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Select Poetry.

[From the Logan County (O.) Gazette.]

DE UNITED STATES HOTEL.

BY ONE OF THE BOARDERS.

It's took rooms for de season—I's cutting quite a swell—
It's stoppin' at a tavern—de UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Oh UNCLE SAM'S de landlord—we eat, and drink our fill—
And de wisdom ob de measure is, dar's nuffin for de bill!
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
De white trash can't afford,
To take rooms at de tavern
Whar de cullud gentry board.

De possum it was lubly—but we've better grub dan dat;
De hoe-cake it was 'nificent, de raccoon sweet and fat—
But 'possum, 'coon and hoe-cake!—I bid you all farewell!
You wouldn't suit de 'Sicity at Uncle Sam's Hotel.
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
Oh don't you hear de bell!
It's rignin' for de boardahs
At Uncle Sam's Hotel.

And don't you know de boardahs!—de 'complished Dinah Crow—
De scenshinin' Pompey, and de gallant Mistah Snow—
And all ob de 'born equals,' no matter whar dey dwell,
Are goin' to be boardahs at Uncle Sam's Hotel.
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
Oh berry sure I am,
De best ob all de taverns
Is kept by UNCLE SAM.

De scenshinin' Pompey, when he sits down to dine,
Just hear him call de waitah, to fetch along de wine!—
And see de little white boys a helpin' Mistah Snow,
And bringin' chicken fixins to de lubly Dinah Crow!
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
It's cuttin' quite a swell,
It's took rooms at a tavern—
De United States Hotel.

It's a mighty big old tavern, dat United States Hotel!
It has sixty thousand boardahs, and it 'commodates 'em well!
It has room for all ob Dixie, an 'spect dey'll all be here,
Wiv dar wives and pickaninies, 'fore de endin' ob de year.
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
We have no bills to pay,
Dey charge 'em to de white trash,
I hear de landlord say.

Oh take de maddock, white man!—de shubbel and de spade—
We boardahs hab no work to do, we all hab quit de trade!—
But 'fore you pay de board bills you'll hab to tug and sweat,
And wish you wasn't white trash a thousand times I'll bet!
Oh, Hi O Dinkum Darkey!
Oh don't you hear de bell!
It's rignin' for de boardahs
At Uncle Sam's Hotel.

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."

RECITATION, NO. 9.

Secondly, Let every recitation proceed with dispatch—not hurriedly but promptly. Among teachers who are considered almost equally good, some accomplish twice as much in the same time as others. No delay, or waste of time in any manner, should be tolerated. Pupils should understand that they must respond immediately, or the question will be passed to another. It is no unusual thing for them to spend more time in delay and consideration than is required to recite the part assigned them. This is all wrong: when a class come to the recitation seats they are supposed to have studied their lessons and to be ready to recite. If any among them are not, they should be sent to their seats till they are. The brief time usually given to a recitation is too precious for any pupil to fritter it away in considering whether he can recite or not. If he does not respond the instant he is called on, take it for granted he cannot respond at all, and pass the question to another. This will not only save time, but it will cultivate habits of readiness and promptness which are of incalculable advantage. The recitation should not be interfered with by interruptions from any quarter. The rest of the school must understand this and not be allowed to ask questions during its progress. Nor should members of the class be allowed to make remarks or ask questions unless called on by the teachers. Those having any thing to say may raise the hand and then wait till they are called on. This will prevent two or more from speaking at once, and save much confusion. All side issues should be rejected: Unprofitable discussion should be cut off, no matter how profitable it may seem to the pupil. Nor should any important point be hurried over without full discussion and a clear understanding. But unimportant points are constantly arising. These should be rejected, and the recitation kept in its legitimate course.

Thirdly: Have a definite time for every recitation. Call out a class to the minute; and dismiss it as punctually. The several duties of the day should be so arranged as to take up all the teacher's time. If he allows any exercise to take more than its allotted time he robs some other exercise. Hence a class should be dismissed when its time is out, whether the recitation is finished or not. The teacher should never inquire if a class are ready, and wait on them if they are not. On the contrary, the class should know when and how long they are to recite, and that no delay or excuses will be tolerated. We would be glad to impress this point upon the attention of teachers. There is, perhaps, no single item of school management in which gross blunders are so habitually practiced. A time for every thing and every thing exactly in its time, is a rule, not that may but that must be followed by every successful teacher.

