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A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

BURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1867.

VOLUME 40: NO 4.

Poetry.

THE SMACK IN SCHOOL. The following incident in a district school,

told by Mr. William Pitt Palmer, of New ork, President of the Mashattan Insurance Company, in a poetical address before "The iterary Society," in Stockbridge, Massachusetts his native home:
A district school not far away, 'Mid Berkshire hills, one winter's day Was humming with its wonted noise Of three score mingled girls and boys; Some few upon their task intent, But more on furtive mischief bent ; The while the master's down ward look Was fastened on a copy-book; When suddenly, behind his back, Rose sharp and clear a rousing SMACK! As 'twere a battery of bliss Let off in one tremendous kiss!
'What's that?' the startled master cried;

That, thir," a little imp replies, "Wath William Willith, if you pleathe-I thaw bim kith Thuthannah Peathe!" With frown to make a statue thrill, The master thundered "Hither, Will!" Like wretch o'ertaken in his track, With stolen chattels on his back, Will hung his head with fear and shame, And to the awful presence came-A great, green, bashful simpleton, The butt of all good-natured fun-With smiles suppressed, and birch upra The threatener faltered-'-1'm amazed That you, my biggest pupil, should Before the whole set school to boot-What evil genius put you to't ?'

"Twas she, herself, sir," sobbed the lad, "I didn't mean to be so bad— But when Susannah shook her curls, And whispered I was 'fraid of girls, And dursn't kiss a baby's doll, I couldn't stand it, sir, at all, But up and kissed her on the spot! I know-boo hoo-I ought to not, But, somehow, from her looks-boo hoo

I thought she kind o' wished me to!' TO-MORROW.

We can't recall the vanished past. Nor on the future reckon; The light-winged hours, flying fast Us to embrace them beckon.

No more let Folly shroud thine eyes ; Live while 'tis called to-day ; What if you setting sun should rise To warm thy lifeless clay!

Life is not given : 'tis but lent : And thousands yet would borrow, For past, for present, time misspent, A day of grace to-morrow.

Oh, day of hope! oh, day of fear! Foreboding joy or sorrow; That comest not, though ever near, To-morrow! still to-morrow!

## Miscellaneous.

BISMARK, FRANCIS JOSEPH AND GARIBALDI.

By George Alfred Townsend. BISMARCK.

Three times within three months I sat in the presence of Count Bismark. A reactionist—in other words an enemy of every idea on which an American republicanism is based—by sheer boldness he precipitated the great war of 1866, and made himself a name in spite of his arrogance and unscrupulousness. Almost a giant, both in height and industry, measuring six feet two, huge and homely, in feature, of a terrible eye, full of baneful fire, with a creased skin and an ear big enough for a railroad depot, a mouth so wide and so cruel that it could mouth so wide and so cruel that it could bite a State in two, and a neck into which you might turn a river—of anything but water; his powers of mind are profound, his speech resolute; but with you and me, common people, who demand a chance and an influence, Count Bismark has no more sympathy than with so many horses. I did not love him more than he was bluff and affable; no tyrants are more aimable than his great enemies of the house of Hapsburg, the Imperial family of Austria. outh so wide and so cruel that i

al family of Austria. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria is thirty-seven years old, a mild faced, graceful man, come prematdrely to the discretion of one who feels that a sceptre, seven hundred years potential, is barren in his gripe. The weak inheritor of a barbarous fame, and an Empire built upon plunder and treaty, the only lessons taught him by reverses were to pinch his subjects the more, and kneel the meaner at the foot of the Pope. Twenty-one dissimilar nations are bound to his dynasty, the mastic of his em-Pope. Twenty-one dissimilar nations are bound to his dynasty, the mastic of his em-pire being force or despetism. In this re-public we number thrice as many varieties of people; but freedom makes them peacepublic we number thrice as many varieties of people; but freedom makes them peaceful and true; they are so diffused upon our soil that they mutually neutralize and strengthen each other. What quiet should we have think you, if Ohio were exclusively made up of Dutchmen, Pennsylvania of Africans, Virginia entirely a Fenian Republic, and Indiana of docile Camanche or Sioux Indians, and directing them all at Washington, a soft spoken German gentleman, whose claim to their gratitude lay altogether in the fact that he had subdued their ancestors? When I saw the Emperor review an army corps at Prague—his delicate hands and limbs almost a woman's his soft grey breeches and sky-blue jacket too neat for battle, and in the perpetual repose of his handsome face, and the quiet mildenses of his brown eye, a school teacher rather than a King, I felt like a rising storm cloud, the scow of the people's faces; the bright line of troops burned a score of different dislikes, fusing their nationalities for one moment in one moody obedience. They shifted arms, but their souls made no consent; it was a spectacle of the European word loyalty, perhaps, but not of patriotism. I found it hard to see the despot in the half sad face of this young Emperor; yet every hour of his crowned existence is by necessity and legacy a crime. With the same repose he countersigns the mortal findings of courts martial, which hang a score of volunteers, who will not serve against their brethren and freedom. With score of volunteers, who will not serve against their brethren and freedom. With against their orderies and rection.

