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Select Poetry.

[From the Patriot & Union.]

THE DEATH OF THE RENEGADE.

At midnight, on his office lounge, Forney was dreaming of the hour When Democrats, in suppliance bent, Should tremble at his power; In dreams to Washington he bore Election news, as conqueror;

At midnight, in another square, The Democrats their council held; The good, the great, the wise were there, And with high hopes their bosoms swelled. They were the sons of those who stood, So firmly for their country's good, In days of Jackson—bold;

As time passed on, Forney awoke, That bright dream was his last— He woke—to hear the ringing shout, That heralded the utter rout, Of those who, for the "counterband," Would flood with gore our happy land, And madly into ruin cast A government by patriots formed, And held by compromise unharmed.

He woke—to hear all good men say, Thank God, this ends the recreant's power, The dog is dead—he's had his day, And 'neath the lash must ever cower. His traitor comrades clearly saw Him drop, when rang the proud huzza, And all his hopes were sunk. Then saw him close his bottle clasp, And struggle in its deadly grasp Until he fell dead drunk.

Come to the bridal chamber, dear! Come to the chamber, when she feels, For the first time, her first-born's breath, Come when the blessed bells That close the pestilence are broke, And crowded cities wail its stroke; Come in consumption's ghastly form, The earthquake's shock the ocean's storm; Come when the heart beats high and warm With banquet-song, and dance and mirth, And thou art terrible!—The tear, The groan the knell, the pall, the bier, Are dreadful—yet with conscience clear We earnestly laid our time.

But to the man whose perjured soul With every evil thought is crammed, Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word; And in its hollow tones are heard, The glees of fiends who want the damned. John Forney! in thy traitor grave, Condemned to infamy through time, Rest thee: there is no greater knave Stori'd in any clime. We tell thy doom without a sigh For thou notorious now, art Fame's— One of the few, detested names Immortal in their infamy.

Buchanan's Final Reply to Scott.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: With a few remarks, I shall close the controversy with Gen. Scott, into which I have been most reluctantly forced by his voluntary and unexpected attack. This has, nevertheless, afforded me an opportunity of correcting many unfounded reports which I had long borne in patience and in silence.

In my answer, I have already furnished clear and distinct replies to all the allegations of Gen. Scott; and in his rejoinder he has not called in question any of my statements, with a single exception. Which of us is correct in this particular depends upon the question whether his recollection of an event which occurred more than eighteen months ago, or the statement of Mr. Holt, reduced to writing on the very day, is entitled to the greater credit.

The General, in the introduction of his rejoinder, assigns as an excuse for the criticism on my public conduct that this was merely incidental to his alleged official report to President Lincoln on the condition of our fortifications, and was not primarily intended for myself. From this statement one would conclude that he had made such a report. But where is this to be found? For it refers to the Intelligencer of the 21st of October; but there I discover nothing but his letter of four points to Mr. Seward, dated on the 3d March, 1861, advising the incoming President how to guide his administration in face of the threatening dangers to the country. In the single introductory sentence to this letter he barely refers to his "printed views," (dated in October, 1860,) which had been long before the public; but it contains nothing like an official report on the condition of the fortifications.

Whether the introduction of this letter to the public without the consent of President Lincoln, by one of the General's friends, in a political speech during a highly excited gubernatorial canvass, had influenced him to prepare his criticism on my conduct, it is not for me to determine.

At what period did Gen. Scott obtain the six hundred recruits to which he refers in his rejoinder? This was certainly after the date of his "views," on the 30th October, 1859; because in these he states emphatically that the

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Table with 3 columns: Rate, 3 Months, 6 Months, 1 Year. Rows include One Square, Three Squares, 1 Column, 2 Column, 3 Column.

forces then at his command were "in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reinforce the (nine) forts mentioned in the "views." Did he obtain these recruits in November? If so, had he visited Washington or written and explained to me in what manner this military operation could be accomplished by the four hundred men in the five companies, and the six hundred recruits, I should have given his representations all the consideration eminently due to his high military reputation.