Fourthly: Cultivate a spirit of criticism. Every faulty recitation should be submitted to the class for correction, and they should be held responsible for all mistakes not pointed out, as if they themselves had made them. Care should be taken that this criticism be good-natured and courteous, and that no one be allowed to do injustice. If properly controlled it may be made a powerful instrument of good. It keeps alive interest and attention, tests the knowledge of other pupils than the one reciting, rouses ambition and energy, and cultivates habits of critical acumen.

Fifthly: Let the pupil stand while reciting. We are aware that teachers differ about this. Some have the whole class stand at recitation; others have the whole class sit; while others allow the class to sit, but require each pupil to rise when called on to recite. This, in our opinion, is the more excellent way. The pupil should seldom be allowed to recite sitting; and, in general, if he has a criticism or remark to make, he should rise to do so. He should rise to make it. He will recite better standing than sitting, speak more distinctly, think more clearly. There may be exceptions. A bashful pupil, who has always recited sitting, may be embarrassed, at first, if required to stand; but after his embarrassment wears off, he will, in almost every case, acquit himself more creditably. We shall not try to explain why this is; but that it is, every one may satisfy himself by observation. Perhaps the mere fact of being "on his legs" gives him vigor and self-reliance. We are inclined to think it does. One could hardly make a good stump speech, or a good plea to a jury, sitting; and it may be noticed that if any one has any thing explicit or emphatic to say, he usually rises to say it. Perhaps these general principles, if developed, would furnish a reason why a pupil should stand to recite. Whether this be

so or not, certain it is, that the tone assumed by the same pupil, when sitting, is sometimes so different from that assumed when standing, as to strike the most careless observer. The fact exists: The reason is not of much practical importance.

We have now spoken of
I. Objects of Recitation—and under this head
1. To enable the teacher to learn how well pupils have prepared their lessons.
2. To afford the teacher an opportunity to explain different points.
3. To fix the facts and principles of the lesson in the pupil's mind.
4. To cultivate the pupil's powers of expression.
II. Of Preliminary Requisites to Recitation—and under this head:
1. Recitation Seats.
2. Maps, Globes, charts and other apparatus.
3. Thorough preparation on the part of the class.
4. Entire familiarity with the lesson on the part of the teacher.
III. General Methods of Recitation—and under this head:
1. The Interrogative Method—divided into The Consecutive Method, The Promiscuous Method, The Simultaneous Method, and The Silent Method.
2. The Topical Method.
3. The Didactic Method—divided into The Conversational form, and The Lecture Proper.
IV. Some General Remarks.
We have thus concluded what we had to say under the first three divisions of our subject. "Specific Methods" remain to be discussed. Under this head we propose to submit some practical suggestions as to the best methods of teaching the several branches. We shall, in a few weeks, take up our subject where we now leave it.

We are happy to know our remarks about the scarcity of piece fractions in this office, had the desired effect on the Editor of the Gazette. He "raised the wind" and sent for the "fractions" instantly. He omitted, however, in his remarks on the subject—remarks that impugn the veracity of that "peculiarly dignified" and "singularly cool" personage known as "Simon Syntax, Esq."—to tell his readers that the immense quantity of "that very small breed of type" that are not "vulgar" which he boasts of, was not only received at this office, but ordered after our "positive plander" (?) was in the hands of the compositor.

From the Westmoreland Republican.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

Improvement has been made in the qualifications of the teachers of our public schools, but there is still quite a large margin to be filled up. The qualifications which should be happily blended so as to constitute the successful teacher, should be of as high an order as in any other calling in life. Many engage in the business with but small investment of capital, and still less natural fitness for the work, and the result is a failure on their part, a permanent injury inflicted on the pupils, and the profession lowered in the estimation of the people.

No one should more "magnify his office" than the teacher. No one should strive harder to make none but impressions that will have influence for good. No one should wish to be employed as a teacher who has not, at least, a respectable knowledge of the branches taught in our schools; who has not, as a base of operations, sound common sense, enthusiastic devotion to his work, perseverance, cheerfulness, good sympathy, and a strictly moral, if not a christian, character. Sound common sense would appear to be necessary in every calling, and it may seem unnecessary to particularize; but it sometimes is lacking, yet never should be in a teacher. His judgment is constantly in requisition, and if this fails him in his time of need, his future influence with the school will be entirely lost. Does it not require a mature judgment to know the capacities of his various pupils; to know how much labor should be given in order to make the success of the scholar barely possible—to know how and when to encourage—how and when to punish; to be able to judge of the proprieties of his own conduct so that he may be an example worthy of imitation.

