All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each inertion. Special notices one-half additional All esolutions of Associations; communications of in ited or individual interest, and notices of mariages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents er line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law

to be published in both papers published in this All advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising

by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows: *One square - - \$ 4 50 \$ 6 00

Two squares - - 6 00 9 00

Three squares - - 8 00 12 00

Quarter column - 14 00 20 00 Two squares
Three squares
Quarter column
Half column 45 00 80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space. JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with meatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be execu ted in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.-TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressd to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

RUSSEL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention
given to collections and the prosecution of claims
for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office, on Juliana Street, south of the Court
House.

J. MCD. SHARPE.

HARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS
AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in
the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of
Reed & Schell.

[March 2, '66. JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW.

DURBORROW.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to
their care. Collections made on the shortest no-

tice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Julians street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

OHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

CSPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military laims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, to doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

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

H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

MEYERS DICKERSON, ATsame as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell,
two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice bounty and tack pay obtained and the purchas and sale of real estate attended to. [mayl1,'66.

Dentistry.

DENTISTS, J. G. MINNICH, JR BEDFORD, PA. ffice in the Bank Building, Juliana St. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TFIMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY! TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with o danger whatever.

TEETH INSERTED apon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold,

Platina and Silver.
TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for Special attention will be made to diseased gum and a cure warranted or no charge made.
TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work
the detal line done to the entire satisfaction of
l or the money refunded. Prices to correspond

with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3rd Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office, 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

nov.16, 66. WM. W. VAN ORMER, Dentist.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY! BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH FOR

TEN DOLLARS Dr. H. VIRGIL PORTER, (late of New York city,)

DENTIST. Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the rublic generally, that he has located per-

IN BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from ONE TOOTH to full sets of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH

on new and improved atmospheric principles. THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY, RUBBER FOR THE BASIS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed Artificial Teeth at the disposal of all who require them. Dr. PORTER is now in-

serting most beautiful and durable, at prices ranging from ten to eighteen dollars per set. Temperary sets inserted if desired All operations warranted. TEETH EXTRACTED, without pair

by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS This is NO HUMBUG, but a positive fact.

Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College), he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended

with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist, would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age,

constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

27 Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasona ble terms, at THE BEDFORD GAERTTE Office.

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

general assortment of

buyers, confident they can offer

BARGAINS!

In every department.

You can be suited at the Lowest PRICES.

TERMS:

given, in ALL cases after SIX

NONTHS, interest will be

charged in the

account.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

A large and complete stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

just received and opened at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row—bought just at the right

time.

The following comprise a few of our goods:

Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

sep. 28,'66.

Dry-Goods,

dec7,'66.

DRY GOODS:

BOOTS AND SHOES:

CLOTHING : A very large stock of Men's and Boys' Coats, Pant

and Vests, all sizes, and prices to suit the times.

HATS AND CAPS :

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c .:

Coffee, Sugar, Lovering and other Syrups, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Spices, &c.

LEATHER:

A prime article Sele Leather, Calf Skins, Kip and Upper Leather and Linings.

COTTON CHAINS,

Single and Double, all numbers, cheap

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,

Call and see our stock of Goods and be convince

MILL-TOWN,

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Cedarware, &c.
and a general variety of everything
usually kept in a country store.

Everybody buys 'em.

- J. B. F.

AT IT AGAIN!

JAMES B. FARQUHAR

mers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

at the well known P. A. Reed stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line,

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

He has a full line of

Ready-Made Clothing,

which have been purchased at very low prices, and will be sold at a very small advance.

Call and examine our stock.

Physicians.

es to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

permanently located, respectfully tenders

THE GENUINE BARTLETT

20. SEWING MACHINE

WANTED—Agents, \$150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the genuine Bartlett bewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that

can be done on any high-priced machine, and is fully patented, licensed and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address H. HALL & Co., apr12w6 724 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite

he Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

Boots and Shoes,

Is pleased to state to his friends and former custo

Call and examine our goods.