But he informs us he did not arrive in Washington until the 12th of December. His second recommendation to garrison these forts must consequently have been made, according to his own statement, on the 13th, 15th, 23th, or 30th of December, or on more than one of these days. At this period the aspect of public affairs had greatly changed from what it was in October. Congress was now in session, and our relations with the Seceding Cotton States had been placed before them by the President's message.

Proceedings had been instituted by that body with a view to a compromise of the dangerous questions between the North and the South; and the highest hopes and warmest aspirations were then entertained for their success. Under these circumstances it was the President's duty to take a broad view of the condition of the whole country, in all its relations, civil, industrial and commercial, as well as military, giving to each its appropriate influence. It was only from such a combination that he could frame a policy calculated to preserve the peace and to consolidate the strength of the Union. Isolated recommendations proceeding from one department, without weighing well their effect upon the general policy, ought to be adopted with extreme caution.

But it seems from the rejoinder that Secretary Floyd, at Richmond, had claimed the honor of defeating Gen. Scott's "plans and solicitations respecting the forts," "it being theirs," says the General, "universally admitted that but for that victory over me there could have been no rebellion." This is, in plain English, that the secessionists of the cotton States, who have since brought into the field hundreds of thousands of undoubtedly brave soldiers, would have abandoned in terror their unlawful and rebellious designs, had Gen. Scott distributed among their numerous forts four hundred men in October, or one thousand men in December! This requires no comment.

I have never been able to obtain a copy of the speech of Mr. Buchanan, in which I presume Gen. Scott refers; but I learned both at the time and since, from gentlemen of high respectability; that in this same speech he denounced me most bitterly for my determination to stand by and sustain the Union with all the power I possessed under the Constitution and the laws.

And here permit me to remark that it is due to Gen. Scott as well as myself to deny that there is any portion of my answer which justifies the allegation that "the ex-President sneers at my 'weak device,' (the words 'weak device' being marked as a quotation) for saving the forts." This mistake I must attribute to his "accidental visitor."

In this connection I emphatically declare that the General, neither before nor after the publication of his "views" in the National Intelligencer of the 18th January, 1861, without my consent, assigned any reason to me for making this publication, or ever even alluded to the subject. In this I cannot be mistaken, from the deep impression which the occurrence made upon my memory, for the reasons already mentioned in my answer.

I should have nothing more to add had Gen. Scott, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now for the first time, in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen.

This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, their chairman, on the 18th February, 1861, and to be found in the second volume of the Reports of Committees of the House for the session of 1860-'61. This report and the testimony before the committee establish:

1. That the Southern States received in 1850 less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law; and that three of them—North Carolina, Mississippi and Kentucky—received no arms whatever, and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. Stanton have said in the House "that there are a good deal of rumors and speculations and misapprehensions as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter."

2. Secretary Floyd, under suspicious circumstances, on the 22d December, 1860, and but a few days before he left the Department, had, without the knowledge of the President, ordered 113 columbines and 11 thirty-two pounders to be transported from Pittsburg to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas.

Secretary Holt, (acting for Secretary Cameron,) just in time to defeat the robbery!" And this is the same Secretary Holt who had countermanded "the posthumous order" in the previous December. And, strange to say, these guns, but for the alleged interposition of Gen. Scott, were about to be sent so late as March from the Loyal States into those over which Jefferson Davis had then for some time presided!

Had General Scott reflected, for a moment, he could not have fallen into this blunder.—It is quite manifest he was "without a printed document and my (his) own official papers."

3. The Government had on hand in the year 1859 about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned "as unsuitable for public service," under the act of 31 of March, 1825.—They were of such a character that although offered both at public and private sale for \$2.50 each, purchasers could not be obtained at that rate, except for a comparatively small number.

