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BY B. F. MEYERS,

t the following terms, to wit: \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. " if paid within the year.
" if act paid within the year.

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as a criminal offence.

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Select Poetry.

(From the Logan County (O.,) Gazette.)

OLD BEN WADE.

Old Ben Wade was a bragging oft blade, And a bragging old blade was he—was he; He called for his sword, and he called for And he called for his pistols three.

Then Old Ben Wade, like a 'giant grim,' said;
"Who dures crook a finger at me—at me?'?
And he brandished his sworl, and 'che-bang!" And 'pop!'' went the pistols three.

Then this bragging Old Blade of Vallandighan

said;
"A very vile traitor is he—is he!"
And he brandished his sword, while che-bang!"
went his gun;
And 'pop!' went the pistols three!

But Vallandigham said, of this bragging Old Wade,
"A Liar and Coward is he—is he!" down dtopped the sword—the ed in pan-And fiz-z-z went the pistols three.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

Treachers and friends of education are respect fully requested to send communications to the above care of "Bedford Gazette."

third and last general method to be describ-ed. It differs widely from any heretofore od may not be quite so thorough as some treated of. In all others, the pupil talks, and the teacher listens; in this, the teacher talks and the pupil listens. It assumes two forms: the conversational, as in given the conversational, as in given the conversational, as in given the conversational and the conversation and the conversational and the conversation and the conversat

"able writers; ,, we do not follow our own up." After giving time for tins, no explains convictions of strict accuracy. It is a way of the part assigned in a lecture a half or a imparting instruction; and no more. Reciting is something universally understood to done by the pupil. In this the teacher of cose all; the pupil does absolutely nothing—but, notwithstanding ability and eloquence, it might perhaps be as the pupil does absolutely nothing—but listen. If this is recitation, it is own thinking. When the class meet again, and have the professor units a few questions—"miles and that no Committee before ever took anything for traveling expenses. If he (Alr. Conking) knew anything, he must know that his statement was false; for never was a Committee was always paid; and if there is a man here who complains at what has been paid, or what was paid to each of my colleagues, let him stand up and say so. When our fellow members of Congress were pursuing their avocations of the pupil. recitation in which the teacher recites, in-stead of the class, but it is not, in any prop-zes them"—to learn how much of the last er sense of that term. If the word recita- lecture they remember. If none of these tion is to be made broad enough to include questions are answered—as is usually the lecturing, why not make it include sermon- case-he takes it for granted that the preceizing, stump-speaking, and pleading before a jury? But this is only a single example of the crudity to be found in our very best works on teaching; and it is perhaps unfair to criticise the technical terms of a profession, which-if it be a profession at

every age and capacity. The chief use of pil comes to study them from text books. the conversational form is in giving Object Lessens to young pupils. It does not come within our province in these articles, come within our province in these articles, at present, "piece fractions" enough to "set to be attacked by the member from New York, to describe Object Lessons, or the manner of them up." The Editor hopes to "raise the giving them; but we may remark, that their introduction, by a skillful teacher, has gentleman from Pennsylvania, to be attacked by the member from New York, and by every plunderer, and every thief, and by every robber, who has broken into the Treasurintroduction, by a skillful teacher, has gentleman from Pennsylvania, to be attacked by the member from New York, when a vote is taken as to who are the endorsers of the schemes and job of those plunderer, which as the member from New York, the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to be attacked by the member from New York, when a vote is taken as to who are the endorsers of the schemes and job of those plunderers. While we were thus employed, the member of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to be attacked by the member from New York, when a vote is taken as to who are the endorsers of the schemes and job of those plunderers. While we were thus employed, the member of the pennsylvania, to be attacked by the member of the pennsylvania, the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to be attacked by the member of the pennsylvania, at private to the pennsylvania, the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, at private to the pennsylvania, the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, at private to the pennsylvania, to be attacked by the member of the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, to be attacked by the member of the pennsylvania, at private the member of the pennsylvania, t erally marked an era in the primary instruction of every school in which they are successfully given. The child's first instruction when he enters a public school, has been, for many years, and is yet, to a great extent, miserably stupid and unsuitable, -not so much either from the incompetency of teachers as from the erroneous views universally entertained by parents and the public generally. Time makes errors venerable; and now, the child has so long begun by learning his letters from a primer or spelling-book, or charts perhaps, that it seems almost like sacrilege to hint that this may not, after all, be the best possible way; but that other plans may follow more closely the true order of mental development as pointed out by pature itself. But the intrinsic absurdity of giving the child twenty-six arbitrary symbols, as his first lessons, is, at last, becoming manifest; and the idea that the alphabet is the starting point for all school instruction, is gradually making room for other ideas, in his power to do it, doctor, but he never more in harmony with the laws of intellect-could get the brandy higher than his mouth." ual growth and development. The child's trary characters, but of real tangible things.

