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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 "Bodford Gazette."

ESSAY,

Read before the Bedford Co. Teachers' Association BY MISS MARY SNOBERGER.

Coming before this audience as I do, the youngest and least experienced teacher a-mong you, I cannot but feel great diffidence and hesitation in the expression of my own particular views and opinions upon a subject which is important alike to pupils, parents and teachers; and although I may, as is natural to man's as well as woman's conceit, realize a consciousness of righteousness in my decisions, yet I hope to do eo with a spirit not unwilling to receive enlightenment from others. For a teacher should not only have a disposition to impart, but, also, to receive instruction; as the author of "Tom Brown" says, "it is of course more satisfactory to one's self-love to make all who come to learn, feel that he is a fool and we wise But if it is our object to teach well and usefully what we know ourselves, there can be no worse method. As soon as we begin to feel that we can learn nothing from our pupils, that henceforth it is to be all give and no take, the sooner we throw up the office of teacher, the better it will be for ourselves, our pupils and our country, whose sons we are misguiding. This is by no means a universal conviction, and the time was, not long since, when an acknowledgment of ignorance on any subject, of any description whatever, was quite disgraceful, and proved the unfitness of the teacher for his office in the eyes of ignorant pupils, and no less ignorant parents. But while can be improved, upon repressing some pre-we are thankful for our happy release from dominant traits and developing others; firmthe superstitions of our round-head ances- ness very much developed, with little distors, and puritanical forefathers, we can, in the same breath, rejoice that the days of ty-old fashioned teacher, who did a great deal master and pupil are walking the same path, firmness is necessary combined with good

alone can understand the child's character, intellectual capacities, predispositions, inclinations toward right and wrong, and how to foster the one and check the other; that the parent's affection for the child makes the task a labor of love, which the teacher unertakes from pecuniary considerations and carries it on faithfully from a conscientious sense of duty, if faithfully at all. But this opinion is, we think, opposed to all thorough ly considered decisions as it certainly is to known results. From youth to age our intellects, affections and passions are under our own control, yet how often we see imbe-cile minds, affections deadened or perverted, and uncontrolled passions, leading the whole nature astray.

We can never truly know or govern ourselves; and children possess, in some degree, the peculiarities of their parents as well as their faults. To these latter the parents ds them to overlook peculiarities in disposition, and deficiencies in intellect.

Having thus slightly considered the impracticability of the child's receiving a prop-er education from the parent, and driven it from the fireside in search of knowledge, what influences shall we decide proper to bear upon its developing and susceptible moral and intellectual natures. Evidently the schools and seminaries of learning within whose walls will be laid the foundations of future usefulness or worthiness in after life. How extremely important that these institutions should be under the con-trol of wise and trust-worthy men; but how cate our youth and mould the minds of the rising generation, should be well qualified for the duties they undertake, and worthy duties they undertake, and worthy of the high calling they have chosen.

But how many teachers do we find who,

Micawber like, are waiting for something to turn up which will advance them pecuniaand socially much farther than school teaching is ever likely to do; for it is a well known fact that school teaching as a profesion, is by no means lucrative, and, only in its titled positions, much respected. deed it is hardly looked upon as a profession, and we should almost smile to hear that question so frequently asked of of aspiring youth, "What profession shall you choose?" answered in the words, "school teaching." Yet it evidently requires labor as arduous, and an amount of time equal, to that expended in the proportion of any profession.

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From the Westmoreland Republican.

seem to all of equal importance with that of he man of law, or the vender of drugs.

So many teacher's positions are occupied by young men desirous of obtaining means that "every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, and in the election districts where he sions, or by young ladies who are obliged to support themselves, or wish to employ their time while awaiting the probability of marriage, that very few arrive at a high standing in teaching, and hardly begin to comprehend the vastness and pleasantness of mode of life is changed by the fulfilment of previously formed plans. This tends to degrade the office, and lower the standard of excellence. Who would employ a physician who was only practicing a little until the standard of excellence. cian who was only practicing a little until is age would allow him to run for the Presidency? or a lawyer, who speaks before juries, to perfect himself in eloquence which should one day be sounded forth from the pulpit? Yet our youth just as recklessly place themselves under tutors ocrats, the partial and imperiest volunteer vote as ill qualified for the office of teachers, as is almost all Republican. a traveling pedlar would be; not from absolute ignorance, but from ignorance of the art of teaching. Young men should be educated to look upon the profession of teaching, not only as a temporary occupation, nor an introduction to a so-considered more noble calling, but as being itself the most noble that can engage his attention, and the most delightful, although responsible, to natural endowments are necessary, and tho' some requisite qualifications can be acquired, yet these are minor points in the ral character, although possessing their share of importance in filling out the picture of a perfect teacher. Of course natural faculties for teaching

rannical pedagogues are now no more, that of whipping and very little teaching; yet in the same spirit, with the same starting point behind and the same end in view.

