No paper discontinued until all arrearages are unless at the option of the publisher. It has decided by the United States Courts that the sage of a newspaper without the payment of rage, is prime facts evidence of fraud and as minal effence.

13 The courts have decided that persons are ac-countable for the subscription price of newspapers, they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Professional Cards.

I. W. LINGENFELTER RIMMELL & LINGENFELTER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. 12 Have tormed a partnership in the practice of he Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOR MANN. G. H. SPANG. MANN & SPANG. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Fractice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

127 Office on 'uliana Street, three doors south of the 'Mengel House,' opposite the residence of Mai, Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CRESSNA & SHANNON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The Have formed a Partner-hip in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, there one or the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Sespectfully tenders has services to the Public.

Besford, Aug, 1, 1861.

A. H. COPPROTII,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,
Will hereafter practice regularly in he severs
Courts of Redford county. Business entrasted to
assert will be faithfully attended to.
December 5, 1861. December 6, 1861.

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA. Bhop at the east end of town, one doc west end be residence of Major Washabaugh. CP-All guns of my own manufacture warranted. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA..

(12) Would hereby notify the citizens of Sedford dounty, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upor business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1881.

REED AND SCHELL. J. J. SCHELL. BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PRNN'A.

BEDFORD, PRNN'A.

BEDFORD, PRNN'A.

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BEDFORD, PRNN'A.

BEFFRENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Reifford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Baiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Corley, & Co., Pittaburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR. April 12 1861.

MAIR AND DAVISON. Importers and Dealers in

addlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings, NO. 127 WOOD STREET. Pittsburg Penn'a.

of the 0

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Pennand St. Clair Sta
The largest Commercial School of the United
States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students,
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Tirst Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship;
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Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and spayie wat any time.

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138 For Catalogue ot 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful college view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. April 19, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Dan-riel B. Long, late of Liberty tp., dec'd, having bees granted to the subscriber, all persons in-debted to said estate, are hereby notified to make ammediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement

April 10, 1863.—6ts*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Solomo neighbors, late of Colerain township, dec'd, having bee granted to the subscriber, residing in and township notice is therefore given to all per one ladebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those baving claims will present their for hwith, properly authenticated for actionness. ly authenticated for settlement.
April 3. HENRY P DIEHL, Exn'r.

WM. S. BOTD. JOHN L. BOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR. BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHINADELPIA. Merch 0, 1969.........

a see manual C. Berecher

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3059

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1863.

VOL. 6 NO 38.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAT

The Salary of the Oounty Superintendents and the State Appropriation.

The Salary of the County Superintendents are appable out of the groot amount of state spartopriation.

The salaries of County Superintendents are appable out of the groot amount of state spartopriation.

The first state, in the shore current from which it is proper county." (School Laws—New Digest—). St. 1.

The first state, in the shore current from which again; and yet many nerrons seem to be under an insperchend on a to the source from which again; and yet many nerrons seem to be under an insperchend on a to the source from which it is altered to the state appropriation of their respective counties. In this county headary of the County Superintendents from thousand, our state appropriation. If we should reduce it to one hundred of their or ruise it to one thousand, our state appropriation. If we should reduce it to one hundred of their or ruise it to one thousand, our state appropriation of their respective counties. A very simple calculation will show this:

A correling to the Nation Superintendents are of the state appropriation of their respective counties. The county Superintendents of the state appropriation of their respective counties. According to the Nation Superintendents are the county superintendents. The county Superintendents and the other experitual of the state appropriation of their respective counts are considered to perform the district. This state was 612 201. How the state appropriation of the state and the state enable him to work untiringly, in season and out of season, for the improvement of the teachers and the schools.

Political considerations should be left entiredly out of the question. The sacred interests of the schools should not be jeopardized by political strife and bitterness. The efficiency and usefulness of the County Superintendency depend upon the confidence and co-operation of all classes of the people. Without these a County Superintendent, it is true, are frequently accused of being partial, and undoubtedly they sometimes err as men do in every relation of life. But how much more subject to partially must the local examiners be who dwell immediately among the splicants, with many of whom they may be connected by the trees of family relationship, or by business interests.

Superintendent is, in a manner, powerless. An officer elected in a political context cannot compared these. At most he can only secure the co-operation of the friends of the schools in his own party, whits his political opponents and the opponents of the schools would look upon him with distrast and enmity. Under such circumstances his duties can not fail to be inksome and his usefulness much impaired. These and similar considerations we trust and believe will induce school directors to throw politics to the winds and act only for the success and welfare of the schools.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

A REPORT REJD BY JOHN C. GUYFR BE. FORE THE BEDFORD COUNTY TEACH. RE'S ASSOCIATION June 27, 1862.

