RY B. F. MEYERS.

At the following terms, to wit: \$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year. if not paid within the year.

ny No subscription taken for less than six months To No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts that the stopping of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and as a criminal offence.

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

Professional Cards.

F. M. KIMMELL.

I. W. LINGENFELTER

G. H. SPANG.

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

MANN & SPANG.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

OFOffice on Juliana Street, three doors south the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

O. E. SHANNON. JOHN CESSNA. CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. the Law. Office nearly opposite the Gazette Office, where one or the other may at all times be found. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public. House Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER. HALL & PALMER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

TWill promptly attend to a!] business entrusted to there care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearty opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. U. COFFROTH,

SOMERSET, PA., Will hereafter practice regularly in he several ourts of Redford county. Business entrasted to is care will be faithfully attended to. December 6, 1861.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicibity.

"Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Betford, Aug. 1, 1961.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA. Shop at the east end of town, one doc west e All guns of my own manufacture warranted. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN. BEDFORD, PA.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

CF Would hereby notify the citizens of Sedford county, 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 upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

REED AND SCHELL.

J. J. SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN A. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made

DART IS obugat and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR. April 12 1861.

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings. NO. 127 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburg Penn'a. From City College

F PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Pennand St. Clair Sts
The largest Commercial School of the United
States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students,
in five years from 31 States, and the only one
which affords complete and reliable instruction in
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First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship;
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127 Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 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 with the will annexed on the estate of Jacob Stoudenour, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forth-

HENRY P. DIEHL,

Feb. 27,--6ts.

Bedford Gazei

VOLUME 58.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER, 3048

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1863.

VOL. 6. NO 34

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

FRITER BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ

Teachers and friends of education are respect fully requested to send communications to the care of "Bedford Gazette."

POWER OF CUSTOM. In this age of enlightenment, and land of boasted liberty, where all men are declared to boasted inerty, where an men are declared to be free, and slavery viewed as an unpardonable offence, how strange to think that men should volunturily and wilfully become the slaves of custom; one of the most arrogant, despotic, and, at the same time, inconsistent of monarchs, as he generally rules more by force than persussion or argumentative reasoning. And, not-withstanding our assertions to the contrary, we are all more or less the subjects of his capricious will. No man need say that he is not a followgood or bad opinion of his fellow man, as such is not really the case; and were it so, the state of society, to a certain extent, would be worse in place of better. As it has always been conceded that "a due respect for the opinion of all mankind," is preferable to either real or studied mankind," is preferable to either real or studied indifference, on a subject so closely allied with our happiness, whether we view the matter in an individual or collective sense. In following the usages and customs of society, if we could only learn to discern the useful from the baneful, and the desirable from the destructive, we might then, with firm faith, enlist under the might then, with firm faith, enlist under the banner of time-honored, praise-worthy customs, feeling perfectly sure of being lead aright. But unfortunately how few there are to enter the lists, and alas! that many should fall off, as the difficulties of life press around them, passing over to the ranks of the enemy, without, perhaps, making one struggle to maintain the honorable positions they have assumed. Since we all are creatures of habit or custom, is it not befitting us as rational beings, to study well the nature, and effects of the different customs by which we are surrounded, before adopting and

which we are surrounded, before adopting and incorporating them as part and portion of our nature, cultivating them around us with links of adamantine strength. Reason certainly suggests and approves of such reflection, and yet how and approves of such reflection, and yet how few there are who ever give the subject a tho't; but foolishly adopt and fall into habits of the most pernicious character, without, probably, having ever asked themselves the true nature, tendency or consequences of the usages they are following, or the customs they are adopting.— The question now arises where, and at what period of life we should begin to exercise our reasoning faculties, in regard to good or evil practices, and the various influences which follow in their train. According to my own views, I cessary exercise in the school room, and at as

cessary exercise in the school room, and at as early a period as possible, for several reasons, one half which could not well be given in a short production like this. If it be true that children resemble the monkey, in his attempts at imitating that which comes under his eye, how necessary is it then that the example placed before them should be of a pure and improving character. And that they should be early taught the strong necessity of observing and reflecting well before making choice of any particular habit or custom. If the benefits arising from good, orderly habits were well impressed upon the minds of children in the school room, thro the advice of teachers, and the still more efficacious influence of their example, much good cious influence of their example, much good might be done, and rapid improvement would doubtless ensue from such a course. Children naturally look to their preceptors for advice, and if more time was bestowed in oral instruc-tion of that nature, I firmly believe their minds CHARLES HOTFL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

T. T. S. B. U. E. G. II, P. A.

AARRY SHIRLS PROTRIETOR.