The same sweet youthfulness his sisters go to the infamy of marriage without love, and to the arms of tyrants, like Maria Louisa in her girlhood to the breast of Napoleon,

with which he killed her. And I wondered as I looked, if the smile were not as sad and soft on the face of Maximilian, this Emperor's brother, who held with the true Hapsburg tenacity to his Mexican bauble, though the shricks of his wife, gone mad, troubled the world.

As between Austria and Prussia the right.

troubled the world.

As between Austria and Prussia the right-fulness of this recent war was so infinitesimal that you might put both causes into a druggist's scale and overweigh them with a lawyer's wafer. Prussia is a young, ambitious nation, in which the barbarism of war and the cultivation of the intellect are almost equal passions. A land of poets, philosophers, musicians; the streets of Berlin show the statues of soldiers only; the reigning family is made up of thick headed desposts; the military system of the country is irresistible in its powers and infamous in its conception; Prussia, in a word, is intelligent feudalism; yet her victory over Austria was desirable in the light of the century in which we live. The campaign she treacherously precipitated grew glorious by its brilliancy and energy. A King who had broken his oath to the Constitution, seized money without law and stabbed his brother and ally went with his hated Minister to love and heroism in a week, and every British moralist that held him up to exceration when he seemed likely to be beaten cried loudly now that he was a noble Sovereign and the national ally of England.

GARIBALDI. As between Austria and Prussia the right-

and the national ally of England.

GARIBALDI.

There I looked into the face and sat at the feet of Garibaldi the first character of our generation; a patriot and countryman of all oppressed people, into whose kindly and forgiving nature fell the speed and mettle of the wild South American horses on which, like a fiery centaur, he rode down the tyrants of the West. The freedom of Italy is his work. Kingsinherit it, he inspirited it, Caesar and Cincinnatus meet in him. His face is both womanly and fatherly, the light house to a good conscience burning the better as it grows the grayer, crumbling in the tower but undecaying in the flame. His dutiful boys, who go to battle at his side and in returning peace till his half barron island are born of an American wife to whose memory though long dead, he has been faithful She was an Amazon women, and on the Argentine plains rode with lance and lasso; when freedom came to her native country, she accompanied Garibaldi to his own land then the piece meal prey of tyrants. Together they entered Rome, in mutual love and triumph, and overturned the tables of the money changers and the seats of them who sold doves—in the beautiful city of Brutus and Rienzi. Driven thence by combined Kings and Princes they hid in the mountains, like the heroic Maccabeans, till flying along the coast of the Adriatic an Austrian vessel shot down the wife at the husband's side. That Adriatic coast is free to day and Garibaldi with Anna's boys to be hor monuments, eternal in purpose as the Eternal City to which he turns for the GARIRALDI. hor monuments, eternal in purpose as the Eternal City to which he turns for the crowning struggle of his life, shall pass its gates again and standing in the Pantheon, among his kindred gods, found the new deeps, not phases.

#### EDUCATION WITHOUT MEANS.

A young man of Croton, Iowa, writes that he has \$500, that he is married, that he wants to take a College course and yet save his capital. He asks advice. There are many who would like an answer to this question. Thousands of young men have

question. Thousands of young men have no money at all.

To get a classical education with the use of \$500, requires more skill than any young man is likely to possess, unless he earned the money. If he is a mechanic, he may buy a house and lot near a college and work during spare hours. Or, with a few acres, he can raise small fruits and vegetables, if he knows how; if he does not he will be likely to fail. Five hundred dollars is a very small sum to a young man who does not know how to work, to one who does it is a large one.

not know how to work, to the who does a large one.