There is perhaps no feature of the Common School System of Pennsylvania, that has been the subject of so much discussion, and has succontrated so much opposition, as that which establishes the office of County Superintendent. And now, for some office of County Superintendent. And now, for the office of County Superingendent. And now, for the office of County Superintendent and necessity, there are still those who regard it as a uscless, or rather as a cumbrous part of the system. It should be remembered, however, that the office is but performing the dutes e-joined upon him by law, and that before the law existed there must have been an ecessity which preduced it. The necessity here are still those who regard it as a uscless, or rather as a cumbrous part of the system. It should be remembered, however, that the office of County Superingendent. And now, after the office has had eight year's trial, when its fruits are visible in the improvement of schools every where throughout; the strate, when they have fully convinced candid observers of its unsefulness of the formation of the Schools. In the performing the directors were of the schools and interest results and tipe and the county of a patient of the school system prior to 1834.

The System that the defects of the School structure of the schools of the presence and th

rapid and extensive during the past lew years, that to be admitted it need only be mentioned, the "almost total neglect of proper attention to temperature, light, ventilation, furniture, apparatus and surcondings of the school room," which formerly prevailed in many districts, indicated a condition of schools that were but a mejancholy burlesque upon the cause of popular education. The greater degree of comfort and facilities for instruction, which pupils and teachers now enjoy, is of itself sufficient justification for the efficial inspection of the schools. Third, Expectations of these visits stimulate the pupils to diligence and obedience, and very frequently restrain them from ill conduct in school. Fourth, They conclude the examination of the teacher by secretaining his exact standing in the practice of teaching, which is indeed, the most important part of his qualifications, as it is well known that many good scholars fail in the practical operations of the school room. A laudable ambition is thus excited among the teachers who know that they will be graded according to their morits, by one who, being "a man of scientific and literary attainments, and of experience in the art of teaching," is supposed to be able to discover any failacies of superficial instruction; and hence, that to make their nethods appear accessful to him, they must make them sufficiently therough to nerit suc-

ing," is supposed to be able to discover any failacies of superficial instruction; and hence, that to make their methods appear successful to him, they must make them sufficiently thorough to merit success. One of the most scrious evils against which the friends of education must contend is superficiality. It is in many respects more to be shunned than ignorance itself. Yet how frequently is the artempt made in our schools to pass it for thorough training. Hence the necessity that they be visited by a thoroughly educated officer to detect and expose this evil wherever it is found. His visits are very often necessarily short it is true, and his time for observations limited; but the practiced officer soon becomes an expert in the matter of inspection, and a very few minutes disclose very much of the methods and fitness of the teacher, and the order and condition of the school.

3. Holding Institute, "institutes are conventions of teachers for the purpose of mutual improvement in the science and art of teaching, and are among the most simple, inexpensive and efficient means of improving the condition of our common schools."

That they are of immense advantages is so evident that all admit it, and may thus be briefly noticed; 1. Teachers by assembling together, are led to judge of their own acquirements, by the light of a true standard. They "compare notes," and each one finds wherein he is yet wanting. They discuss the laws of mental progress, the greatness of their work; and thus they are led to see the responsibility of their office, and to put forth the necessary means to become teachers indeed. 2. They discuss different methods of instruction, so that hose which conform most nearly with the laws of mental progress can be sought out and adopted. 3. Each one can gather a rich feast of invaluable knowledge, by experimenting in the sensol, many hundreds have bundered and faited. 4. They can instruct each other in the branches they teach, and turnish aid in particular cases of doubt or difficulty. But if the influ

"selver! years ago the idea of holding teachers' meetings was not thought of, nad such a preceeding on the part of the teachers would have geen regarded sheer nonsense. But a new era has dawned of upon the educational world. New and botter ideas have gained the ascendency. The Gousty Superintengency has wrought a radical change. Various was the means throught which it has efficies brought about the reform. They portrayed and urged the importance of district Institutes to directors and people. They adopted a system by which those teachers who attended shem and those who

did not, were reported, and marked accordingly in the theory of teaching. But chiefly, they created a necessity and ambition for improvement among the teachers, who now began to see that something more was required of them thanthe incredaily routine of the school, and that to retain their position they must be constantly improving themselves. They knew also, that by united effort more could be accomplished than single-inandet; hence the establishment of these valuable auxiliaries, which can justly be claimed as one of the legitimate results of this office.

The County Institute Is more immediately under the personal control of the Superintendent. To conconduct it has made one of the duties of the office, and it is certain that no one eise coulds on appropriately perform it. Through the examination she visitation be becomes acquainted with all the teachers of the county, they look to him for counsel and encouragement, and through the relation he auxiains to them, he becomes the most appropriate person to assemble them together in council. He is the head of the system in the County; and assuce is the leading education. Boves, in the agitation of all reforms—the aromar of the public mind to comprehend the insurvourement of universal education. No obstacle to the profound aparity and indifference of the people. Generally it they rouse at all it is but to find fault with the whole superstructure of the system and affil more fault with all those that are striving to their atmost to make our common schools what they should be, and what our school laws intended to have them—Logic the mest convincing, learning the most proponosed for the advancement of education. But let the vastness of the subject be clearly seen, and the importance to the community folic, and men will act," Let the truth be presented in its true color; let the bedoing a decided to the country bediacussed in council and pointed out, let the Teachers' Institute be maintained, for it has been truly denominated the great lever in the hands of the County S

not inferior in character and importance to any others, and the labor, care, auxiety, personal exposure, and official expenses, are much greater."