On the 30th of November, 1859, Secretary Floyd ordered about one-fifth of the whole number (105,000) to be sent from the Springfield arsenal, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage." This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau in the usual course of administration and without reference to the President.

It is but justice to say that from the testimony before the committee there is no reason to suspect that Secretary Floyd issued this order for any sinister motive. Its date was months before Mr. Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election, and whilst the Secretary was still an avowed opponent of secession. Indeed, the testimony of Col. Craig and Capt. Maynadier, of the Ordnance, before the Committee is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

And yet these "condemned muskets," with a few thousand ancient rifles of a calibre then no longer used, are transported by General Scott into "115,000 extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition." This is the first time I have heard—plainly there was nothing of the kind before the committee—that ammunition was sent with these condemned and inferior arms to their places of storage—just as though they had been intended not for sale but for immediate use in the field.

It may be observed that Col. Craig, the head of the Bureau, at this period, was as correct an officer, and as loyal and honest a man as exists in the country. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. WHEATLAND, near Lancaster, Nov. 17, 1862.

The Twelve Puritan Crimes which no Man Can Gain say.

Whatever Henry Ward Beecher, who pretends to be a Christian may say, we intend to do to present a record which even he dares not deny. We then present what we call the Twelve Puritan crimes, and let clerical humbugs, who have displaced the Gospel for their diabolisms, contrivances. We are aware of this, that good men, theologians, who are now filling Northern pulpits, and who get their salaries by succumbing to Northern prejudices, take ground against the South. But let us look at the affair as it stands, and let the vast interests of Christianity be against the teachings of the Puritans, let us ignore them, and turn to the doctrines of the Bible. This we know may be difficult, and the more so, because the wealth of the Northern churches is, at present, held by the Abolitionists, and they pay the salaries of the ministers, alas! too much governed by Mammon.

Now what are the twelve Puritan crimes? Let us record them for the sake of history, and we give them because they militate against Freedom, Humanity and the Union.

First. The crime in the beginning of blind and cruel persecutions, in putting to death persons of other belief than their own, imprisoning, banishing or killing Episcopalians, and Baptists, flogging Quaker women upon their naked backs in the public streets, imprisoning and banishing and hanging them, aye, and hanging even women as witches.

Second. The crime of stealing negroes by wholesale and bringing them from Africa and selling them as slaves to the South.

Third. The crime, according to their present theology, of agreeing to the Constitution and forming this Union, on the condition of excluding all foreign ships from the carrying trade of the South, and securing a monopoly of the slave trade for twenty years, thus bringing in the the slaves that ever were brought into the Union, and agreeing to secure protection to slave-very for the contract monopoly in the slave trade.

Fourth. The crime of thus agreeing to the Constitution, as a bond of Union, and then, when enriched by the slave trade and slave produce, annulling this covenant with the South and the Union, and setting to work to break up the Constitution and destroy the Union!

Fifth. The crime of making slavery, of which themselves were most guilty, (if there be guilt,) the pretence of this breach of faith, and for this appalling betrayal of the hopes of man in self government; this horrible outrage upon the wide world's freedom and humanity!

legislation on the admission of Louisiana, and again, attempting to dissolve the Union on the admission of Texas—the sending of Adams to Congress to present petitions for the dissolution of the Union in 1842 and permitting the treason of Hale, who presented eight petitions for the dissolution of the Union in 1850-'51!

Eighth. The crime of persecuting the defenders of the Constitution and the Union, among whom the foremost was DANIEL WEBSTER, the noblest statesman of the East, whose love for the Union secured for him the hate and abuse of all the Abolition Puritans.

Ninth. The great crime of Unitarian unbelief, sinking the churches and ministers of New England into the emissaries of Anti-Christ, detroning and blaspheming the Holy Son of God and setting their "higher law" of Abolition above the word of God, and opening wide the door to Unitarianism, Abolitionism, Agrarianism, to Free Love, Communism, Fanny Wrightism, Charles Fourierism, Women's Rightsism, and a whole brood of foolish, wicked, and blasphemous isms, which, by the aid and connivance of so-called Christian Ministers have swept over the land, defiling, corrupting, and polluting, in their course, and almost sweeping away the ancient landmarks of Christianity, but at the same time, revealing the fact that there is more of pure Christianity among the slave population of a single slave State, than in all of New England.