What shall our young man with his handsome wife do? Let him get a small farmten, twenty or forty acres—near libraries and good society. Or, with a choice selection of books, he may live remote. Three things he should do at once: study mathematics, learn to write a good hand, and plant an orchard. If he must spend some of his hours at billiards and in saloons, he had better take a rope about eight feet long and go

hours at billiards and in saloons, he had better take a rope about eight feet long and go out to the barn.

One aim should be to make home elegant and comfortable. Let him not fear this will distract his attention. If there was ever a time when an education which was of use could be united with poverty, it has passed forever. Days spent in struggling for brend are lost; if not the bitterness they bring is equal to their loss. Nor need there be a fear that sad experience will not come when fortune smiles.

his true wife's tears yet wet on the kiss three hundred pounds.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

tion and interaction of his mental and emotional nature—his carnost combativeness and his generous magnanimity. He would not be Henry Ward Beecher were it otherwise. For rebels in arms he knew only prompt, speedy subjugation—for the fallen foe he is in favor of the most liberal terms compatible with the public welfare. He may be in error, but that he is hones, earnest and intensely patriotic, the results of his labors and of his life afford the fullest attestation; and if his supposed conservatism shall afford him a broader theatre of activity and a more numorous auditory, the country and the world will be none the beers.

The pendulum in its vibations may touch either extreme, but it will ind the centre of gravity.

CAUSES OF SUDDEN DEATH—Very few of the sudden deaths sail to arise from heart disease really arises from that cause. To ascertain the origin of sodden deaths, an experiment was tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough post mortem examination. In these cases only two were found who had died from heart disease, Nine of the sixty-

Carses or suppose that rangement of the suppose of the sunder deaths sail to arise from surface or the sudden deaths sail to arise from that cause as a knowledge of the immensity and the use of the sunder deaths sail to arise from surface as a knowledge of the immensity and the use of the suppose of the sunder deaths sail to arise from surface as a knowledge of the immensity and the use of the surface of the

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PEOPLING OF OTHER WORLDS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The anomaness, says the Fort Malies, Booker is engaged in writing a construction of the Company of the Co

potency than any other. I do not give my set as a speciment of the speciment and reactions; but I know what reading is—for I could once, and did. I read hard or not at all, never skimming, never my left me have it." turning aside to more inviting books. Plato, Aristotle, Butler, Thucydides, S. Jonathan, Edwards, have passed like the iron atoms of the blood, into my mental constitution.—F. W. Robertson.

How often we speak of friends as though they might be found on every hand; and yet how little real friendship we find in this busy world! A true friend is one who will cling to you in adversity, sympathize with you in sorrow, and rejoice with you in prosperity. He is a being who feels, who thinks who agts from the nurest motives. Friend-

Big Bear Story.—Old "Pur" OutDone.—The other day a party of four hunters went out sporting from Crescent, a station on the Northern Central, between here
and Williamsport. After reaching the
Mountain they decided to separate in search
of game, the discharge of a gun being the
rallying signal, should one need the assistance of the rest. One of the four, Wm.
Godcharles, in his peregrinations, came
across the opening of what seemed a den,
amid some rocks. He boldly entered and
about the same time was rather rudely
thrust back and out by an enormous black
bear, which resented intrusion by at once
showing fight. Having his gun loaded and
pointed in front he at once discharged its
contents, which took effect in the head of
the bear and killed it instantly, fortunately
for his future comfort and safety, about
which he began to have serious doubts.

The noise of the firing brought his companing quickly to the spot. They at once
went to work and skinned and dressed the
animal, and started home with what meat
they could carry. When well on their way
they bethought themselves that likely the
den might be a wintering place for bears,
and posibly there were more to be found.
So they trudged back and put their guns in
order, and entered, and succeeded in stampeding three more bears, which showed good
pluck, but at length were compelled to yield
to the superior proves of the hunters. They
secured the trophies of their day's sport and
proceeded home without further hindrances,
and showed the evidences of the hot work
they had encountered with the four black
bears.—Elmira Advertiser.