We have heard it said that parents should be their children's only teacher, that they themselves interested in the advancement of themselves interested in the advancement of every individual scholar, which, of itself, will assist the progress of the pupil. To to be agreeable, for disagreeable people rarely accomplish much. Every teacher should remember that his office is second to none in its responsibility and momentous result. It holds in its grasp a power which is, and will always be, felt in our country until its free institutions are numbered among the things that were, a power which will exert of which shall extend over the State. The an influence for good or evil until we have ceased to be a sovereign people. Then how deep the responsibility, how great the trust laid upon every teacher. Here, as nowhere else, he is untrammeled in the expression of his moral, political, and religious sentiments; how necessary, then, that each should be worthy of himself and his office. How imments; how necessary, then, that each should be worthy of himself and his office. How imare generally blinded, while their continued be worthy of himself and his office. How important that he should be competent to lead directly decided by the judicial protectors of isolation from other children, (without whose our youth in paths which confer honor on the people. The Supreme Court solemnly decompanionship its ambition is never stimular who walk in them, and to train minds clared on the 22d of May, 1862, in case of lated and i's desire for knowledge never in- which will be efficient in camp, church and Chase vs. Miller, that partments of life. Then let our young teach- our statute, denotes sub divisions of Penns tive, resolve that no less important work or more inviting prospects shall lure them from their teachers' deak, or diminish their hope and courage. May our older teachers, seeing those whom they themselves have taught in their ranks doing honor to their calling, feel that they have not labored in vain, and their teachers they have not labored in vain, and their ranks doing honor to their calling, feel that they have not labored in vain, and they have not labored in vain and political rights.

3. The right of a soldier to vote, under the from Ceatral New Jersy lived two young law-that their self-imposed task has already met.

> It is said that grain in Minnesota will not be half gathered this season, the whites hav-ing abandoned agricultural labor for safety from the Indians.

> A fellow remarked that he would like to now what there is about mush and milk to bloat a man up so soon. He said that he could never eat more than three or four quarts without feeling considerably swollen. Quite astonishing.

> Tom Hood said that, when a young man, he couldn't wink at a girl that she didn't take it as an affair of marriage. The consequence was that a good many got Hood-

THE ARMY VOTE. THE CONSTITUTION of Pennsylvania provides offers to vote ten days in nelittely preceding such The volunteers in the field are not only

of their election district, but outside of their State and within States where Pennsylvania laws are inoperative and anknown, and are besides sol-diers, subject to the arbitrary and absolute com-mand of military officers, most of whom are

crats generally, took no army vote. The Republicans, disregarding the Constitution, procured all the votes which by prejudice or authority, fairly or falsely, could be obtained for the abolition candidates. The result is that, although a majority of our volunteers are Dem-

Fairly beaten by the legitimate vote of citizens, the Republicans now resort to their fraud-ulent army vote, one sided and taken in defiance of the Constitution, to reverse the action and defy the will of the people as legally evinced at the polls. Their hitherto sterile fraud on soldiers is to be made to fructify by the perpetra-tion of a fraud on citizens, if they can accom-

plish such nefarious object.

They do not deny that the Constitution forwhich he can devote his life. But all are bids voting, except in the election district, but not fitted for teachers. Some important they boldly declare that the Constitution is to be set aside to make way for the act of Assembly of 183), which provides that soldiers in service "may vote at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer." If the officer appoints no place, there can be no vote; or if he does appoint a place, he may detail for duty, which takes them away from the place of voting, such men and in such numbers as he pleas-

> Thus ageording to the Republican theory, right to vote, and the result of the vote, depends solly on the will of a unitary officer. Instead of the military being subordinate to the civil power, as deciared by the Bill of Rights of all free Governments, the military power bolds the right of suffrage the election of all civil officers, the liberties of both citizens and soldiers, the Constitution, and the State itself, at its abs, the liberties of both citizens and soldiers,

If the Legislature can annul the Constitu-tion, by virtue alone of which they can exer-cise even legitimate power, the rights of citizens are wholly at the mercy of a temporary and do this well it must be done sincerely and without partiality. Added to this, a teacher should be capable of winning the confidence and friendship of his pupils and strive protect minorities, and to restrain rulers. If we ever fluctuating majority—even if composed of arrant fools, mercenary wretches, or usurping permit them to be trampled on with impunity, we license the hydra headed despotism of mere

imbers—always savage, reckless and cruel. The people themselves have provided, by the Constitution, for their defence against faithless or foolish legislators, by declaring that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be revolution which is to work out their political vested in the Supreme Court, the jurisdiction

ers view their profession as no mean calling, looking at it in a new light may they apprecate the magnitude of the work before them and its lasting results, and with unfailing ut. The Constitution recognizes them as a hearts, conscious of the purity of their mong the civil institutions of the State, which can neither be created, nor controlled, by the

that their self imposed task has already met with some reward.