He has no more interest in an English letter than a Tenglish lette ter than a Japanese hieroglyphic. They and Bridget came to be married. are, to his mind, equally arbitrary and meaningless—as indeed they are, in reality. He will not, at first, study cither, with interest. But he will learn a- you."

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58.

gum-elastic balls, and animals, and a hun-

dred other familiar things, with the greatest

eagerness. Such things are unmistakably

pointed out, by nature, as the child's first

objects of study; and because they are thus pointed out, they are the proper objects. If

we follow the order of nature we must im-

part to the child, a vast deal of useful knowl-

edge before teaching him the alphabet; and

fail to have interested listeners.

ding lecture is understood, and proceeds forth-

A Spaniard sent his son to the Universi-

My Chum, Dr. B., is not a little of a wag.

At a social gathering. Shortly after he had re-ceived his diploma, the young ladies were very anxious to put his knowledge of medicine to

"Doctor," queried one of the fair, "what

will cure a man that has been hanged?"
"Salt is the best thing I know of," replied

A kind hearted wife once waited on a play-

band's eyes, which were sore. "Let him wash them every morning with brandy said the doc-

tor. A few weeks after the doctor chanced to meet his wife. "Well, has your husband fol-lowed my advice?" "He has done everything

they wanted, was informed by Michael that he

sician to request him to prescribe for her

ex An Irish couple, a few evenings

'About twenty dollars.'

decidedly the cheapedst of the two.

the tormented with great solemnity

'And partridges?'

with to repeat the dose.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3009.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1862

VOL. 5. NO. 46

AL FRAUDS!

Bold and Timely Speech by a Republican Congressman!

HIGH TAXATION!

READ AND THEN CIRCULATE!

this knowledge is to be mainly imparted by [We have already informed our readers of the conversational form of the Lecture the corrupt organization that has been formed at Washington, for the purpose of destroying the influence of the Congressional Investigating The conversational lecture, to reach its lighest success, requires talents of rare and Combiling of N. V. Level, and Combiling highest success, requires talents of rare and high order. Almost every teacher may, however, learn by study and practice to acquit himself in it, creditably. He must be well discovered. This false and rediculous ascertion himself in it, creditably. He must be well immediately called forth the following over acquainted with the ability and peculiarities

whelming speech from Mr. Washburne, of Ill., a member of the Committee:] Mr. Washburn said it was the "unkindest of his class, and level his discourse to their capacity. If he does this and is himself interested in what he is saying he will hardly of the committee of Ways and Means, the leail to have interested listeners.

The Lecture proper can be very little of the nation, recently rose in the House and attacked the Committee in their absence, charging that they had committed more frauds than used in most public schools; and this fact will excuse us for describing it very briefly. they had detected. The Committee had been Of this kind is most of the instruction in notified that they feel the biting sarcasm and RECITATION,
NO. 7.

