonable, and anti-constitutional proclamations, and go unrebuked.

Investigation and reparation for the most outrageous violations of law as to the rights of persons and property have been refused, and gross violations of the law have been permitted to go unpunished, when it was in the power of the administration to have meted out justice.

The President has issued proclamations and delivered messages in which unmistakable assertions of anti-slavery political opinions have been elevated to a national test question, and genuine abolitionism has received from him countenance, support, protection, and immunity, while conservatism or democracy has been merely tolerated so long as it could be used to advance the former internal heresy.

Do you ask for the proof? Why, the veriest simpleton knows that an immediate avowal of abolition would have rendered the present administration not only powerless, but have sunk it in immeasurable contempt, had it been avowed early in the war. Now, although Mr. Lincoln had said that the Chicago platform should be as a law to him, and Mr. Seward had said that the vile rivulet of African slavery, flowing from the stagnant pools of the South, must be dried up, yet, when the war came both cried out for the Union they had so long said could not exist as it was, and became apparently conservative. But mark the sequel. The support and maintenance of all the people were indispensable to a successful conduct of the war. When the passions of the masses should be roused by war and the appeals to their love of the Union, their judgments blinded by prejudice and false pretences, their cupidities excited by office and emolument, the nation brought in debt for hundreds of millions of dollars, the party in power would trust to their ability to use the elements they had created for the successful denouement of their most destructive dogma. They had no material in their own party for statesmen or officers. They must perforce go to the party of the nation—the Democratic party—for both. For diplomats they could serve themselves. It required demagogues, and that the sentiments of the people should be misrepresented. The work was easy, a labor of love; conferred distinction and large pay. Hence an abolitionist went to every foreign court of note. For soldiers, they did not expect any body to fight except those who really loved the Union, and such were not abolitionists. Hence the appeal to the people to rally for the maintenance of the constitution.

Whether Mr. Lincoln comprehended and designed it all at the start or not, argues nothing. It is certain that these facts are patent now, and the result thus far shows that they have been made subservient to the circumstances. As long as there is work to be done, it must be done with such material as they could command success with. Hence the proclamations and acts of Halleck, Buell, Grant, Burnside, McClellan, Sherman, and other democrats are of necessity submitted to; while those of Fremont, Phelps, and others of that stamp, although directly opposite, are encouraged, winked at (at least not rebuked or censured), their advocates kept in prominent positions, and their infamous designs pertinaciously thrust forward into every opening made by the real men who are driv-

ing back rebellion and trying to save the country from utter overthrow.

Fremont was faithfully tried, and, after a most shameful failure, was charged in due form with fraud, incompetency, and disobedience. What then? Why, he was simply superseded—not tried, dismissed, or even suspended; and as soon as the gallant Halleck had retrieved our almost lost fortunes in Missouri; and Buell and Grant had driven rebellion out of Tennessee and Kentucky, Fremont with those charges still hanging over him untried, is thrust into an equality with them, given a Major General's department, and put into the field to carry abolition where Democratic Generals and soldiers have driven out rebellion, and immediately following him goes broadcast Mr. Lincoln's emancipation message!

Carl Schurz is re-called from a foreign Embassy to take a Brigadier General's commission while Col. Mulligan, who was left to destruction by Fremont, but saved the honor of our army, will lead some centre of a regiment, wearing only a Colonel's epaulettes, perhaps under Schurz himself.

Twenty-six thousand new offices have been created in the internal revenue department alone, and three times that many in other places, and are or will be filled by anti-Democrats.

The *New York Tribune*, the *Independent*, and other New York papers, the *Boston Liberator*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and hosts of smaller Abolition sheets all over the country, have received government patronage, had free access to mails and telegraphs, liberal support from Mr. Lincoln's supporters and advisers, officers and friends and all the time they have preached treason, disunion, and violation of the Constitution, mob-law, unaided government officers, criticised administrative acts, libeled the dead and the living; while Democratic or conservative papers were mobbed by these partisans, and mail and telegraphs closed against them by the government, and their supporters imprisoned.