Tenth. The crime of fostering societies for at least thirty years, with the avowed and open object of dissolving the Union—of teaching the children to disobey and violate the Constitution and to openly proclaim the great doctrine that our Union was a "league with hell," and that the children of the North should be educated to hate the South, than all which, we venture to say, no fouler treason can exist.

Eleventh. The crime of systematically backbiting, misrepresenting, and slandering the Christian people of the South, for the purpose of creating, in this country and in Europe, bitter, wicked, and unjust prejudices.

Twelfth. The crime of stopping the education of slaves, and causing laws to be passed against their learning to read, solely because their ability to read was advised by Abolition Puritans—thus teaching the slaves insurrection, robbery and murder, inciting them to rise against our white Union citizens and to cut the throats of white men and helpless and unoffending women and children—thus compelling our white brethren of the South to send their very slaves to be better educated in Gospel truths than the demi-infidels of New England. This, we call Divine retribution.—Evening Journal.

"Alas! Poor Indian!"

For some months the country has been excited by tales of Indian outrages in Minnesota—men shot down—women violated and led into captivity, and children tomahawked! The terrible outrages of the early Indian wars appeared to be re-enacted. Many journals advocated the same remedy that the abolitionists would apply to the rebellion—extermination—Abolition journals with their constitutional appetite for a falsehood at once found the cause of this Indian outbreak in the machinations of the "secessionists." Some did not believe this, but notwithstanding it was generally received as the cause of the fiendish acts of the savages. It now turns out to be all a mistake, and that the thieving propensities of the appointees of this administration was the real cause!

We find in the Pittsburg Gazette, an important communication from a reliable western writer. He gives the true reason of this savage war which has depopulated a considerable portion of a prosperous young State. Let the reader study the picture—count the cost of blood and treasure and put it down in the debt or column of this administration.

But, alas, I find, upon a close scrutiny, that the foundation for the trouble lies upon a far different kind of political formation, and that the Southern rebellion has just as much to do with the Indian war as the mud at the State Fair grounds at Chicago, last fall, had to do with the price of putty in Boston. "What," you ask, "then, is the cause?" I will answer it in a few words as possible—dishonesty—the most barefaced and unmitigated dishonesty—on the part of the Indian Agents in the transaction of their business affairs. This, I know, is a sweeping charge, but I will prove it to the satisfaction of the most doubting Thomas in Christendom.

You may be aware that the Sioux Indians, as well as the North Western tribes, have a treaty with the government by which the "Great Father" Samuel agrees to pay them, certain sums of money, called "annuities," and further, the Great Father Samuel agrees to pay these annuities in silver and gold. The Great Father, Uncle Samuel, has always sent some of his white children with the spooldicks promptly to the usual place of payment, to keep his faith with his red children. Indeed he did so this year. The Indian agents received their gold and silver coin during the first week in June, while there was not the least prospect of an outbreak. But just then "legal tenders" went down and gold went up, and the delectable agent, with an eye to the main chance, conceived the happy thought of selling the "yellow boys" and the red skin both at the same time. The gold was bartered off for "green backs," with which they sought to make the payments. But the dodge didn't work with the aborigines.—They knew the difference between white and yellow, and big and little, and between light and heavy; but as between "demand" and "legal tender," "safety fund" and "wild-cat" they were as ignorant as female tropicanians are of the arts of fashionable dress making. They had some idea of the uses of metals, but to them all paper was alike, and only fit for gun wads. Of course they refused to be paid in anything else than that which was properly their due. The agents argued with them, explained