The Didactic or Lecture Method is the Didactic or Lect If the class were held to an accurate daily recitation at all. In doing so we follow "able writers", we do not follow our own "After giving time for this, he explains"

all Philosophy must be "done" in six weeks, and not like a skinking coward? The gentleman from New York has attempted to hold us up here as costing the Government more than we have saved it. Hhe has gone about, figuring up the expenses of the Committee, and sneaked into the Clerk's office to ask how much each member had been paid. The member had been paid. The members all the past expenses of the committee before ever took as the property of the class are expected to "read". families, this committee had given up every-thing in order to discharge the duties with which In public schools an occasional lecture on unjust to the country, unless, before it adjourns Geology, Natural Philosophy, Physical Ge- to-night, it shall disband the Committee, and place upon their front the brand of dishonesty. ography, the Constitution of the United If we have failed to discharge our duty, if we profession, which—if it be a profession at all—is only in its infancy as such.

The Lecture method, in one or the other of its forms, may be used with pupils of awakening an interest in them when the pupils of awakening an interest in them when the pupils of the control of th it; that they will not say there is no rule for such a course, but that they will vote at once us. I am sure the Committee We have received excellent solutions of what they have done. They will accept it accep ry. While we were thus employed, the mem-ber from New York was besieging the Treasury and the office of the Quartermaster of the War ty of Salamanea, and told him to study economy, and to eat beef rather than poultry. On arriving, the young gentleman asked the price 'Twenty-five cents.'
I must live on partridges, said he, they are dellars by our ivestigation; and Sir, in connec-

who were their sympathizers and abettors, both in this House and out of this House. We, of course did not expect their approval. They do not like the Committee and its labors! O,

tion with these army contracts-one of which

the gentleman from New York sought to obtain
—we are told by Mr. Holt that if Congress and

save eight millions more. - There are ten mill-

ions saved by the Commission on ordinance contracts, appointed on the evidence taken by this

Committee and on its recommendation. A-mong other things we will save a sum of two

millions. Thus a sum of twelve millions will be saved to the country by the Committee—as Thus a sum of twelve millions will

be saved to the country by the Committee—as large a sum as it cost to carry on the Government of John Quiney Adams for one year.

And yet we are held up here as spending the people's money. Yes, and how much have we expended? Twenty thousand dollars. But I will not talk about it. If any man wants to complain, let him stand up here. I scorn to

talk about the trivial expenditures for fravel.

That we should be met with opposition, with all this obloquy, we very well understood. We

the contractors and the thieves, and the plun-

derers, who had the Treasury by the throat, would be at our heels, and we well knew also,

knew whose paths we crossed; we knew

the Government would sustain him we

bout birds, and jack-knives, and flowers, SCORCHING EXPOSURE OF NATION- down. But let me say a few words to my Re- hundred and thirty thousand dollars? If so, publican friends, who listened with silent attended to the public and animals and a lung public a tion, if not with real interest, to the attacks up on the committee. Let me talk to them, in al kindness, for a moment. I believe this is a Republican House. I believe the Republicans WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE have a majority in it. I believe the Committee, was appointed by a Republican Speaker, for a specific purpose. Do you believe we, as a Committee, were base and vile and dishonest enough to betray the trust reposed in us? If so, then brand us with your instant condemnation. But it is said we must not break down the Republican party. I have been in Congress some little time, and I have seen various investigating committees, when the Republicans were not in power in the Administration, and in those days I found my Republican friends always on hand in season and out of season, to detect and punish