Wendell Phillips and his co-workers have preached the same things, been hired by the same parties, been liberally paid, applauded, and greatly distinguished, for striving to break up the Union and build a strong government on its ruins.

Abolition runs riot, while conservatism and democracy are required to keep still, or submit to summary treatment without authority of law. Renegades like Joseph A. Wright are rewarded for defection and hypocrisy, and true abolitionists are admitted into the "holy of holies."

Proof, beseech! Except to drive back rebellion until abolitionism could get possession of the slave States, when, where, and how has it ceased one moment from the advocacy of its doctrines, or intimated that it would not enforce them, law or no law, as soon as it got such possession; and when it failed as soon as it could do so, seek to enforce its idea under and aided by all the prominent officers of this administration?

Granting all the difficulties of Mr. Lincoln's position—granting all his vaunted honesty—granting the bewilderment of affliction and his want of diplomatic education—granting it all, he knew, and now knows, that conservatism and the Democratic party made the nation great, united and prosperous; that abolition plunged it into discord, civil strife, and the present awful sanguinary struggle; that by calling to his aid the former element and not the latter, he could save the nation undivided, with its liberties and its strength, and escape great burthen. If he is not an abolitionist, why does he curb or suffer his officers to curb that element, except where it opens the way for abolition, and cling to the latter whenever it can be made progressive?

I said that democrats alone could save us the remnant of our liberties, but if they think they are going to be permitted to organize their party for the purpose of defeating the present party in power, I fear they are mistaken. That party loves power too well to surrender it to the people. It cost them too much to surrender it on demand of their sovereigns. They think they alone are fit to wield it, and they doubtless mean to teach the people so. It is bootless to hold up the constitution and their oath. Where have they failed to seek to tear down its barriers whenever it interfered with their wishes? Have they not tried to abolish the Supreme Court, when the constitution made it? Have they not impaired the obligation of contract, when that instrument said they should not? Have they not stricken down the guarantees of person and property reared by it a round every American, and trampled them in the dust? What avails it, then, to claim a right?—They have an army. How easy, as the South is in their power, to give Fremont, and Schurz, and Clays the command and remove the leaders that made it a victorious army! They have the courts. How easy to enforce writs for any purpose! They have the press. How easy to suppress all publications and speaking except such as they like! They have the purse. How easy to make men subservient and obedient! They have the patronage. How easy to make adherents and supporters! They have no scruples.—They have a love for a consolidated government. They will not tolerate enemies. And mark the prediction: If ever another Presidential election is held, where opposition to them exists, it will be through revolution or by some special Providence, for they will not permit any formidable exhibition of opposition, nor the open organization of a party for such opposition.

But the preservation of this Union and the annihilation of sectionalism, should be the motto of every democrat, and he should face the cannon's mouth if need be, and sacrifice home and life, to accomplish it. And I always let him remember that he, and that the Union, have no more deadly or bitter foe than abolition.

Lovejoy seems to be on an African expedition to discover the sores of the Nigger.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Last Great Scheme for Plunder.

Shall we be Compelled to Pay Taxes for our own Commercial Ruin?

That a scheme so monstrous as that which seeks to enlarge and improve the railroads and canals of a particular State, at the expense of the people of the whole United States, is to be vigorously forced through Congress if possible, is evident from the concert of action visible in the press of New York. Yesterday's issue of the principal "Metropolitan" journals all contain commendations of the project. The first step was the passage of the Act of Assembly, to which we have already called attention. This generous piece of New York legislation agrees that the locks of the State Canals may be enlarged immediately, "whenever the General Government shall furnish the means, either in money or in United States six per cent. stocks." Liberal Legislators! Noble New York! They will permit their public works to be infinitely increased in value if the patient tax payers of the whole country will obligingly foot the bills. And mark the amazing liberality of the terms—the jobbers in whose behoof this wholesale plunder of the National Treasury is to be authorized will take—either "money" or "United States six per cent. stocks!" Was there ever before so sublime an example of patriotic devotion "to our noble selves"?