12 1861.

JOHN S. DAVISON

Importers and Dealers in

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD

Trunk

Trunk

Hall. We now turn to Capt. Loper's "efforts would not only be improved, but that they would be of packed it, and a cap have, no just claim of authority over them. The sovereignty of the ceive five per cent. commensurate with the powers and jurisdiction with which they have voluntarily invested it, and beyond it has, and can have, no just claim of authority over them. The sovereignty of the ceive five per cent. commission on the earnings of authority over them. The sovereignty of the oversels chartered by his agency. The first commensurate with the powers and jurisdiction with which they have voluntarily invested it, and beyond it has, and can have, no just claim of authority over them. The sovereignty of the ceive five per cent. commission on the earnings of authority over them. The sovereignty of the oversels chartered by his agency. The first coversels chartered by his agency. The first coversels chartered by his agency. The first coversels the took up was the stemmer W. Whildin, April 20th, 1861, owned by Anthony Reybold, at \$1.75 per day. (Senate, Ex. Doc. 37, page placed before them, the great misfortune of contracting or il habits, and the large amount of bold testifies that the Whildin remained in the

FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT. ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

The Committee of Congress appointed to inestigate the matter of the character of trans-

orts for the Banks Expedition, have brought It appears that on the 20th of April, 1861, Capt. Richard F. Loper was appointed Assistant Agent of the War Department by J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railread Company, as Mr. Thompson himself says in the pretended commission under which he acted, "in accordance with the authority vested in me by the Secretary of War." Committee remark that they "are unable to say by virtue of what law an 'Assistant Agent of the War Department, was appointed, or how the appointing power came to be lodged in the hands of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Railroad Company.

This commission was revoked in May, 1861, by J. Edgar Thompson, who informed Captain Loper that he had been notified by the Secretary of war (Mr. Cameron) of the appointment of Mr. John Tucker as "United States Transport Agent." Mr. Thompson then wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, stating that Capt. Loper had been "untiring in his efforts to serve the country." The more heavy operations of Capt. Loper began with the appointment of Mr. Tucker as , "United States Transport Agent," and they have continued without intermission during the whole of Mr. Tucker's two terms of office. the whole of Mr. Tucker's two terms of office the whole of Mr. Tucker's two terms of office, first as Agent, and subsequently as Azsistant Sceretary of War. Mr. Tucker employed Capt. Loper to "inspect and recommend" all kinds of vessels at Philadelphia, N. York and Annapolis, for various services and expeditions, ane Capt. Loper proceeded to charge from five co ten per cent. commission on the gross earnings of the vessels recommended to Mr. Tucker for charter; yet he assured the Committee that, as he had money enough for himself and his children, he was "actuated solely by a desire to aid in crush-ing this 'ungrateful rebellion.'" Tucker, in his testimony, attributed to him "great purity and patriotism.

patriotism."

It appears by this report that one Amasa Hall, of Baltimore, has enjoyed the monopoly of chartering all the vessels the Government needed at that port, and Mr. Hall seemed to be fully aware of the advantages of this monopoly. No vessels could secure a charter of the Quartermaster unless Mr. Hall setted in the death. Hall acted in the double capacity of broker for the owners of the vessels, and as a sort of a-

from long continuance, seem like second nature; therefore they cannot lay them aside, and blush not to acknowledge themselves the willing slaves of that all-powerful monarch, CUSTOM. It is truly a puzzling problem to solve, that whilst we boast of independence in one breath, we freely consent to be slaves in the next, and never think of attempting to gain release from our self-imposed thralldom. But such is man! such is life! and such the Power of Custom!

TEACHERS: ASSOCIATION

and the Gen. Burnside (400 tons) at \$200 per day, such felly.—Hence a people who censure their day, Capt. Loper himself being part owner of them. Mr. Reybold testifies that his own recipits from these charters were about \$1100 por day, or at the rate of \$401,000 per year.

Mr. Loper's commission on Mr. Reybold's boats could not have been less than \$20,000 a year; for although he charged no commission on the between the charged no commission on the between the charged no commission on the between the between the mount which he derived is life! and such the Power of Custom!