Groceries,

miles West of Bedford, where the subscriber has opened out a splendid assortment of

Notions,

No. 1 Anderson's Row, is the place to get J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Tubs. Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

A complete assortment of all kinds, sizes and

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1867.

Legal Motices.

COURT PROCLAMATION.-To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting: Know ye, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING. President of the several Courts of Common Pleus, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. Gump, and William G. Eignoltz. Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the country of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 4th Monday of April, (being the 22d day,) 1867, at 10 o'clock in the foremon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain. iner and General Jail Delivery for the trial of TEW GOODS! FALL & WINTER! The undersigned have now opened a large and FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they respectfully invite the attention of

those things to which your several offices appertain.
Given under my hand and seal the 29th day of
March, in the year of our Lord, 1867.
ROBERT STECKMAN, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Mar. 29, 1867. BARGAINS! I IST OF CAUSES, put down for Trial at April Term, 1867, (22d day.)
Theo Neil, et al vs Sam'l Stern.
Wm Nycum vs Jacob Dunkle.
J W Beeler's adm'r vs Pr B F Harry.
Sam'l S Fluck vs Rich Langdon.
C Fockler & Son John B Peacock, Parid Heidler. Wm Nyeum J W Beeler's adm'r BARGAINS! Sam'l S Fluck C Fockler & Son John B Peacock, vs Railroad company David Heidler CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. vs Geo Blackburn.
vs John Gochenour.
vs Jacob Reed.
vs Reed & Schell.
vs John A Gump et al Same Daniel Border Jacob Barndollar Certified, March 25th, 1867. 29w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth. CASH or PRODUCE. When credit is

LIST OF GRAND JURORS— A. D., 1867: A. D., 1867:
Bedford Bor., A. J. Sansom, Foreman, Frederick Bensdiet, Thomas Merwine.
Bedford tp., William Mickel.
Bloody Run, John D. Lucas, Bartley Sams.
Cumberland Valley, Samuel Drenning, William Gillam, Francis Rice Josiah Bruner.
Harrison, Joseph W. Elder.
Juniata, Abraham S. Ritchey.
Monroe, John F. Snyder.
Napier, G. S. Mullin, Michael Wendle, George W. Williams.
Providence E., Geo. W. Householder.

r. williams.
Providence E., Geo. W. Householder.
Providence W., Joseph Fisher.
Southampton, Artemas Bennett, Jeremiah Rob

St. Clair, Eli Miller. Woodberry S., Jacob Z. Kochenderfer, James H Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1867. ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK, Jury Com'rs. Attest: JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

IST OF PETIT JURORS, drawn A for same term.

Bedford Borough, Martin Milburn, John G
Minnich, Richard R. Sill. Bedford tp., Michael Nawgel, Geo Lysinger, Charles R. Rea. naries R. Rea. Bloody Run, John Filler. Colerain, Nathan C. Evans, George W. Shafer, Filliam James. Harrison, John G. Maŷ.

Calicoes, Delaines, Coburg Cloths, French Merinoes, Alpacas, Flannels, Ginghams, all wool Delaines, all colors, large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Harrison, John G. May.
Juniata, John H. Keyser, John Lafferty.
Liberty, Michael L. Putt, Enoch McGrigor, Isaac K. Little, David Stoler, David Cyphers.
Londonderry, James F. Mattingly.
Monroe. Jacob Fletcher, of J.
Napier, Henry Kerr, Wm. Colvin, James O.
Robinett, Abraham Dennison, Richard McMullin.
Providence E. William Morgart.
Providence W., A. J. Morgart.
Snake Spring, Asa S. Stuckey, William Lysinger.

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all prices, and sizes to suit everybody.

uthampton, Daniel Tewell, Levan Shipley. Clair, Jacob Croyle.

