THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

15 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS, .

At the following terms, to wit:

\$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year. \$2.50 " " if not paid within the year. DP No subscription taken for less than six months. Do No piper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Coarts that the stopp ge of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prime facie evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

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CARRIER'S ADDRESS To the Patrons of the "Bedford Gazette." JANUARY 1, 1863.

A certain sprite that dwells below-"Twere wrong, perhaps, to mention where; The rounds each year is sure to go, To peddle out his curious ware.

Each New Year's morn he makes his bow--Though sprite he be, he's not uncivil; And very rarely makes a row,

Unless to show you he's the devil.

But if with smiles you pass him by, And do not pay the usual quarter; Or if with jokes his wit you try, Perhaps you'll find you've "caught a Tartar.

Now here he is, he's brought you news Just fifty-two times in the year-Be clever and pay up your dues-

What I've to say you soon shall hear. One year ago I passed the doors,

And all was joy and life within,

Where sorrow now her tribute pours From many a heart rejoicing then.

Now widowed mothers through the land Are mourning sons and husbands slain;

While silent Pity lifts her wand To calm the houseless orphan's pain.

And maidens mourn their lovers lost, Who sleep on many a Southern plain; And wounded thousands hear their voice, That ne'er shall see their homes again.

And far away, in Northern forts, The prisher groans beneath his chain; Where grim walls rise, with frowning ports, And mark our country's deepest stain.

Above them floats the starry flag, Our fathers bore on many a field, When tyrants from their thrones were hurled, And tyrant hosts were forced to yield;

Then freedom mildly ruled our land, And tyrants-only 'cross the sea :--God stay the sacrilegious hand, That takes away our liberty !

And hurl each despot from his throne, Though fenced with bayonets of steel; Show him Thy might, as Thou hast shown Thy love for Christian martyrs' zeal .---

"Awake, ye hills!" a voice rings out, And freemen rise on every plain-In thunder tones I hear them shout : "The Constitution we'll maintain!"

Give us the days our fathers knew Those days of peace, when Hope divine Her halo 'round our country threw, And bade her sons their strength combine.

Give us the days when gold again

Shall take the place of worthless paper When truth shall fall from statesmen's lips, Instead of lies and senseless vapor.

Give us the hope, to freemen dear. That when the grip of war relaxes, Our land shall be of Bastiles clear



VOLUME 55.

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NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1863.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

Deum' or an 'O Jubilate' were to be cele-brated by all nations and languages, for a-trust the tale may be true; but we blush at the they conclude as follows: The protest against

From the observation and experience of my whole life and especially from diligent of "old fogy" at these who can not quite see that an innovation is sure to be an im- inquiry among the most intelligent men and provement, and who doubt that all sciences women of the county for the last six months, ought to be leveled down to the popular I am satisfied that the chief obstacle to the mind, rather than the popular mind ought to be leveled up to the sciences, and that progress and elevation of the Common chools, has been and now is, the fact, that they should be used as sciences, and not as bad morals and bad manners are suffered to amusements. Others are quite as ready to prevail in and about them. Parents of .insneer at the empiricism of those, who are, elligence and refinement have often said to as they themselves, claim, "live teachers," me that they were afraid to send their chiland whose life differs from that of othe dren to them :- that if they did, their children were there brought in immediate conily in being more showy and less substantial, in resorting to more ingenious detact with profene swearing, and rudeness, ices and short cuts rather than to patient and vulgarity in words and actions, of the most disgusting kind; that if this feature, lodding in well-beaten paths,-the path in which their fathers trod, and which led in those schools, could not be changed, they never could be made suitable places for the proper education of youth. Is not this sc?? them to a solidity of wisdom and a sobriety of character which modern methods of I have publicly interrogated teachers and Now, there was much, very much, in the scholars on this subject in the schools that old schools which no modern improvement I have visited, and in every instance, but has made better or can make better. In one, the admission was freely made, that some respects they were far in advance of profanity and vulgarity were vices that preschools in our own day. Even this may vailed among them.