By the teacher's being possessed of an enthusiastic devotion for his work, we do not mean that he should be a wild enthusiast, but one who has such a desire for his own, and the improvement of his pupils, that he will bring all his energies to bear upon his work—thus making himself much more efficient, and creating a corresponding enthusiasm in all associated with him. Notice the influence of the energetic, devoted worker. He pursues his course onward, regardless of difficulties. The current is not always with him, but he strives to create a new current, which gathering force and volume in its course, finally bears all with it. This, coupled with perseverance, to enable him to continue onward in his course—with cheerfulness to enlighten—with hope to encourage, and enable him to see the rays of gold that are always mingled with the darkest shadows—with sympathy to enable him to appreciate the efforts and trials of those by whom he is surrounded—and a moral, if not a christian character, that he may be a living model, always acting in obedience in the convictions of duty, will be an almost certain passport to success.

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A LESSON OF DESPOTISM. WAR CLAIMS AT ST. LOUIS.

Extract from the Final Reports of the Commission
—Hon. David Davis, Hon. Joseph Holt and Hon. Hugh Campbell.

THURSDAY, March 6.

"Claims of B. F. Moody & Co., 5,300, 6,301.
"Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrews paymaster in the army, called on part of the Government by J. R. Shepley, Esq.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. Will you please state what rank you held; how long you have served in the army; and what is your present post of duty.
"Answer. I held the rank of lieutenant colonel; have served in the army nearly forty years; am the senior of the two deputy paymaster generals; and I am at present at the head of the pay department in the department of Missouri.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. Col. Andrews, I hold in my hand an authority given by Gen. Fremont to Colonel Bussey, of the Third Iowa cavalry, authorizing him to clothe and equip his regiment. Will you please state whether or not Gen. Fremont has any authority to contract for ordnance and ordnance stores?
"Answer. He had none unless under an express power from the secretary of War.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. Is there anything in the law or regulations of the army authorizing the commanding general to contract for mules, horses, or forage?
"Answer. I know of none. The quartermaster is the proper person to make these contracts.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. If the commanding general deems fortifications necessary at a particular place, in whom is the authority to contract for their construction?
"Answer. Fortifications have never been, to my knowledge, contracted for except in St. Louis. The materials are contracted for, and the construction has always been under the direction of the engineer department proper.

"Question by Mr. Shepley. Do you know any reason, or did you ever hear the late commanding general of this department give any reason, why the rules and regulations of the army were thus disregarded?
"Answer. I was never informed of any, nor was there any obligation on his part to give me the information.

"Questions by Mr. Shepley. Did the commanding general ever make to you any remarks showing that he knowingly violated any of the laws and regulations of the War Department?
"Answer. He did on one occasion, in my office, make remarks showing that he intended to disregard the ordinary instructions and regulations of the department at Washington.

"Question by Mr. Shepley. Can you repeat the substance of these remarks?
"Answer. I can. This conversation was late in August or the early part of September—

Gen. Fremont came into my office with Gen. McKinstry, and after Gen. McKinstry left he commenced the conversation without anything calling for it that I am aware of. He spoke pleasantly, but said, "the people of the United States were in the field; that he was at their head; that he meant to carry out such measures as they (the people) expected him to carry out, without regard to the red tape of the Washington people."—My only reply was in a few general words, that as well as I could understand the term "red tape" meant system of government, which in its details, might be carried too far by subordinates, but I had always been of the opinion that our general system was a wise and good one, and that he who undertook to set its principles or general details aside would sooner or later become entangled in difficulties by disregarding all system. He replied by repeating his general remark, (for I think the third time, that the people were in the field, and that he was at their head, and would have everything done according to their expectations from him; saying, now we have only extra constitutional government; no civil rights, so to speak; all ordinary peaceful rules were to be set aside, and all this thing of red tape must give away very shortly to what the people required of him." I had previously disobeyed Gen. Fremont, by resisting an order of his which I considered was unauthorized by law, and concerning which I gave my testimony before the Congressional committee. General Fremont had never been in my office, nor has he been there since. He had no business to transact with me that morning.

The declarations of General Fremont, as deposited by Colonel Andrews, were of so astounding a character that we felt it to be our duty to inquire if they had been made to others, with a view of ascertaining how far the announcement of such revolutionary sentiments might have superinduced the demoralization of the service which our investigations have satisfied us so extensively prevailed in this department. We therefore examined Major Clancy C. P. Johnston, paymaster in the regular army, and find his statements of sufficient importance to justify us in giving them, unabridged, like those of Colonel Andrews, a place in our report.

Chauncey C. P. Johnston, called by J. R. Shepley, associate counsellor, testified as follows:
"I am paymaster in the United States army; I was appointed last June, and stationed in the department of the west.