March 12, 1863.

UNO.

TEACHERS: ASSOCIATION

J. E. Satterfield. Progress of Common Schools in Bedford County.

E. F. Kerr. Oral Instruction and the true use of Text Books.
E. Sanyists. Misses M. V. Smith, L. Arnold, A. E. Younkin, M. A. Williams and Mattie Allison.
Questions for Discussion:
1. What are the prominent causes of Failure in Teaching.
2. How can the cordial cooperation of parents be best sectured.
3. Can Teaching be reduced to a science.
4. Do the good morals of a community depend on its intelligence?

J. GILBERT FISHER,
Chairman.

"Magnet's" communication is unavoidably crowded out. We will print it next week. J. E. Satterfield. Progress of Common Schools sion not less than five per cent. of their gross

which has been condemned even for harbor service, was chartered at \$60 per day for the Government, though unable to do service enough to pay for the fuel she consumed. One vessel brought a profit of 2220 per cent. to her owner. The barge Delaware, valued at \$2500,

oblen's possession.

Hall swears that he paid Loper thirteen thou-

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS.

The Question of Loyalty Discussed. It is undoubtedly true, that the people of the

It is indoubtedly true, that the people of the loyal States are divided into at least two political parties. One of these is composed of those who yield an unconditional support to the Federal administration, the other of those who are willing to support the administration only in a faithful exercise of all its legitimate powers It here are then important to decide which of the becomes, then, important to decide which of the parties named is the most truly loyal to the government; or rather, (as there can be no degrees of loyalty between them,) which is really loyal of loyalty between them,) which is really loyal and which really disloyal. It is quite notorious that the party which insists that the administration should be given an unqualified and unquestioning support—should be sustained, regardless of what it may do, whether right or wrong—assumes to be the only loyal party in the country, and, of course, that all those who will not assent to their loose notions respecting the publical dataset for private and the claims the political duty of the citizen, and the claims the political duty of the citazen, and the claims of the government on his allegiance, are therefore traitors. If the people of this country were living under a despotism there might be some sort of reason in contending that they owe and should renderlabsolute obedience to their sovreign: But they live under a republican govern-ment, of limited and defined powers and juris-We have now the three principal characters in the drama before us—Tucker, Loper and Hall. We now turn to Capt. Loper's "efforts and it is their creature. Their obedience to it is tracting evil habits, and the large amount of wretchedness which follows in their wake. If service under the charter to the present time, ereignty which they have delegated to those govwretchedness which follows in their wase. If service under the charter to the present time, both sides were fairly, carnestly and frequently portrayed, by skillful teachers to their pupils, some of the recklessness which we now see so boldly displayed would be avoided, and good conduct substituted in its place. In order to fix these principles well, teachers should begin early, and never relax their efforts, both by word which Capt. Loper's commission were between \$97,650 and \$113,925, on \$113,925, on \$139,925, on \$139, early, and never relax their efforts, both by word and example, so long as the pupil remains under their jurisdictin; feeling satisfied in their own minds that if they have not accomplished all they would have desired in their behalf, they at least have assisted them to form many good and useful habits. It is nothing unfrequent to hear persons, and intelligent persons, too, say that they have contracted injurious habits, which, and the Gen. Burnside (400 tons) at \$200 per day, therefore, oppose the trust, or the thing enters they have contracted injurious habits, which, and the Gen. Burnside (400 tons) at \$200 per day, therefore, oppose the trust, or the thing enters the same agency, many that they have contracted injurious habits, which, and the Gen. Burnside (400 tons) at \$200 per day, and the John Tucker at \$200 per day, by broken. But because those who gave the faithlessness of their trustees, they surely do hartered the Diamond State (375 tons) at \$200 per day, and the John Tucker at \$200 per day, by broken. But because those who gave the faithlessness of their trustees, they surely do hartered the Diamond State (375 tons) at \$200 per day, and the John Tucker at \$200 per day, by broken. But because those who gave the faithlessness of their trustees, they surely do hartered the Diamond State (375 tons) at \$200 per day, the Swan (350 tons) at \$200 per day, and the John Tucker at \$200 per day, by broken. But because those who gave the faithlessness of their trustees, they surely do not, therefore, oppose the trust, or the thing center of the provided to entoree that system. The same results are applied to entoree that system. The same results are applied to entoree that system. The same results are applied to entoree that system. The same results are applied to entoree that system. The same results are they have appointed to entore the same agency the same agency, the same agency and the sam

self-imposed thralldom. But such is man! such is file! and such the Power of Custom!