saying we think that, on the whole, schools by proper instruction and a course of rigid discipline. Common Schools will never enjoy the confidence and respect of people of the necessity for such an edict has inflicted up-They are better in that they recognize joy the confidence and respect of people of the humanity of the pupil, and assert in all intelligence and refinement, until morals and the humanity of the pupil, and assert in all intelligence and refinement, until morals and their plans the essential fact that the more manners receive a nuch greater share of athem that beats with its young life not the time arrived for greater efforts in this direction? What is scholarship worth the more is instruction eagerly sought and in-tity? One the them and them and them are the output to be assented at the time arrived for greater efforts in this strong emotions and throbs with its ready sympathies, by so much the more is instruction eagerly sought and in-tity? One the them and them are not to be assented as and decadly. the more is instruction eagerly sought and in-ity? Ought there not to be as much pains ta-fluence of all kinds cheerfully submitted to. They are better in that they strive at man, as there is to make a boy a gentle-of the streets, may the types of the Tribune it-least to give every thing a morel accord. Samuel S. Cox, In the term gentleman I include purity of and so a moral result, and do what they do with the aim of reaching all the issues of parents desire their sons to be gentleman. The end of the streeds, may the types of the tradmetre. Same (Onio), sole, to rise up against them. These things be-sole, to rise up against them. These things be-ling possible, all exce uses of tyranny are so: and the issues of the streeds, may the types of the tradmetre. Same (Onio), sole, to rise up against them. These things be-sole, to rise up against them. These things be-ling possible, all exce uses of tyranny are so: and the people which even for a season has tamely on their daughters to be ladies, as well as sense of the assertion of its liberties a single sense of the assertion of its liberties a single. Note the people which even for a season has tamely sense of the assertion of its liberties a single. Note the assertion of its liberties a single. Note the people which even has a sense of the assertion of its liberties a single. Note the people which even has a sense of the assertion of its liberties a single. Note the people which even has a sense of the assertion of its liberties a single. Note the people which even has the assertion of its liberties a single. Note the people which even has a sense of the assertion of its liberties as single. Note the people which even has the sense of the assertion of the stream and to it if fied against all assaults upon its integrity, to be scholars. as the intellect is well furnished with the data and the power of correct reasoning. They are better in that they address the child as a child, and give him lessons and explanations which a child may understand, while they do not remove the necessity of the state of the control of the power of the power by which these things are done. That the this change in our schools, and me-cure what Milton calls the "virtuous educa-tion of the power of the past and scenarity for the fu-tion. They are better in that they address the conded and sustained by both parents and children, How shall we go to work then to effect this change in our schools, and me-cure what Milton calls the "virtuous educa-tion of the past and scenarity for the fuefforts in this direction will be warmly sec- like the Times, it shall not "propose to question" while they do not remove the necessity of tion of youih?"

personal exertion, by which alone he can re-Many things are to be considered : There. should be pleasant and well furnished school They are better in that they do not op-press the memory with a host of words

ny one advance and conquest over wrong thought of commending an American adminis- the refusal of the House to permit the considerduestion whether the Common School is re-dily benefited by the means which have been so freely used for its improvement. Nor-mal Schools, Teachers' Institutes, Associa-tions, State and County Educational Jour-nals,—have all these made the school better than it was? Some who fall in with all suggestions for change in government or in-straction, are very ready to fling the epithet of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who can not main the observation and experience of "old fogy" at these who

sickening fears, in maddening donbts for the safe-ty and welfare of the oppressed. It cannot en-due the country afresh with that loyal confi-dence in its ralers—that sanguine reliance upon the guarantees of liberty and the supremacy of law, which made all sacrifices easy, all efforts hearty and enthusiastic in defence of the nation-al rights. We shall not dwell on the specific enormity of specific cases which stand out from the dark record of the American Bastile with peculiar and dramatic power to startle the consciences

and dramatic power to startle the consciences and to move the sensibilities of mankind. The judgment sent to confront the authors of so unch general and particular wrong. But the lesson of the hour is for the hour, and it is e-nough for us to-day to set it here in characters of the all was defined to the discre-tion of Congress alone, and is limited to the places threatened by the dangers of invasion or insurrection.