But this is not all. The disinterested act of the liberal legislature aforesaid actually provides that after the General Government has paid for the job, the boats and war munitions of the nation shall go through without toll. There is an intimation, too, that the National Government—which at this time has, of course, a great deal more money than it knows what to do with—shall have the privilege of enlarging the Champlain canal on the same generous terms, and the right to build a small canal of twelve miles, from Clyde to Lake Ontario, is also extended for the consideration of the Government. Such open-hearted bounty stands without parallel, and we cheerfully assist in blazoning it to the world.

Two questions, however, will intrude themselves upon prudent and inquiring minds—what will be paid? and why should the whole people of the United States be called upon to pay it? As to the first, the minimum amount is easily stated. Four millions dollars, at least, will be required for the Erie and Oswego canals, and three and a half millions for the Champlain canal. These are the estimates of interested parties. Double them, treble them, or quadruple them, and you may be even then below the truth. But what are seven, ten, twenty or thirty millions, in these times?

Now, with regard to the second obtrusive query: Why should the people of Maine, or Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania, or Maryland, or Missouri be compelled to pay their proportion of even the least of these insignificant tens of millions? The prime object of the prime movers of the scheme is to create an enormous job. To secure this, the Albany lobby, which has done so much already to corrupt the Government and to plunder the Treasury during the existing war, have been careful in their acts of Assembly to provide that the enlargement shall be done by the "State Canal Board." They are to handle and disburse the cash. Otherwise, the country may be assured they would never bother their heads about it. Albany operators waste no time upon any matters unless they pay. The hope of manipulating the millions involved is, therefore, the potent motor impelling this scheme.

But this of itself would not do. Accordingly New York city has been excited by the prospect of a monopoly of the Lake and Western trade which the successful accomplishment of this scheme makes certain. The entire freightage of the boundless West is to be concentrated without transhipment in her docks and in her harbor.

This rich and tempting prize is relied on confidently and with reason to bring all the energies of the Metropolis to bear in favor of the measure at Washington.

From these statements the merchants of Boston, of Philadelphia, of Baltimore, and of the heavily burdened tax-payers of all the States may see the imminent danger of this nefarious and oppressive scheme forcing its way through Congress. And they will also perceive in these statements why they should not be compelled to pay taxes for such a purpose. It is proper enough for New York to grasp the whole trade of the West if she can, but she must not be permitted to make other cities and States pay the bills. If she wishes to fatten her greedy jobbers, lobbyists and speculators with unlimited plunder, let her throw open the specie vaults and bullion boxes of Wall street, and invite them to help themselves there.

Will our mercantile call the attention of their Senators and Representatives to the matter, by asking them to intermit their devotion to the "gentlemen from Africa" long enough to see that our city and State are not compelled to pay taxes to effect their own commercial ruin?

Inquiry is frequently made respecting the mode of putting a gloss on linen collars and shirt bosoms like that on new linen. This gloss, or enamel as it is some times called, is produced mainly by friction with a warm iron, and may be put on linen by almost any person. The linen to be glazed receives as much starch as it is possible to charge it with, then it is dried. To each pound of starch a piece of sperm, paraffine, or white wax, about the size of a walnut, is usually added. When ready to be ironed the linen is laid upon the table and moistened very slightly on the surface with a clean wet cloth. It is then ironed in the usual way with a flat-iron, and is ready for the glossing operation. For this purpose a peculiar heavy flat-iron, rounded at the bottom and polished as bright as a mirror, is used. It is passed firmly upon the linen and rubbed with much force, and this frictional action puts on the gloss. "Elbow grease" is the principal secret connected with the art of glossing linen.

[From the Cincinnati Inquirer, May 6.]

Was Abolition the Original Cause of the Present War?

"Slavery has just as much to do with the strife—caused just as much and no more—than money causes the robberies of the world."