March 12, 1863.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Bedford Court-House in Bedford, on Friday and Saturday the 10th and 11th of April, 1863, beginning at 1½ o'clock, A. M., on Friday.

The executive committee respectifully submit the following program of exercises.

Lectures. Rev. B. H. Hunt, of Schellsburg, John B. Fluke, Esq., of Pattonaville.

Reports. Geo. Signfoos.

County uniformity

Mr. Hall received, or is to receive, a commission.

Reports. Geo. Signfoos.

County uniformity

Mr. Hall received, or is to receive, a commission of the sale of the counts and the policy of the sale of the support of the sale of the world have sale of the count of the counts and the policy of the sale of the count of the counts and the policy of the sale of the counts and the policy of the count of the counts and the policy of the count of the counts and the policy of the count of the counts and the policy of the count of the c

ome, under this government, when a political party would be denounced as seditious and trea-sonable, for simply insisting that the chosen ex-centors of the laws shall be faithful to them, centors of the laws shall be faithful to them, and that another party, which more than approves of the grossest invasions of the Constitution by the Executive, would have the supreme impudence to set itself up as the exclusive embodiment of patriotism and loyalty. Surely the peoble of America nover can be persuaded that the way to preserve their liberties, is to give them up—that the best and safest mode of sequence a government of law, is to mode of securing a government of law, is to suffer tyrants to destroy it on the pleat of "ne-cessity." "Junius" said to the people of Eng-

"Both liberty and property are precarious unless the possessors have sense and spirit e nough to defend them. Let me exhort and con-jure you never to suffer the least invasion o our Constitution to pass by, without a deter mined, persevering resistance. One precedent creates another. They soon accumulate and constitute law. What yesterday was fact, to or. The barge Delaware, valued at \$2500, whose running expenses were seven dollars per day, was chartered by Mr. Tucker for the Government at \$70 per day. Her net receipts were at the rate of \$22,995 per annum. "Captain Hodges and Mr. Tucker thought she was the cheapest thing they chartered." Ten steamers and two burges were chartered of a Mr. Coblens a Prassian. All the vessels bought by Coblens were under charter to the Government when purchased, the charter having been generally effected by Mr. Hall, and he received five per cent. commission on carbings, and many of them were owned by Hall before passing into Coblen's possession. day is doctrine. Examples are supposed to jus-Hall swears that he paid Loper thirteen thou-sand dollars at one time "for getting business justice and the welfare of the community, but for him."

We have given but a few samples of these about the community, our boundable transactions, but enough to cause a feeling of sadness in the mind of the reader.

The committee say, they ware overwhelmed with astonishment and sorrow by the reveiations which have been made. "If their recommendations are faithfully carried out, some degree of justice may yet be awarded to the government and to these parties.

Justice and the welfare of the community, our by the forms and principles of our particular Constitution. If this doctrine be not true, we must admit that King, Lords and Commons have no rule of direct their resolutions, but must admit that King, Lords and Commons have no rule of will and pleasure; they might unite the legislative and executive powers in the same hands, and dissolve the Constitution by an act of Parliment."

WHO ADD THE GETTING THE STATE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMON O

and its Constitution. Against every attack upon these, there will I hope, be always found amongst us the firmest spirit of resistance superior to the united efforts of faction and ambition: for ambition, though it does not always take the lead of faction, will be sure in the end, to take the most fatal advantage of it and draw it to its own purposes. But I trust our day of trial is yet a far off; and there is a fund of good and is yet a far off; and there is a fund of good. sense in this country which cannot long be do ed by the arts either of false reasoning or false patriotism.

patriotism."

The above language of an intelligent and free-spirited Englishman, addressed to his fellow countrymen, at a time when their Constitutional liberties were being endangered by a most corrupt Ministry and Ministerial party, is so applicable to the portentous state of affairs now existing in this country, that we deem it wise to quote it for the instruction and admonition of our people. The nith of it all is that under of our people. The pith of it all is that under a constitutional government, loyality consists alone in adherence to the laws, and that the safety of public liberty depends on the rigor with which those who govern are held to the laws whom they represent.—Philadelphia Mer-

THE JOHN BROWN RAID.