3. The right of a sounce to the resided at the time of his entering the military ser-

vice.

4. The 43d section of the election law of 2d July, 1839, allowing soldiers to vote outside of the bounderies of the State, is in direct conflict with the amended clause of the 3d article of the Constitution of the state, is in direct conflict. The Constitution of the constitution of the state, is in direct conflict with the amended clause of the 3d article of struck out as follows: the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and is, there

fore, NULL AND VOID.

This is no party question, nor is the Judiciary prostituted to partizan purposes. In the opinion just quoted, the Republican portion of the Bench concurred. Republi an Judges of subordinate courts followed it, and Republican law-

yers of eminence approved it.

Very recently the Court of Common Pleas
of Philadelphia, composed of Paratter of Philadelphia, composed of Republican Judg-es, deprived Robert Ewing, the Democratic Sher-iff, of his office, and put John Thompson, a Re-publican, in his place, by rejecting the army vote, which gave a Democratic majority. It was not pretended that the vote cast outside the State should be counted. No Republican law-

to be consted, we need only remark, that in our opinson, the decision of the supreme Court in the case of Chase vs. Miller, settles this question that no vote can be legally cast except in an Election District especially defined by law, and that the forty-third section of the act of July 2, 1839, in authorizing votes to be received in places other than districts so defined, was in reolation of the Constitution of the common wealth, and consequently invulid. Neither that act nor any other haw has constituted a camp within Pennsylvania an election district. The camp at or near Easton was not so designated, and the decision of the Supremi Court must be regarded as extending to it. This vote cannot, Therefore, Be Counted.

THEREPORE, BE COUNTED."

Nothing but the desperation of demagogues, determined to rule and ruin, can account for the attempt now being made to defy the Constitution, the Courts of law, and the will of the people of Pennsylvania as fairly expressed at the reent election.

than twelve months, and a fine of not less than one headred dollars, and be disabled from voting or holding office for seven years.

But the might that slumbers until aroused to redece and recognized and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that He has poured out upon us [albeit unworthy] other great and manifold blessings.

But the might that slumbers until aroused to redece and recognized the property of t fraudatent election officers may be punished by

redress and revenge insufferable wrong, is the minds good desires, so that by his continual help real renedly. Twenty-four years ago, Stevens, Burkows and others, who are now arrayed and especially praying him to give to Christian Burkews and others, who are now arrayed a gainst the verdict of the late election, conspired and to utter the teachings of truth and right-countries and raturned a democratic legister to annul the election which made Portugether the election which made Portugether to annul the election which made Portugether the election which made Portugether the election which made Portugether the election which which made Portugether the election which which made Portugether the election which which which which which which w lature. Ten thousand of the freemen of Penn-sylvania rushed to the rescue—entered Harris-burg—thronged the Capitol—drove the conspir-ators away—defeated their nefarious and trea-sonable combination. By leaping from the windows of the Senate Chamber, and running for refuge from the people's rage, to obscure hiding places, they proved that villains are always cowards. With the same men the same people tion, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy. have now to deal. Let them fice from the wrath

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Rejoicings of the Border State Union Men.

The Louisville (Ky.,) Journal, for years the organ of Henry Clay, and always opposed to Secession, in an article announcing the Damocratic victories in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsyl vania, says: We do so with a lighter heart than we have

carried in our bosom for many weeks."

The Louisville Democrat, the organ of the

Douglas Democracy, says:
"The Union men of this State will hail the

result with unalloyed satisfaction. It is just what they wanted.'