the sense come home more deeply than ever to plain sense and intention of that instrument, the whole people of the incredible disgrace which and is, therefore, utterly null and void.

on our national name and fame. And it is my opinion that hour too.soon. Woe be to them and to it if,

> Letter from a Republican Judge. Judge Gould, of the N.-Y. Supreme Court,

tration for undoing, so far as it can, the work ation and discussion of the bill as an arbitary

WHOLE NUMBER, 2028

VOL. 6. NO 23

ciences prohibitions.

Fourth. Because it purports to authorize the ay will come, if there be truth in the messages President, during this rebellion, at any time to heaven, when the single life of a single hum-c. izon, blasted and ruined through the wickprivileges of the writ of habeas corpus; whereas, ed recklessness of some minion of power, will privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*; whereas, tise up terrible as an army with banners at the by the Constitution the power to suspend the Fifth. Because, for these and other reasons.

of fire that all may read it. If the history of the arbitrary arrests in A-merica has been closed, with the opening doors of Fort Lafayette this chapter of shame and of Fort Lafayette this chapter of shame and we have been closed. We have been a set that have suffering ends. We trust it may be so. We despotic power and perpetaate it by the arbi-trust that the edict which relieves New York of

(Signed) Geo. H. Pendleton, Charles A. Wickliffe. Charles J. Biddle, Sames A. Cravens. Elijah Ward, Philip Johnston (Pa.) John D. Stiles (Pa.) George W. Danlop. H. B. Wright, (Pa.) Wm. H. Wadsworth Aaron Harding, Henry Krider, Charles B. Calvert, James E. Kerrigan, Henry May, Robert H. Nugen, George H. Yeaman, Nehemiah Perry, Chauncey Vibbard, Bradley F. Granger.

Letter from Major Jack Downing. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1862. To the Editers of the Cawcashin:

SURS :--- Wal, ef I ain't been bizzy sence I he had received a good many complaints, an he writ you last, I wouldn't say so. I got your letter abont seein Blair on the questshin of senally grow. They are better in that they do not op-press the memory will a host of words, and is proved imposed a dorned i sequence of the system of the s that one. Ef it hadn't been for this battle, we Blair, I've cum to see you about another mat-Your son Montgummerry, who used to be shouldn't have found that out. This Committy and an oppressive one is laid on a person here, who is not in a position for doing mischief if he would, and who is supposed to have no friends. Had ter. of old gentlemen, or old women, I had almost said, don't understand the art of war. Their a little shaver in the old Gineral's time, has got talk is sheer impertinence. I'd squelch em with a proclamation, if no other way." I been a few hours earlier made aware of this pin Dimmycratic papers in the mails." "Oh no. ses he, "I guess not; only sum disloyal sheets." "No," ses I, "I'll give you a hundred dollars for Then Granfather Welles got up, an sed he didn't like to have fault found because his gunbut I would have seen that the process of the Supreme Court of this State was executed as boats warn't reddy. He sed he'd like to see eny one who had worked harder than he had. He sed he hadn't slept but 14 hours a day for six months, while his naterel rest required 18. He you'il find in that paper." Here I took a Caw-cashin out of my pocket an handed it to him. Here I took a Caw-He looked it over an couldn't find nothin to ob ject to. Then I showed him the motto at its head, taken from his own words about the freehad sacrificed all that for the good of his coundom of the press, an then I telled him I want-ed him to go with me to Montgunnery, an see ef the thing couldn't be fixed. So we went o-didn't keer how quick they turaed him out. He ed him to go with me to Montgummery, an see ef the thing couldn't be fixed. So we went oet the thing couldn't be fixed. So we went o-ver, an you never seed a man stare so as Mont-gummery did. "Ses he, "Majer Downing, I'm tickled to see you. I think you've slighted me sence you've been in Washington. You've been to see nigh about all the members of the Caby-izers, an that the Dread Scott decision was a net average me." When the set of the cabyhumbug. When they all got thru, there was a gineral talk all around, an they finally cum to the conclusion that there warn't any reason for net except me." "Wal," ses I, "I don't go a-round much, except on bizness for the Kernel but now," says I, "I've cum on another errand; I've cum to see why you don't allow all the a change after all, an they all went off in a ing for which all school-going children ought to be grateful. One who had suffered much in this respect, says :— "Thanks be to God, that amongst the many cases of reform des-tined eventually to turn out chimerical, this cal be ity school going children ought in this respect, says :— "Thanks be to God, that amongst the many cases of reform des-tined eventually to turn out chimerical, this cal be ity to the captive, is no longer to be disgra-tined by the association with all that is been and the transport to be disgra-the during the transport of the formation which in France proclaimed liberty to the captive, is no longer to be disgra-the during the transport of the Boundary of the Constitution." Protest Against the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus. that amongst the many cases of reform des-tined eventually to turn, out chimerical, this one at least can never be defeated or eclip-sed. As a man grows more intellectal, the power of managing him by his intellect. and moral nature, in utter contampt of all appeal to his mere suimal instituct of pain, must go on with equal step. And if a 'Te'