An Important Disclosure.

Mr. SUMNER was re-elected to the United States Senate the other day by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Mr. Swan, a member of the Senate of that State, although a republican, would not, it seems, vote for Mr. Sum-NER, and gave the following reasons for so refu-

"I come now, Mr. President, to what is known in history as the John Brown raid. This expedition was planned and fitted out in Boston, and its expenses defrayed by subscription. The and its expenses defrayed by subscription. The day he started for Harper's Ferry on his deed murder, he dined in room No. 4, Parker House, in company with some of the most ardent and zealous supporters of Mr. Sumner, and for this reason I allude to it. The Republican party now disown the act; they called him a mo nomaniac—an insane man! but when the tele graphic wires, with lightning speed brought the news of his death to New England, so depraved at that time was the public sentiment here, that the village church bells tolled out his funeral knell, and the ministers of God, with a few honorable exceptions, prayed in their pulpits that the departed spirit of the "patriot saint" might rest in peace. This act, Mr. President, might rest in peace. was the death-blow to the peace of the Union. Without it, Virginia would not have seceded and God grant that we may yet recover from it I know the names of the persons who were on gaged in this transaction, and shall leave a record of them for history.

"Another deed of murder, Mr. President, and I will not detain you longer. When Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, was confined in the Burns, Court House in this city, a meeting was held at Faneuil Hall to consider the subject. Theodore

and supporters of Mr. Sumner, and for this rea son I have alluded to the subject. I vote a THE PRESENTMENT

Rates of Advertising.

of the Illinois Legislature against Abraham Lincoln.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, at the commencement of this present unhappy war, declared in every official paper that came from his hands, that the sole object of the prosecution of the war, was, and should for the restoration of the Union and

the laws as our fathers made them; And,
Whereas By his subsequent acts he has
proved to every unbiased mind, that such
now is not the intention in the further prosccution of the war, and that he has wilfully deceived the soldiers, by inducing them to take up arms (as they supposed) in an innorable and just cause, which has has turned into a dishonorable and disgreeafishments. crusade against the established agitt and the States:

loyal State in the Union.
He has, without an Loris of a pulight imprisoned our citizens in loathcome dan

geons, and refused them the right of a speed, He has sanctioned the taking of the lives

of the innocent, peaceable and respected or-izens of these States, to atone for the aers of others: He has, by his proclamation of January 1st, 1863, disregarded the reserved rights of the States, and attempted by that proclamation to equalize the white and the black races; to excite servile insurrection in the

nocent with the guilty, without reference to age or sex:
He has persisted in listening to and carrying out the counsels of men, whose a-vowed doctrines are inimical to free govern-

Southern States, thereby involving the in-

He has divided a State without the con-

sent of her Legislature:

He has degraded the Union army by receiving negroes into the service of the United States: He has forced negroes upon us against

our often expressed wishes, and the Constitution and laws of our State:-He has squandered the nation's wealth,

and made us a bankrupt people:

He has suppressed the liberty of the press, and free speech—a liberty feared onby tyrants:

deprived citizens of these States of the right to serve God according to the dictates of their own conscience:

He proposes to involve us in a system of ruinous taxation for the purpose of purcha-sing negroes against our will and the inter-

He has closed the doors of churches and

ests of our people: He has pandered to New England capitalists in not using the means at his disposal for opening the Mississippi river:

He has given sanction to a measure known as the Morrill Tariff, under which the East is rapidly enriching itself at the expense of the West:

Against all of which we do enter our solemn protest; and declare it to be our firm' and fixed intention to submit to these wrongs no longer.

"Copperheads" vs. Republicans.

THE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

I am for getting back the Southern

Nothing less will satisfy me then the whole Southern States. THOS. H. SEYMOUR

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE I will not stultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding

This talk of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution as is, is one of the absurdities which I have repeated until I have be-come about sick of it. The Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This ever shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, The Administration leader in Congress

Paper made from the swamp flag, called "cat tails," is now manufactured upon a somewhat extensive scale at New York, and the demand for it is greater than can be supplied. It appears to be well adapted for card-board and pa-per-hangings, for which purposes it is now used.

TAXING THE DEAD!-In Boston, the City Clerk has to give a permit before a tody can be buried, and Commissioner Boutweall has de-