"This sentence shows the animus of the *Inquirer*. The declaration made is that the cause of the war is the wrongs suffered by the slavery interest—a more gross lie than which was never penned.—Commercial."

Our declaration is that Abolitionism was the original cause of the war, and that without it, it would not have happened. This we shall prove by testimony that you cannot dispute. Here is our first witness, Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, in his Louisville speech, last summer, said:—

"We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government. We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but Abolitionism, that produced it, must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave."

The *Commercial* praised Mr. Holt's speech at Louisville, and yet, when we reiterate one of its material statements, it is called a "gross lie." It considered it a truth when uttered by Mr. Holt, a lie when uttered by us.

Our second witness shall be Mr. Wendell Phillips, who is a great favorite with the *Commercial*. See how he sustains our statement. Less than a year ago he made a speech in Tremont Temple, in Boston, in which he said:—

"The anti-slavery party had hoped for and planned disunion, because it would lead to the development of mankind and the elevation of the black man."

Will you tell us now, Mr. *Commercial*, whether Wendell Phillips told the truth or whether he lied? Answer.

Now let us hear from Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., whose veracity the *Commercial* will hardly call in question. He said:—

"AN ABOLITIONIST IS A SECESSIONIST."

"I would not be personal, but an Abolitionist is as much a Secessionist as any one to be found in South Carolina. Now, as much as these disunionists of both classes abuse each other, they, nevertheless, both unite in laying violent hands upon the Government that never harmed either. If I were an Abolitionist I would break up the Union, for the disruption of the Union must inevitably destroy and obliterate slavery. Hence we are for the prosecution of this war to save the Government as founded by our fathers; for restoring the Constitution as we received it, without regard to the peculiar institution of any State. That a Secessionist and an Abolitionist are on a par, I can prove by a simple syllogism: An Abolitionist is a Disunionist, a Disunionist a Secessionist; therefore a Secessionist is an Abolitionist!" [Cheers and laughter.]—Hon. Anby Johnson, at Columbus, O., Oct. 4, 1862.

Now listen to a voice from the grave. Henry Clay, in a letter which he wrote to the Rev. Mr. Colton, dated Ashland, September 2, 1843, advising him to write a pamphlet against Abolitionism, said: "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 EXTINCTION OF THE AFRICAN RACE—ULTIMATE MILITARY DESPOTISM."

THE KING AND THE SOLDIERS.

Frederick of Prussia had a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into Royal Guards, and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officers for getting them. One day the recruiting sergeant chanced to spy a Hibernian who was at least seven feet high; he beckoned him in English and proposed that he should enlist. The idea of military life and a large bounty so delighted Patrick that he immediately consented. "But," said the sergeant, "unless you can speak German, the king will not give you so much."

"Oh, he jabsers," said the Irishman, "shure I'll that don't know a word of German?" "But," said the sergeant, "three words will be sufficient, and these you can learn in a short time. The king knows every man in the Guards. As soon as he sees you, he will rise up and ask you how old you are; you will say, twenty-seven; next he will long have you been in the service, you must reply three weeks, finally, if you are provided with clothes and rations, you answer, both."

Pat soon learned to pronounce his answers, but never dreamed of learning questions. In three weeks he appeared before the king in review. His Majesty rode up to him. Paddy stepped forward with present arms.

"How old are you?" said the king. "Three weeks," said the Irishman. "How long have you been in the service?" asked his Majesty. "Twenty-seven years."

"Am I for you a fool?" roared the king. "Both," replied Patrick, who was instantly taken to the guard room, but pardoned by the king after he understood the facts of the case.

A distinguished divine, on a certain occasion, while preaching with his usual eloquence and power, said—"Brethren, I sometimes illustrate my subject in this manner:—and putting his handkerchief to his nose, blew a blast loud enough to wake the seven sleepers. That was not the intended illustration, but some of his hearers thought it was.

Wendell Phillips says that he thanks God for having created Gen. Beauregard. We have no doubt that Beauregard thanks God for having created Wendell Phillips.