e, three weeks or less. . . . e, each additional insertion le \$3 00 3 00 5 00 6 00 8 00 12 00 18 00 Column Column

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rong, there warn't a mortal man, high or low that could have got him to do it. He would have died afore he would do what his conscience told him warn't right, an it's them kind of men that are great men, an will save our country, ef it ever is saved." "Wal," ses he, "Majer, you're about right, an I don't think I shall stay you re about right, and con't think is and shay in this bote much longer. Things are goin from bad to wos." "Yes," set I, "they're like old Sol Hopkin's dyin cow, 'gittin no better very fast." "But," ses he, "Majer, you can rest easy on the papers. We're goin back to the Free Press Frincipal, an lat the people have their area way." "We'r sea I. "Un elde to their own way." "Wal," see I, "I'm glad to hear it. It's about time there was a change." So I bid him good by, an went back to see the Kernel, who I found in a peck of trabbil. "Wal," ses I, "I'm glad to

Ses I, "What's the matter now? for I saw at a glance that sumthin was up. Ses I, "is Burngames that sumthin was up. Ses 1, "Is burn-side whipt agin, or is Stonewall Jackson in our rear?" "No," ses he, "Majer, nothin of that sort, but sumthin jest about as bad." "Wal," ses I, "what is it?" "Wal," ses he, "there has rear?"

jest been a committy here from the Senit who demand that I shall change my Cabbynet. They demand that I shall change my Cabbynet. They say we don't have enzy success, as an the people demand a change." See I, "did yon kick em down stairs?" "No," see he "I didn't." "Wal," ses I, "you orter. They might jest as well ask you to resign." Ses I, "don't your Cabbynet agree in your policy? Don't they do as you de-sire?" "Yes," ses he, "they do." "Wal," ses I, then what's the use of changin? Ef you intend to change agree they it is revenued at the the what a me use of changing is jour meta-to change your policy, then it is reasonable to ask you to change your Cabbynet, but other-ways not." "Wak," see he, "Majer, that's my iddee exactly, but I didn't tell en so, I thought

defeat of Burnside has made en so rathy that they dich't know what to do, an they liought they must find fault about sunthin." Ses I, "fighten the rebils is jest for all the world like sections in our own day. Even this may valid among them, savor of old fogyism too much to please some; but the name has no terrors, and we hold ourselves in readiness to maintain the assertion. But there can be no hesitation in the difficulty of eradicating evil, habits is very great, and can only be accomplished to the some can be no hesitation in grand time, get up a big supper an drink whisky till they all got how cun you so. But if they didn't ketch the bar, then one was blamin tother, an tother anuther, an sumtimes the aftother, an tother anuther, an sumtimes the al-fair would end by gettin into a regular fite all around. Jest so it is now. Ef Barnside had whipt the rebils, it would all have been right." See Linkin, see he, Majer, you're right. But what am 1 to do? They complain about the Cabbyaet, an want me to change it." "Wal," ses 1, "Kernel, I tell you how to fix it: Git the Committy and Cabbynet face to face, an let em quarrel it out." "That would be a capital idee," While but how am 1 to do it." "Wul," see L