If frauds were detected, they went before the country, and the country hurled from pow-er the men who had committed them. What er the men who had committed them. What was then said in relation to these matters? Why, when we announced to the country that these frauds were committed, the party in power said that the frauds were committed by men for whose acts the party was not responsible. What was our reply to this? What the reply of the republicans? It was, to be sure you would not be responsible in the first instance, but when your Investigating Committee disclosed all the facts, and placed the particulars on record, instead of your coming out and voting upon them, you are found on the record supporting and sustaining them. I do not propose to place myself in that predicament. When I suspect a Republican of committing a fraud, I feel vas-tly more inclined to expose and punish him than I would a Democrat, for he brings disgrace and dishonor upon the party to which he pelongs. And are we to imitate this example? Are my Republicans willing to stand on the record as the indorsers of these frauds? Or will they go with me, and say to their constitution that they go with me, and say to their constitution that they go with me, and say to their constitution that they go with me, and say to their constitution that they go with me, and say to their constitution that they go with me, and say to their constitution that they go with me, and say to their constitution that they go with me, and say to their constitutions are constitutionally and the constitution of the constitution ents, when we found these frauds existed what to put into the hands of corrupt speculators did we do? As Republicans we appointed a and contractors the fabulous amount of money so frequently claimed, but the frauds in contigation, and as Republicans we voted condemnation on the thieves, and the jobbers, and the plunderers of all parties, wherever we found them. How should we stand before the country as a party, if we act otherwise? It is fore-shadowed by the member from New York, who clamors to have the Committee disbanded. Let ter. that gentleman (Mr. Conkling) come un. I here call upon him to introduce his extraordinary resolution, and if the Committee have not the confidence of the House and of the republican party, let it be voted down. It may be a very harmless thing to punish fraud and robberies in time of peace, but in time of war, when the National Treasury is betrayed, when it is recling under the attacks of thieves and plunderers, can we, as the representatives of a con-fiding and loyal people, stand here and support these robbers and jobbers? Whatever other gentlemen may do, whatever it may seem fit to Committee discharged. Let me say that if the House believes the charges which has been made, the House will be unjust to itself. representative of that noble constituency if I stood here as the defender of the robberies and the plunderings now going on against the public treasury. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens,) our leader in this House, a great and shining light in our Republican party, brought in his Tax bill the other day—a bill so large that it would require the use of a wheelbarrow to get it here; but almost on the

next day we find him assailing the Committee, because, indeed, it steps in between the thieves and the Treasury. The country will look with some interest to the vote of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, ers, because it is nothing more or less tan an inber from New York was besieging the Treasury
and the office of the Quartermaster of the War
Department, in order to get contracts for one of
his constituents. He, sir, is a pretty man to
come here and lecture this Committee! He
inquire into the expenses of the Committee in
relation to what it has saved, and what it has
expended! Sir, the history of this Western Department will show that in St. Louis alone we
have saved the Government two millions of
have saved the Government two millions of
have saved the Treasury and these public
ence, between the Treasury and these public ence, between the Treasury and these public plunderers. In reference to matters connected with Gen. Fremont, and the administration of the Western Department, the House will bear witness that the Committee has not drawt Gen. Fremont into this discussion. While speech after speech was being made by the friends of Gen. Fremont, we said nothing, and had the matter been allowed to rest we did not intend to say anything. And I must add, that when the report was drawn up Gen. Fremont was not at the head of an army. He is there now, and while there, we did not intend to enter into any discussion upon matters con-nected whith his late department. Gentlemen are extremely sensitive when anything is said in reference to Fremont; but whenever anything is said in reference to another General in the field, not very far from here, I find these gentlemen are not at all quite so sensitive. I intend to leave the Generals of the army where they are, on the field; but when they return from the field, I am willing to try the case of one of them with my friend from Indiana, (Mr Colfax.) I am willing to go to the country with that report, and am ready to defend the action that report, and am ready to defend the action of the Committee against all comers, and when the time for further discussion arrives, I will say to my friend from Indiana, "Come on, Maeduff, and damned behe who first cries—hold, enough!" [Laughter.] What does the member from New York mean, with reference to the Sacchi contracts—this Star of Bettelstand friend Does the find fault with