The St. Louis, Missouri Republican, exclaims "HALLELUJAII! - The wisdom, the judgment, and the patriotism of the people—their ability to govern themselves— has again been asserted in the result of the recent elections in Indiana. salvation, and to bring back all the States to a

"No political revolution has ever been nocomplished under equally adverse circumstances, and yet no revolution was ever more thorde-ough and astonishing than that which was a-chieved by the people on Taesday last. No army yet marshaled in the field against the rebmovements, for so splendid a victory; a victory, too, achieved without the loss of a single life-without an extraordinary excitement-without the expenditure of hundred of millions of money—but simply by the aid of the Bat-Lor-nox—that mute instrument to which we have been referred by Gen. McClellan for the settlement of all our political and sectional dif-ferences; and to which, if Southern States and

from Central New Jersy lived two young law-yers, Archy Brown and Tom Hall.—Both were fond of dropping in at Mr. Smith's of an eve-

pended in the preparation for any profession generally pursued by man, to say nothing of the intellect, falent and general streng h of character, necessary. But the common sense of the intelligent people of this enlightened land is rapidly bringing them round to the preparation for viewing the subject, and the teacher's office will soon because they are often wrung for company.

It is stated that peaches, at Rochester, or independent of the form of the found bulk enough to present so per out the found bulk enough to present so beaut a proposition. But it was contended that the volunteer vote polled in the State, by which the pendulum of a musical clock attended to a cralle would rock it, and the music on roason and authority and vindicated the Constitution, emphatically declaring to the first proposition, that the sumbering which keep the files off the child while slumbering, whips it whenever it cries, and performs various other votes of the military cast within the State are little jobs about the baby's person.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has ssued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G.

commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it is a good thing to render thanks into God for all his mercy and loving kindness;

I, Andrew G. Curlin, Governor of the com

I, Andrew G. Curlin, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep as from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest and to look so favorably on the toil of His children. What is the remedy for these wrongs? In that industry has thriven among us and labor regard to executive officers the constancy of the Courts may be relied on. Besides this, the us from the hands of our enemies and filled

Ten thousand of the freemen of Pennarushed to the rescue—entered Harrisstow upon our civil rulers wisdom an I carnest ness and counsel, and upon our military leader zeal and vigor in action, that the fires, of rebel lion may be quenched—that we, being armed with his defence, may be preserved from all perand quictness, may, from generation to genera-tion, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy. and with joy and thankfulness praise and mag-nify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the

State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the sand eight numare.
Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.
Andrew G. Currin.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth

Penalty for Refusing to Serve when Drafted.

Much curiosity is evinced to know the pen-alty under the State and National laws for reusing to serve when drafted.

The draft is enforced under an act of Congress of July 17th, 1862, which states among other things, that "the President is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations" in cases where State laws are defective as to the enrollment or execution of the draft.

An act of assembly of Pennsylvania passed n 1822, (65th section, April 2d,) uses the fol-

owing language:
"Each and every" * * private of the miliia who shall have neglected or refused to serve when called into active service in pursuance of an order or requisition of the *President* of the United States, shall be liable to the penalties" defined in the Act of Congress of Feb. 28th, 1795, or any other Acts that may thereafter

passed.
On reference to the Act of Congress referred to, it will be found to embrace the following points:

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the milifia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States,

* * * shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay to be determined and adjudged by a Courtmartial * *; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by a like sentence on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month every twenty-five dollars of such fine.

tor every twenty-five dollars of such fine.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of this State that those who disobey the requisition are not applying in the service so at a least of the state of the service so at a least of the service so at tion are not employed in the service so as to be liable to the articles of war, but that they are liable to be tried by a Court-martial under the above act. Such Court-martial to be constituted under the authority of the United States.

How They Fire in Battle.

An army correspondent says: "You wond whether the regiments fire regularly in a volley or whether each man loads and fires as fast as he can. This depends on circumstances, but usually, except when the enemy is near at hand, the regiments fire only at the command of their ic, Brown saldenly, and with his sweetest tones, struck out as follows:

"Do you think, Mary, you could leave your father and mother, your pleasant home here, with all its ease and conforts, and go to the Far West with a young lawyer, who has but little best less his profession to depend upon, and with him find out a new home, which it should be your joint duty to beautify and make delightful like this?"

Dropping her head softly on his shoulder she answered, I think I could, Archy."

Dropping her head softly on his shoulder she answered, I think I could, Archy."

Well," sail he, in a changed tone, and straightening himself up, "there's Tom Hall is going West, and wants to get a wife, I'll just mention it to him."

VERY HANDE—The editor of the New Ordeas Crescent thus announces a new invention named, by which the pendulum of a musical clock attached to a cralle would rock it, and the music

A pig lately walked into a tailor's shop, and before he was noticed by the proprietor, made his way toward the cutting-board-attrace made his way toward the cutting-board—attracted doubtless by the smell of "cabbage" in that

Rates of Adpertising

consumption must be a 300	MONTHS. 6	MONTHS.	1
One square	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$5 0
Two squares	3 00	5 00	9 (
Three squares	4 00	7 00	13 (
Column	5 00	9 00	15 (
Column	8 00	12 00	20 (
Column	12 00	18 (0	30 (
One Column	18 00	30 00	50
The spice occupied by type counts one square. under five lines will be m	All frac	tions of t	sque quare

Transient advertisements should be paid for in

What Abolitionism has done for White Working Men.