"Question. Did the late commanding General in this department ever in your presence countenance any disregard of law, or the regulations governing the army?
"Answer. General Fremont countenanced it frequently in my presence, and to me, by saying that he did not intend in the administration of this department, to be governed by the rules and regulations that were laid down, and

that he would be guided by the circumstances which surrounded him entirely. The reason that this conversation occurred so frequently was that I was thrown much in his company, in my capacity as paymaster, and privately. When he first came here I went to see him, having known him before, and I was invited by him to come and see him frequently, as I was well acquainted in the west and had been connected with the organization of the home guards, in this city, from the beginning. In regard to the official business which I had to transact with him several instances occurred in which orders for payments had been issued to Col. Andrews, paymaster general, and these orders transferred to me, and not being considered by me legal, I called on him in regard to them, and he told me that he intended to do what he considered best for the service without reference to law or regulations; that he intended to cut red tape and arrive at the end without reference to order or system, and direct me to pay these orders."

The statements of these witnesses—officers of unimpeachable integrity and intelligence—will, we are sure, be heard by the Government with equal astonishment and sorrow. General Fremont proclaims, on assuming his command that "there were no longer any civil rights; that there was no government except that outside of the Constitution, which had been suspended; that it was his determination to administer his department without reference to law or regulations; that the people of the United States were in the field, and that he was at their head, and that he meant to carry out such measures as they, the people, expected him to carry out, without regard to the red tape of the Washington people"—that is the President and Congress. It is singular how perfectly these sentiments harmonize with those held by the usurpers, who in this and other ages of the world have sought and established absolute power upon the ruins of public liberty. Some of these usurpers, taking yet higher ground than that assumed in the interview with Colonel Andrews, have claimed for themselves a mission to "carry out" the will of God, but none of them have sunk their pretensions below a special mission to "carry out" the will of the people. Caesar, when he stood upon the banks of the Rubicon and waved to his veterans to advance, did not make a bolder declaration against his country than this. The words, so earnestly and so often spoken, announced a revolution conceived, but which, happily for the country, the parent had not the strength to bring forth. No man has lived in the tide of time wise and pure enough to be intrusted with such a power as is here claimed. Military chieftains who cut "red tape" always do it with their swords, and history proves that the throat of their country suffers quite as much as does the tape in their operation. As free institutions have their foundations in law, and in the obedience of the people and their representatives, civil and military to it, this expression of a purpose to cast aside all political and constitutional restraints, made in the halls of legislation even, would alarm, but when made in the field by a chieftain, at the head of a great army, it chills and awes the patriot's heart by its paralytic spirit. It reveals an unscrupulous ambition, which awaits but the prestige and power of victory to sweep the Government itself, as a cobweb, from its path.

This sad page in the history of the late commander of this department gathers a deep shadow from the circumstances under which these declarations were made. Gen. Fremont had, a few weeks before, taken and subscribed the following military oath: "I, John C. Fremont, do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of President of the United States, and the orders of the officers over me, according to the rules and articles of war, and thus, in the sight of God and his country, had pledged faith to Government that he would bear to it "true allegiance," and he stood pledged by the most solemn of human sanctions to support that Constitution which, when "the people took the field," placed at "their head" the President of the United States, and not any general holding a commission under him. With a conflicting fondness he had been summoned from the obscurity of private life, and, preferred above the veterans and a whole army of patriots, he was made a major general. Scarcely has he girded on his sword, to whose honor the best interests of the nation had been committed, when he says to his subordinates and followers that he draws it, not in the name of law or of the Government, but in the defiance of both, to enforce such measures as, in his judgment, "the people expected him to carry out." These words were spoken, as it were, by the undertaker while the patient was yet struggling for life. They were uttered against the government of a country, not then tranquil and strong and able to battle with all assailants, but of a country distracted and humbled, and bleeding under the stabs of traitors. They came from no flush of excitement springing from a triumph of arms, but were the solemn and oft-repeated enunciations of a general just entering the field of his future operations, and serving for the first time the strength of his gathering army. They were addressed to officers of high rank in the service, and were intended to impress them with obedience to his revolutionary programme. Gen. Fremont already held his sword, and it was most important for his purpose that Col. Andrews, the head of the pay department here, and Major Johnston, a paymaster under him, should not interfere with his free use of the national purse. In respecting his own official oath and the law, by resisting unwarrantable transfers of money, the colonel had already given offence, and he was therefore visited and thus startlingly warned, that he might not offend again. His noble and patriotic reply, though subdued by the pres-

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ence of his superior officer, proved him to be worthy of the sword he wore, and that his courage and loyalty had nothing to fear from the menaces by which he was assailed.