AMERICA NO PLACE FOR FOOLS.—In a lecture lately delivered before the London Farmer's Club, Mr. James Howard, the well-known manufacturer of implements of Bedford, England, made the following pointed remarks concerning his experiences in a recent visit to the United States: He said he had been profoundly impressed with the happiness, prosperity, energy, intelligence, and self-government of the American people. He wondered that so many people are willing to remain in the Old World, without a chance to rise, with hardly a chance to exist. If the United States were crowded as England is, the population would be nearly a thousand millions. In reply, however, to the question whether he thought large and opplent English farmers would do well to send out their sons to America, he remarked that one of the first memoranda which he made in his diary, after seeing the United States, was, that it was no use to send a fool to America. Mr. Hope on !—A bankrupt merchant, re-

Hope on!—A bankrupt merchant, returning home one night said to his noble wife:—"My dear, I am ruined; everything we have is in the hands of the sheriff."

After a few moments of silence the wife looked kindly into his face and said:

"Will the sheriff sell you? Oh! no! Will will the sheriff sell me? Oh! no! Will what begiff sell the children? Oh! no! All that is high work of the children? Oh! no! All that is high work of the children? Oh! no! when anhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the result of our skill and inmanhood, womanhood, childhood. We have lost but the result of our skill and industry. We can make another fortune if our hearts and hands are left us."

that there are few girls of eighteen who have not read more books than I have; and as to religious books, I can count on my fingers in two minutes all I have read, but then they are mine. Sir Erskine Perry said the other day, that a fortnight ago, in conversation with Comte, one of the profoundest thinkers in Europe; Comte told him that he had read an incredibly small number of books these last twenty years; I forgot how many and scarcely a review. But then what Comte reads lies there fructifying, and comes out a living tree with leaves and fruit.

Multifarious reading weakens the mind more than doing nothing; for it becomes a necessity at last, like smoking, and is an excuse for the mind to lie dormant, whilst thought is poured in, and runs through a clear stream, over unproductive gravel, on which not even mosses grow. It is the idlest of all idleness, and leaves more of impotency than any other. I do not give myself as a spectament of the society—this is therefore to farther than 1 and the first of the mind to lie dormant, whilst thought is poured in, and runs through a clear stream, over unproductive gravel, on which not even mosses grow. It is the judges of the mind to lie dormant, whilst thought is poured in, and runs through a clear stream, over unproductive gravel, on which not even mosses grow. It is the judges of the mind to lie dormant, whilst thought is poured in, and runs through a clear through the advantages of money, it is better to have character.

The following duly signed, was lately contained in a Western paper: "Whereas, at particular times, I may importune my friends and others to let me have liquor, which is therefore to favolt have been and the first of the mind to lie and the provide and

THE following duly signed, was lately contained in a Western paper: "Whereas, at particular times, I may importune my friends and others to let me have liquor, which is hurtful to me and detrimental to society—this is therefore to be the larve narron any account of the larve narrow and the larve narrow account of the larve narrow and the larve narrow and the larve narrow account of the larve narrow narrow

MARK TWAIN, a California humorist about to visit the Atlantic States, in the printed programme of a lecture he was lately to give in San Jose, proposed to illustrate the cannibal propensities of the ancient iselanders, by devouring a child in the presence of the audience, if some lady would furnish him one for the occasion. That part of the approximate however, was necessarily of the programme, however, was necessarily omitted, no maternal relative coming forward with a spare infant to enable him to carry out the illustration.

Cultivate acquaintances if desirable: if not

Never sow the Seeds of Dissension.
Weed your Library.
Get as much Heart's ease as you can.
Attend to Wall-flowers and trim Coxcombs.
Emulate the Cucumber—be cool.
Don't Peach.
Avoid Elympus of Speeds Don't Peach.
Avoid Flowers of Speech.
"Bedding out" is good for Plants, but
not for friends.
Take the advice of the Sage, or you may

Rue the consequences. FORTUNE tellers and tilting hoops operate differently. The former reveal what the lady will be in the future; the latter reveal what she is at present.

"BEFORE love comes in at the door, would be well for him to peep through the keyhole. He might see something that would prevent him from entering.

"Now papa, what is a humbug?" said a little four year old Johny. "It is," replied papa, "when mamma pretends to be very fond of me and puts no buttons on my under

A HOLY life, spent in the service of God, and in communion with Him, is without, doubt the most pleasant and comfortable life that any man can live in this world.

THE virtue of prosperity is temperance; the virtue of adversity is fortitude.

CHILDREN have wide ears and long

MIRTH should be the embroidery of con-

CONSCIENCE has three offices, -to instruct Nor the rich, but the wise avoid misery

and become happy.

Poor and true is better than rich and