Woodberry M., Valentine Glass.
Woodberry S., William Detwiler, Martin Brumbaugh, Andrew Snoberger.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 12th day of

ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK, JNO. G FISHER, Clerk.

DEGISTER'S NOTICE.-All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 23d day of April next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for onfirmation: The account of Joseph Horn and Henry Horn

NEW STORE!! NEW GOODS!! administrators of the estate of Henry Horn, late of Schellsburg borough, deceased.

The account of Daniel Ritchey, administrator of all and singular the goods and credits which were of John Ritchey, late of Union township, Bedford

county, deceased.

The account of John Stayer, administrator of the goods and chattels, &c., which were of Adam Stayer, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford nty, deceased. he account of Jacob Troutman, jr., administra which will be sold at the most reasonable All which will be some prices.

Dress Goods, best quality.

Muslins, Everybody buys 'em.

Everybody buys 'em.

Everybody buys 'em.

Everybody buys 'em.

Cadarware,&c.

tor of William Bonnell, deceased, who was admin-istrator of the estate of Charles Johnson, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Bender, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Brallier, late of

ppewell township, deceased. The account of William Warsing, administrate of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Henry Warsing, Esq., late of Broad Top township, Bedford co., dec'd. The secount of Michael Wertz, executor of the last will and testament of Sarah Pierce, late of Union township, Bedford county, deceased.
The account of Henry Fluck, adm'r of Christena Fluck, late of Middle Woodberry township, O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

A rare CHANCE for BARGAINS! A NN ELIZABETH LITTLE, by her next friend, Daniel Washabaugh,

DAVIEL WASHABAGGI,

10 the Common Pleas of Bedford county. No. 52,
April Term, 1867. Alias Subpena in Libel for Divorce.
And, now, Feb. 16, 1867, the Court, on motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., grant a rule on David Little, respondent in the above case, to show cause why a Divorce a virculo matermonii should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday the 22d of April 1867

on Monday the 22d of April, 1867.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

Attest: Robert Steckman, Sheriff.

To David Little and all others interested.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, commissioner, appointed by the court, to take testing the state of t Notice is neredy given maissioner, appointed by the court, to take tesmony in the above case, will attend to the dues of his said appointment, at his office in Bedrid, on Saturday, April 20, 1867, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS, mar29w4 DEDFORD COUNTY, SS .- The

To Amos Wertz, executor of the last Will, &c., of James H. Boylan, late of Harrison township, deceased:—The Petition of Henry Shaffer, a creditor of James H Boylan, dec'd, was read, setting forth among other things, that said executor, on the 2d day of May, 1855, filed an account exhibiting a balance in his hands of \$3 60 and thereafter recovered out of the State of Pennsylvania. R. GEO. B. KELLEY, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRS-VILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov2'86yl W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY aiter recovered out of the State of Pennsylvania
That he never filed any firal account and that the
Pettitioner is interested in the estate as a creditor;
Whereupon, on motion of G. H. Spang. Esq., the
Court granted an alias citation against the said
Amos Wertz. Wherefore. we command you, as we
have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said
Amos Wertz, laying aside all other business and
excuses, whatsoever, be and appear in your proper
person before our Register for the Probate of Wills
granting Letters of Administration, in and for said
county, at his office in Bedford, before the time of
the return of this writ or exhibit and file an account as executor aforesaid, and make a true DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having MEDICAL.—DR. S. G. STATLER, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa., having associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity.

Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. Smith, Esq., dec'd. aprl2, 67y1

STATLER & CLARKE. int as executor aforesaid, and make a true tement according to law, or show cause why a should not have done so to our Orphans' Court you should not have done so to our Orphana Court to be holden at Bedford, on the 4th Monday, 22d day of April, next. Witness, the Hon. Alex. King, Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford, the 19th day of Feb-ruary, A. D., 1867. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
marl5w6 WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Adm'r.

The Bedford Gazette.