to them, and finally threatened them, but 'twas of no use. Johnny Indian's optics were closed, and he could not discern the locality. The Indians' hunting season was coming on, the prairies would soon be filled with bears, deer and dog, and the streams with animals of finer fin; but of what use were all these to him? He had not the means with which to trap the one, or the arms or ammunition with which to kill the other. He could buy nothing of the traders without money, and he could get no money of the agents. Starvation stared him in the face; and, as a last resort, he seized upon the Indian's only mode of redress, revenge. The first few minor thefts and robberies were gobbled up by the guilty agents, and made excuses to still further defer the payments. Exaggerated reports of the outrages were forwarded to the authorities and protection sought from the Government. Startling stories of "rebel emissaries being at work" were heralded all over the North; but not one word was uttered about the attempt to palm off the "greenbacks," and the final result was a terrible Indian war, in which over one hundred of the settlers upon the frontier have been killed, property to the amount of at least five million dollars destroyed, and the State set back at least five years in its prosperity, and the war has only been put down at an expense already to the General Government of over three millions of dollars, besides drawing away from active service in more important fields at least ten regiments of unparoled troops.

The second nature of the official of this delectably patriotic administration, under "Honest Abe!" appears to be to steal. He can't even resist the temptation of stealing from the poor, filthy, lousy savage! Let the whole country be deluged with blood—whole communities be swept out of existence—murder run riot with assassinated men, tomahawked women and brained children in its train, yet stealing must go on!

Then follows the remedy of these "only loyal and christian people"—extermination and confiscation. "Alas Poor Indian!"

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."

COOL.

Our remarks on "The war and the schools," printed in the Gazette a few weeks ago, and comments on them as follows:

"This extract is from the educational column of a late number of the Bedford Gazette,—a column, by the by, conducted with great skill and regularity. It was written while it was supposed the draft would take away very many teachers; and, though the evil has in a measure passed from the system—still most of its suggestions remain reasonable and worthy of attention. With the exception of one or two passages, we like its object and tone. The remark, 'let all who are willing and at all qualified to teach, be examined. We may be mistaken, but are of opinion they will find employment,' if intended to convey the idea that, whether qualified or not, such should be employed—is not based upon a policy that should, at any time, be adopted. Probably such was not the meaning of the writer. No true friend of the system should be disheartened by any sudden emergency, to the extent of lowering the standard of the teacher's qualifications to the grade of all who choose to offer their services in a time of panic. On the contrary, he will enter a plain and emphatic protest against a course so suicidal. Better, far better to allow a school, here and there, to remain a month or two without a teacher, than to insist upon opening them all on the prescribed day, with such teachers as shall then offer, whether competent or not.

We are no advocates of the lazy man's adage—"something will turn up"—to excuse his inactivity or neglect of duty. But in this case we do say, that if a board of directors have exerted itself to the utmost, by advertising for teachers in time and by offering as large salaries as the wants of the schools and the circumstances of the district render proper, and still fail to fill their list—it will be better for youth of the district to wait, than to waste the money of the parents and the time of the children by the employment of incompetent persons. In most of such cases "something will turn up," some desirable teacher will come along—especially if the call for his services be rendered a little louder by the addition of a few dollars to the salary; and the result will justify the delay.

But if not, the other expedient, recommended and urged by the Educational Editor of the Gazette, is the right one. In fact, its compulsory claim to the notice of directors and its more general adoption in the southern part of the State, is one amongst the unlooked for but beneficial effects of this awful rebellion. If the war open up to the intelligent females of the State more, largely than at present, the profession of teaching; if it cause them properly to prepare themselves for its duties; if it compel directors—whether willingly or unwillingly—a matter of little moment—to consider their fitness and to accept their services; and if it commit the schools to the teaching, and the hearts and minds of the pupils to the influence of female kindness and tact, when accompanied with competent professional qualifications—then will a great good be effected and the future have at least one redeeming and enduring blessing to be grateful for to the convulsion through which the country is passing. The prejudice against the female teacher has been one of the most stubborn as well as unfounded, encountered in the southern portions of this State. Like other long settled abuses, perhaps it required, in the divine government of the world, the violence of war and rebellion and the disturbance of every

element of society, to overcome it. It is now evidently undergoing that process.