White working men, just look at what two years of Abolition Republican rule has done for you. We want to show you what you paid for certain necessary househeld items under Democratic Administrations, and what you have to pay now for the same things under an Abolitio

1860

Molasses, per gal.	5 .50	\$.62
Sugar per lb.	.12	.16
Coffee " "	15 . 1000	.31
Rice	.05	.10
Tobacco "	.37	.56
Pepper "	.20	.31
Muslin per yard,	.10	.25
Calico "	.12	.25
Cotton laps	.10	.15
Let us estimate who	at it will cost	an ordina
sized family more to l	ive than it die	l in 1860
Lya stois impolitica un	1860	1862
Molasses, 10 gal.,	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.20
Sugar, 52 lbs.,	6.24	8.32
Coffee, " "	* 7.80	13.00
Rice, 10 lbs.,	.60	1.00
Tobacco, 13 lbs.,	4.81	7.28
Muslin, 60 yards,	6.00	15.00

Cotton laps, 20,
Woolen cloths are 35 per cent. higher now, which might make a difference of 2.00 3.00 20,00 Cotton cloths are 10) per cent. higher now, say,
Then comes the direct tax 20.00 Then comes the arrect
Making the exorbitant
\$37.25 30.00 \$131.80

The difference \$34.55 This is what two years of Abolition Repub-

THE LUDICROUS SIDE OF LIFE.

The dexterous leap of thought, by which the nind escapes from a seemingly hopeless dilemma, s worth all the vestments of dignity which the is worth all the vestments of dignity which the world holds. It was this readiness in repartee which continually saved Voltaire from social overturn. He once praised another writer very heartily to a third person. It is very strange, was the reply, that you speak so well of him, for he says that you are a charlatan. 'Oh,' replied Voltaire, 'I think it very likely that both of mampy he mistaken.' of us may be mistaken.'

of us may be mistaken.'

Again, you must all have heard the anecdote
of the young gentleman who was discoursing
very degmatically about the appropriate sphere
of woman. 'And pray, sir,' screamed out an
old lady, 'what is the appropriate sphere of woman?' 'A celestial sphere, madam.'

Robert Hall did not lose his power of retort
even in madness. A brocertical conductor mithe

even in madness. A hypocritical condoler with his misfortanes once visited him in the madhouse and said, in a whining tone, 'What bro't you here, Mr. Hall?' Hall significantly touched his brow with his finger, and replied, 'What'll never bring you, sir—too much brain!'

A rapid change from enthusiasm to nonchalance is often necessary in research.

A rapid change from enthusiasm to nonchalance is often necessary in society. Thus, a person once eloquently eulogizing the angelic qualities of Joan of Arc was suddenly met by the petulant question, 'What was Joan of Arc made of?' 'She was Maid of Orleans.'

A Yankee is never upset by the astonishing. He walks among the Alps with his hands in his pockets, and the snoke of his cigar is seen among the mists of Nimera. One of this class.

mong the mists of Ningara. One of this class sauntered into the office of the lightning telegraph and asked how long it would take to transmit a message to Washington. "Ten minutes," was the reply. 'I can't wait,' was the rejoinder

Sheridan never was without a reason, never failed to extricate himself in any emergency by his wit. At a country house, where he was once on a visit, an elderly maiden lady desired himself at first on the ground of the badness of the weather. She soon afterwards, however, interrupted him in an attempt to escape without her. 'Well.' she said, 'it has cleared up. I out her. 'Well,' she said, 'it has cleared u see.' 'Why, yes,' he answered, 'it has cle

sites of Congress, a tongue-stabler. No hyper-bole of contempt or scorn could be launched a-gainst him, but he could overtop it with some-thing more scornful and contemptuous. Oppo-sition only maddened him into more bitterness. sition only maddened him into more bitterness. Isn't it a shame, Mr. President,' said he one day in the senate, 'that the noble bull-dogs of the administration should be wasting their precious time in worrying the rats of the opposition?— Immediately the senate was in an uproar, and he was elamorously called to order. The presiding officer, however, sustained him; and, pointing his long, skinny finger at his opponents, Randolph screamed out, 'Rats, did I say?— mice, mee!'

car The Daily Constitutional Union, of Philiadelphia, has been discontinued. It is an able advocate of Democratic men and measures and descrees success. It is published as a weekly

ce build