- This office, although now here, had been tried elsewhers with the most striking and benificial results, in New York, especially, an institution quite similar in design and the nature of its duties, had done more to advance the cause of education, during the period it was permitted to exist, then all other causes combined. And when through an unclean alliance with politics, and other interests, the office was sholished, it was regarded as the first retrograde step in the history of her common schools. So severely was this blow felt, bowever, that in 1856 the New York Legislature restored the office, under the title of 4-Assembly Dirtrict School Commissioner," with equal zed but reduced territory, that if adopted in Pennsylvapia, would give us one hundred Superintendents instead of sixty—This single historical fact is worth volumes of abstract arguments.

It is impossible to notice all the advantages in a report of this kind. What has already been shown is, however, sufficient justifibation for its establishment, as well as for the amount of salary approprited to it. Nevertheless, many who consider it in a mere dollor and cent point of view, oppose it on the ground that the salary is too large. But it should be borne in mind that talents and acquirements of the highest order, and the most untiring zeal and labor, are required to discharge the important and onerous duties of this office; and men of such qualificatious can not be indicted to take the responsibilities upon themselves for a smaller salary than they can secure in other positions, requiring less labor anxiety and personal exposure on their past In connection with this, it may be proper to notice, as to how and where the County Superinlendent's salary os obtained. It is generally supposed that it is educated from the State oppropriation for his own county. Such, however, is not the facts as will be seen fr

deducted from the amount of State appropriation, payable to his own county. In fact the
counties, as such, are not known in the Department in the distribution of State appropriation
which is paid directly to the Districts, and not
to the counties. From the very first year of the
office, the aggregate amount of the salaries of
all county Superintendents in the State, has been
deducted from the whole amount
of the appropriation payable to all the districts,
and the balance divided amongst the districts in
proportion to their taxoles. For justance, if the
aggregate of the salaries is \$30,000, and the appropriation \$220,000, the balance for distribution would
be \$250,000.

"Hencefurther it is, that a fair and gener ary to the County Superintendent does not materially diminish the amount of the appropriation coming to the county making it while any saving effect.

Rates of Advertising

Who can doubt that if Henry Clay were living now, he would be standing side by side with John J. Crittenden, Geo. D. Prentice, with John J. Crittenden, Geo. D. Prentice, and others of his warmest friends, in the ranks of the Democracy? If there are any who believe otherwise, let them read the following extract from his speech delivered at Frankford, Ky., on the 15th of November, 1860:

"I may be asked, as I have been asked, whether I could consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer, Neven! Neven! Neven!

"If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law should continue and increase, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new parties; one for the Union and the other against Union.

And the platform of the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the laws! And it should be necessary to form such a party, and if it should be accordingly formed, I amounce myself in this place a member of that party, whatever many be its component elements."

The Neoro Bill.—The bill to prevent negroes from coming into the State has passed the House. Its provisions are few and simple, and meet the views of a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania. Of course all the Abolitionists opposed the bill, and some few dodged; but the dodge will avail them nothing. In order to avoid going on the record, the Senate Committee on Federal Relations will probably withhold the bill, but a vote on a motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the subject will be equivalent to a direct vote.—Harrisburg Patriot.

An Abolitionist, the other day, in conversa-tion, excused his party friends for their terrible corruptions, on the ground that "after Mr. Lin-coln's term expired, it would be so long until they got a chance at the public crib again, that it was only fair they should take their share of plunder when they could get it." Whether the reasoning is sound or false it certainly looks as if such are the principles upon which they are setting.

A raptuous poet thus describes the manner of obtaining a kiss. As the Hottentot gentleman says at the Aquarial Garden, 'It is goot.' First, grasp with haste around the waist, and hug her tight to thee; and then she'll say— 'Do go away—do, won't youlet me be!' The oh what bliss! but never miss so good a chan as that; then make a dash, as quick as flas -Harriet, hold my hat! It is said that a single firm in the city of

New York has a Government contract for 500,000 handcuffs, of the most approved pattern-perfect beauties-to facilitate the exec of the Conscription law.

The Abolitionists who claim to possess all the patriotism in the country, might learn a useful lesson by reading the parable of the Pharisee and the Publican.

erA little boy returning from the Sunday school, said to his mother, "Ma, aint there a kitten-chism for little boys? This cat-echism is too hard!"

What are you writing such a big hand Why, you see my grandmother's dafe and I'm writing a loud letter to her.

as-Greeley's physicians say he will never have another brain fever. Reason; there is nothing left to sustain the disease.

Pence Resolutions passed the House of Re-presentatives of New Jersey on the 18th inst., by a vote of year 88, mays 18, after a very an-

A letter from Port Royal says that the number of freed slaves in that department is nearly seventeen thousand.

Persons often lack courage to appear as

good as they really are. The man who minds his own business has

Some that smile have in their hearts mil

"Union League" is the tenth party as the "followers of John B rown."

bardmens of Charlesten.

Can U C the . in Union League? ot yet seed ved an official report of the