The Gazette gives figures that may mislead as to the number of females employed in the counties named. Those of males and females added together in the counties instanced, make an aggregate greater than the whole number of their schools. This is accounted for by the fact that in most of them there are two terms of school—the summer and the winter; the summer schools being almost entirely taught by females, and the winter mainly, but not entirely, by males. Still, the fact generally is as stated, viz:—that these counties have a very large per centage of female teachers. So is the other fact, or rather result—that the arrangement has worked to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The general conclusion of the article—that directors can now avail themselves of the highest grade of female qualification, for the same compensation payable for the lowest grade of male teachers—is both sound and expedient. We are not amongst those who think that a competent teacher is to be paid less because a female than if a male. But we must, for the present, take things as they are. The question is, whether some of the schools shall be opened at the usual time, or even at all. And if we can have them opened, by giving the low salary of incompetent males to competent females, we are willing to see them opened on these terms; satisfied that the success of these "substitutes" will soon win round hesitating directors to the policy of their more general employment, and that common honesty will ultimately lead to their equal compensation, on the ground of equal services rendered.

On looking over this article, we rather suspect that, in some points, a construction has been given to the article from the Gazette, not intended by the writer. But then we wanted a text for these remarks; and now conclude by recommending the views of our editorial brother to the reader, in the sense in which, no doubt, he intended they should be understood. It is by such well timed suggestions that the conductors of the local educational press can do the most good. They hit points of local questions and give the clue out of local difficulties, which more distant and more general observers cannot possibly reach.

These comments seem to us to be a singular mixture of acidity and sweetness.—Mr. Burrowes spans us with one hand and throws us sugar plums with the other in a

ted to make any favorably disposed juvenile whimper and simper by turns, as he suffers the one or swallows the other. He likes the article very much "with the exception of one or two passages;" but he nevertheless feels it his duty to scold us for urging the employment of teachers not properly qualified. Who, except Mr. Burrowes, ever suspected us of holding such views; and who, except him, would draw such a conclusion from the passage he quotes? We took it for granted, in our remarks, that an examination would show whether candidates were properly qualified or not, and hence we said "let all who are willing and at all qualified to teach be examined." It is true that our private opinion has long been that examinations do not always show this; and that the county Superintendent, as a feature of our school law, has not been so effective in excluding unqualified teachers as could be wished. But then we do not always express that opinion—partly because its expression would do no good; and partly, perhaps, out of respect for Mr. Burrowes who is the originator and champion of the County Superintendent.

But, after belaboring us soundly, Mr. Burrowes faces about and says: "Probably such was not the meaning of the writer." Ah, indeed! very probably it was not. We do not like to interfere with Mr. Burrowes' excellent English, but we submit that he would have improved the sentence just quoted, if he had made it stand thus: "Probably such was not the meaning of the writer, especially as he says nothing at all of the kind." We may hold many erroneous opinions with respect to education, and shall always be happy to have them corrected by authority so eminent as Mr. Burrowes. But we deny that we have written what can fairly be so grossly misunderstood. We are unwilling to be placed in the position of having printed such foggy English.

Again, Mr. Burrowes is afraid our figures may mislead. So they may, and so may others taken from the same source. But as they are taken verbatim from the school reports prepared by Mr. Burrowes himself, we hope he will pardon us for not expressing this opinion before, and for not volunteering an explanation which might reflect upon his accuracy as a statistician.

In conclusion, we remind the readers of the Journal that the ambiguity complained of by Mr. Burrowes, is supposed by him to be in the article he quotes from the Gazette. We do this lest some of his readers should attribute it to the wrong writer.