Majer, but how am I to do it?" you jest call the Cabbynet together for twelve o'clock to-morrow, an then send for the Committy, an put em in the same room together, an see how the happy family will manage. Kernel was struck with the idee, an so the next day the Cabbynet was assembled, an pooty soon after the Committy, with Fessenden as Cheerman, made their appearance. You never see a more flustercated set of people in this world than these men were. But there was no backin out. The Kernel called the meetin to order, an sed

And we released from odious taxes.

Call back the dead !- the honest dead. That now repose in peaceful slumber !---But Vernon, and the Hermitage,

Their sacred dust must still encumber While high and low, each trust is filled,

With men unfit for public station; Who, vampire like, prey on the dead, And suck the life-blood of the nation.

While "On to Richmond!" M. C's cry, And push the general and his forces, And virtue preach, though on the sly, They speculate in army horses.

Yes, far and wide Corruption's friends, Are honored, oft, with great ovations. By those who love the public pay, Or live by stealing soldier's rations!

The negro lover whines his plea, While Sambo grins his approbation ; And laughs with all his barbarous glee,

To hear "Marse Greeley's" great oration.

And "Father Abram"-wondrous wise !-To-day will make his proclamation : So that the shives en masse may rise,

To strike for their emancipation.

Ten million whites must be enslaved To make three million negroes free---Oh! glorious land, where Freedom dwelt, Is this thy boasted liberty ?---

All this I've sung, one year has brought, One year, alas! of grief and gloom-God grant the one begins to-day,

A brighter garb may soon assume. When North and South again shall join ; And white winged Peace her pinions spread O'er tropic vale and northern hill, And every bitter feud be dead. THE CARRIER.

lly grow.

through the school studies, there has been infused a new life by making the several lessons have a meaning and meet a want for the child; not always a meaning he how to use it and carry out its principles. may discover by unaided efforts, but one he It should be made expressly for school-use, may be made to see and understand; not with lessons to be studied and recited, with always a want he may feel spontaneously, such exercise for practice in manners, as but one which the teacher knows how both good taste might suggest. If we had such to create and to satisfy.

And yet once more, they are better in that they have done much to introdure better systems of government, and have substituted the means which keep the family in order for the brutal punishment of the rod, though it can never be and ought nevtion. for, though the tart network of the school. In the morals and manners of the pu-inged, that the morals and manners of the pu-pils were neglected in the schools.—Wisconstn alone would be a vast benefit to the school. Journal of Education.

The use of moral means-within a proper limit, be it always understood and remein bered, for we are no advocates of the system which banishes punishment-is a bless-ing for which all school-going children ought

success, that arihmetic is. A person of intelligence and refinement can easily be found to prepare such a code, with instructions good taste might suggest. If we had such a work, one every way suitable for school

use, then our teachers would have to be train-ed in that as well as in other subjects of school study; and being so trained, in all requisite school studies and discipline, I can see no reason why our common or public schools should not be carried to the highest degree of perfecger be Then the objection could no los

> From the New York World, Dec. 31. The Opening of Fort Lafayette.

It is at last announced, with some show of liberty, and probability, that Fort Lafayette will soon be Constitution."

can do infinite harm ; but a powerful hand case, I should not have troubled you with a word; to protect its citizens accused of such offences from arrest, other than one under the appropriate process of the courts. I beg to assure you, in all sincerity, that this kind of proceeding has gone too far already, and that while to the very last of our men and the last of our mean we are ready and determined to sustain the law, and the Government in enforcing the law over this whole land as one country; we are also determined to be judged by the law, and not by any Secretary or any one who is not commissioned for that purpose. We know and acknowledge the rules of war, where the necessity of the case requires the existence of martial law. But we know, also, the common law of liberty, and the broad, great charter of the