let him get up and say so. Let him say so at once, and not go beating about the bush, and dealing in contemptible inuendoes against a dealing in contemptate muendoes against a Committee constituted especially to defeat those frauds, and when we expose them, turn around and abuse us. Such was the rottenness and corruption of this Sacchi contract, that, when exposed, although there were five thousand six hundred dollars due on it, for fear of further exposures, these men never appeared to claim the amount due to them on it. - Yet the Committee have been assailed for exposing this fraud, which in one instance alone saved nearly six which in one instance alone saved nearly six thousand dollars to the country. The gentleman from New York, who has had the face to assail the Committee for their effort to detect and punish fraud, himself introduced a bill, some time ago, proposing to strike out and annul every contract entered into by the Government with these jobbers and speculators; and set behave the first hard the set of yet he has the face to charge upon the Committee that they are trampling upon the private rights of those contractors. With this fact be-fore us, it must be conceded that the member from New York is worthy to stand up as the introduce and advocate of a bill to punish frauds. Since then a change has come over the spirit of the member's dream.—Instead of frauds. being opposed to frequent and thieving contrac-tors, he now stands up here as their champion and defender. The attack upon the Committee is based upon interested and unworthy motives, and the member, as the attacking party, can-not hope to get through unscathed.—No man will I permit to challenge my conduct on this floor. In the affair of this Simon Stevens, we have saved the country \$57,000, claimed by this Stevens without having rendered the Gov-ernment the slightest service for it. If, the Republicans are willing to allow Stevens to pocket this money let them. For one, my vote shall not go in that direction, and others of the com so frequently claimed, but the frauds in con nection with which we have exposed, and in doing so have drawn down upon us the wrath of the member from New York. My colleague from Indiana will disclose the particulars of the extraordinary transaction with Stevens and others, and in his hands I now leave the mat

A STRONG TEMPTATION.

During the stay of the Union army in the vicinity of Washington, one of the captains was killed by a rebel soldier, who was a good marksman, and well known to our sharpshooters, and they determined to have him. So, one day, while on picket duty, he was discovered skulking along at some distance, and it was arranged that all our men but one, a sharpshooter named Strow, should retreat slowly, leaving him concealed behind a tree. As they expect-ed, the rebel marksman followed, and when a good opportunity occurred, fired upon the retreating force, and at the same instant was shot through the heart by the concealed sharp-shooter. This was in the brigade commanded

the camp, in front of the General's headquarters, a soldier discharged his piece. As it was contrary to orders, he was arrested and brought up before the General.

"Did you fire that shot?" asked General Smith.

"Didn't you know it was contrary to or-

"Yes, sir."

"I was tempted, sir."
"What tempted you?"

"That little rascal, said the sharpshooter, pulling a fine fat gray squirrel out from under his coat tail—he tempted me. He ran up the tree and laid his head saucily over the crotch of a limb, and stuck up his tail as if to dare me,

and I couldn't stand it, so I fired. And, sure, he had off the squirrel's head as

neatly as possible. "Are you the fellow who shot the rebel that killed my captain last winter?" asked General Smith, with a smile.

"Well, go to your quarters."

GIVING AID TO THE ENEMY.

The abolition organs are doing their utmost to prevent the enlistment of the additional volunteers required to fill up the ranks of the army thinned by sickness and death. They want blacks enlisted instead of white men, They want blacks enisted instead of white men, thus dragging down the Ang. Saxon race to the level of the negro. In opposing the enlistment of the volunteers they are true to their antecedents, their principles and their aspirations. They are aiding and assisting the rebel chieftains, and thus helping to establish ultimate separation between the North and the South, the plot in which they have been implicated with the Southern secessionists from the cated with the Southern secessionists from the beginning. Both alike desire the dissolution of the Union, never to be reunited. If Jeff. Davis and Co., are traitors to the government founded by Washington and his compatriots, so are the editors of the aboliton organs, who are laboring for the same end and playing hands of the enemy.—N. Y. Herald.

ex At an assemblage of a few friends, on evening, the absence of a lady was noticed, which was apologized for by an acquaintance, who stated she was detained by a little incident.

"No thief e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

Bethlehem of his? Does he find fault with
These are the men that proposed to crush us the Committee for exposing the fraud of one

"Ah, yes," exclaimed Mrs. John Smith, "and a beautiful little incident it is, too; weighs just nine pounds and a half."

Rates of Advertising One Square, three weeks or less.

One Column 18 00 30 00 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 hand-

GEN. HOUSTON'S PRESCRIPTION TO A 'BORE.'