The line of policy thus resolved on was openly pursued as his apparent consciousness that he was "the State" grew more and more vigorous. He created a large number of offices and filled them with friends and favorites, to whom he assigned full salaries, a power which he had no more right to exercise than had any soldier in his ranks. About two hundred of these appointments were made, and of which some forty-two were allotted to a body of but three hundred men, which he had recruited and organized under the somewhat regal designation of "the Fremont Body Guard." Initiating yet further imperial rule, he sought to bestow upon many—possibly all his appointees—whatever their duties, a military prestige. Thus Castle, his "superintendent of railroad transportation," was honored, by his letter of appointment, with "the pay of a colonel"—and the title, of course, follows, while the office of "musical director," a creation of his own, was filled by a musician from one of the theatres, to whom was given the rank and pay of a captain of engineers in the regular army.

When the Secretary of War visited this department in person and inspected the forts which Gen. Fremont was then building for the defence of St. Louis, under the auspices of Gen. Heald, he at once decided that they were useless, and ordered that they should be discontinued, and ordered that the funds of the government in the hands of the paymasters here should be applied exclusively to meet the current expenses of the army. Yet, in defiance of the Secretary's authority, the work upon the forts went on to their completion, while \$20,000 of the funds thus sought to be protected by the Secretary was paid to Gen. Heald on the 10th of October; and on the 19th of the same month an imperative order was given by the general for the payment of \$30,000 more. In his administration he virtually ignored the existence of a quartermaster's and the commissary's departments, and of the Ordnance Bureau, and necessarily that of the government at Washington. The most stupendous contracts, involving an almost unprecedented waste of public money, were given out by him in person to favorites, over the heads of the competent and honest officers appointed by law. It seemed to be his purpose to present himself as the embodiment of political and military power, and to show alike by his words and his conduct how little he depended upon the government of his country, and how utterly he disregarded its laws, its regulations and its policy. Of course, such an example could not be otherwise than contagious. The whole framework of the political and military systems, as organized by law was unbraced, and disorder and criminal insubordination everywhere prevailed. There could be no obedience when the general of the department openly taught and practiced resistance to the laws as a right, if not a duty. There could be no economy where the general labored in his great office to feed the greed of his followers for gain. He occupied with his family and several members of his staff a marble palace, and lived amid its luxurious furniture and glittering wares at a stipulated expense of \$8,000 per annum to the government, at a time when the homes of millions of our people were darkened by the horrors of civil war. Could it be expected that the subordinates would display any special sympathy with our national sufferings, or any marked solicitude to guard the public treasury from plunder? Instead of going to Cairo, as he could have done for a few dollars, on one of the vessels transporting his troops which accompanied him, he chartered a magnificent steamer at a cost of \$1,600 to the government, to convey himself and cortège alone. The steamer was anchored out in the stream, instead of lying at the wharf, as all others did do, and when the general drove in his carriage and four to the water's edge, yet another steamer, at still further cost to the government, as we learn from claim presented for it, was employed to put himself and suite on board. A foreign prince or potentate, in a season of national mourning, might thus live, and thus enter his pleasure yacht or his barge in a state of insensibility amid the calamities of civil war, and such wastefulness, when the public debt is being increased at the rate of from one to two millions daily, when exhibited by a general of the American army, is a spectacle from which the patriot may well turn away in grief and humiliation.

As was to have been expected, the influence of such an exhibition was everywhere felt. High officers did not, it was true, dare to charter steamers for their own convenience, but they did, it was true, dare charter steamers for their trains for the convenience of themselves and attendants, while yet humbler officers, drawing their pseudo pomp to the narrower sphere of their authority, hired at the livery stables for months buggies and horses at the cost of the Government, and this although the law only recognized them on foot, or as mounted at their own expense. Thus, in every way, and almost everywhere, under the malign influence of the declaration that neither laws nor regulations longer prevailed, there was manifested a disposition to convert the national tragedy through which we were passing into a saturnalia of personal and official self-indulgence and extravagance.

LETTER AND PRESENT FROM THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We learn that the Prince of Wales has recently presented to Ex-President Buchanan a splendid full length portrait of himself, as a slight mark (he says) of his grateful recollection of the hospitable reception and his agreeable visit at the White House on the occasion of his tour in the United States. He adds that the cordial welcome which was then vouchsafed to him by the American people, and by the ex-President as their chief, can never be effaced from his memory.—Nat. Int.