Among the guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, once of a time, was Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas. General Houtson is, asall his acquaintance well knows, fond of mirth and fun, and, in short, is what Doesticks would call a P. B.—perfect brick. The general however, entertains an intense hatred for that species of luman beings, called bores." One of these human beings, called 'bores." One of these gentry, a good-natured, but soft-headed chap, a regular button-holder, cornered him one day at his hotel. He had managed to be introduced to

his note: He had handled to be head bother-deneral, said the bore, after he had bother-ed Mr. Houston out of all patience, I wish you would do me one more favor. A man of your eminence is so competent-Well, what is it? demanded Mr. Houston

rather curtly.
'Well, you see, Mr. Houston, you'are such an

'Never mind that; what do you want to

Excuse me, but a person of your abilities and

distinction must be aware—'
'I am somewhat in haste,' interrupted the badgered Senator, 'pray come to the point at

Well, then, tell me the secret of your suc-cess in life—how you rose in position as you have done.

'Ah! but that wouldn't benefit you any. I can tell you how you can rise in the world if you

That's just it,' was the reply; 'just what I

vas trying to get at.'
'Well, sir, I'll tell you. Undertake to approach
a sore-headed bull with a red scarf around your d sore-neaded of the teath a real scary around good needs. I'll guarrantee your upward progress im-mediately on the completion of the experi-ment.'

The button holder collapsed, shoved his hat

ment. on his head and walked sorrowfully away, while a cluster of gentlemen near by, who had heard the conversation, fairly screamed with laugh-

A SHORT CLERGYMAN-A few miles below Poughkeepsie, N. Y., there lives, and has lived for several years past, a worthy clergyman, a for several years past, a worthy clergyman, a man, however, very short in stature. Upon a certain Sunday about eight years ago, this clergyman was invited by the pastor of a churchin that village to fill his pulpit for the day. The invitation was accepted, and Sunday morning saw Mr.—in the pulpit. Now it happened that the pulpit was a very high one, and accordingly nearly hid the poor little clergyman from view. However, the congregation, out of respect, managed to keep their countenances, and with over pious faces, seemed religiously anxious for the text. They were not obliged to wait for the text. They were not obliged to wait long, for a nose and two little eyes suddenly appeared over the top of the pulpit, and a squeaking, tremulous voice proclaimed in nasal tones the text: "Be of good cheer; it is I, be not offeid." not afraid.'

A general roar of laughter followed the announcement—the clergyman became confused and turned all sorts of colors. Many, in the general uproar, left the church; and it was a long time before the minister was enabled to proceed with the sermon, so abruptly broken

Afternoon came, and the little man, standing on a footstool, had a fair view of the audien The text was announced in due form: "A little while ye shall see me, and a little

while and ye shall not see me."

In the course of his sermon he repeated his text with great earnestness, and stepping back, lost his footing, and dissappeared from his hear-ers! The effect may be more readily imagined

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—A certain military chaplain did all he could to prevent his soldiers from falling asleep at church. Even when read-ing the text he used to break off in the middle of an unfinished sentence, to call attention to to some red-coat enjoying his somnolent nods and winks in a distant corner. On one occasion he so mingled Scripture with the intimasion he so mingled Scripture with the Intima-tion that the ludicrous association gave rise to an irrepressible titter through the congre-gation. And no wonder, for thus impres-sively read the chaplain:—"And Abraham said unto Lot," (a pause, during which the par-son pointed to a slumberer in a retired seat,) "sergeant, that man's asleep!"

PERTINENT QUESTIONS AND Answers.—The solar system has a large family but only one

Why is a field of grass older than yourself?

Because it is past your age.
Who is the largest man? The lover; he is a fellow of tremendous sighs.

Who is the most liberal man? The grocer,

he gives most everything a weigh. A secesh prisoner taken near Winche describes their uniform as consisting partially as

follows:

Grey frock coat; grey cap, French style and light blue pants. A Colonel wears three stars, on each side of the coat collar; and a Major one. A Captain wears three bars on the collar, First Lieutenant one. Each efficer wears heavy seroll work on both arms, extending nearly up to the shoulder. A wag says of a woman:- "To her vir-

tues we give love—to her beauty, our addition—to her hoops, the whole pavement."

A young man advertises in a London paper his desire for a wife—"pretty, and entirely ignorant of the fact!" Does he want a blind

er He who sets one great truth affoat in the world, serves his generation.