RELIEF OF THE DESTITUTE SOUTH. Speech of Hon. WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Rep-resentatives, March 19, 1867. The House being in the Committee

of the Whole on the state of the Union. and having under consideration the joint resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for the relief of the destitute people of the South-

Mr. KOONTZ said: Mr. CHAIRMAN: I will detain the committee but a short time while I present the reasons I have for supporting the Senate resolution. What does the resolution propose to do? To empow er the Secretary of War to issue supplies of food sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want among all classes of people in those southern and southwestern States where a failure of the crops and other causes have occasioned wide-spread destitution. It appropriates \$1,000,000 for that purpose, which sum is to be distributed under the direction of the Commissioner of

the Freedmen's Bureau. If it be true in point of fact that by reason of a failure of the crop and other causes any number of persons are in danger of starvation, then, sir, the simple statement of the proposition ought to be an argument sufficiently powerful and convincing to secure the passage of the resolution by this House without a dissenting voice. Wherein consists the evidence of this fact? It comes to us in the shape of an official report from the head of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. The businees of this House is generally digested and arranged by the various committees thereof. They investigate the matters presented to their consideration, and, after a careful examination of the testimony, present their views to the House in a report. In nearly every instance a report coming from persons in whom the House confide constitutes the basis of action for all who are not upon the committee. Now, sir, in this case, it is true, we are not acting upon a report of a committee of this House, but upon a report of the head of one of the most important bureaus in the Government; and from the high character of the person who presents the report we are bound to believe that there was sufficient evidence to justify him in making it. The operations of his bureau have been extended over that section of the country where the theater of war was, al observation and the observation of

his subordinates, have more accurate information as to the condition of the people there than any other person. I am not prepared to say how long this bureau has been in operation, but it has been organized long enough to satisfy my mind that its head, if even a person of ordinary intelligence, could not fail to have correct knowledge as to the character, habits, wants, and condition of the people over whom his

jurisdiction extends. But, sir, this report comes from one in whom the loyal millions of the nation confide. Besides the experience which General Howard has had in the bureau over which he presides, and which entitles his opinions to great weight, his patriotism, his bravery exhibited in the shock of battle, and his high Christian character have won for him the admiration, esteem, and gratitude of his countrymen. I accept the report, therefore, as true, coming from an officer of experience, patriotism, and enlightened judgment. This report is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS. WASHINGTON, March 8, 1867. SIR. In answer to the resolution of the senate of the United States I have

the honor to report as follows: From official sources, and confirmed by gentlemen from different sections of the South, my estimate is 32,662 whites and 24,238 colored people, making in all 56,900, who will need food from some source before the next crop can relieve them. The number of ra tions for all per month, 1,707,000. For five months, the probable time required, 8,535,000 rations, at twenty-cents ration, the estimated cost, will be \$2,-133,750. Of this sum an appropriation has already been made for the five months to the amount of \$625,000. leaving an additional sum required of \$1,508,750. This sum I deem sufficient to meet the extreme want occasioned by failure of the crop, and other cause referred to in the resolution of inquiry. The present appropriation is ample provided the issues be confined to the classes named in the Freedmen's Bureau act: but the additional sum named will be required should the issue be extended as contemplated in the forego-

ing estimate.
The following table affords the detail of the estimate for the several States where want is reported to exist. Very respectfully, your obedient ser

O.O. HOWARD, Major General, Commissioner Bureau Refugees, &c. Hon. B. F. WADE, President of the Senate.

Here, sir, is brought to our knowledge the frightful and appalling fact that nearly fifty-seven thousand human beings on the continent of North America, and within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, are in danger of actual starvation. And what are the arguments advanced by those who would make us believe that sions of the heart are appealed to to preservation of her good name and not.

divine attributes should alone be in- trust the resolution will pass.

Among the noble works that the

Christian people of this nation are engaged in is that of raising money and sending missionaries into heathen lands to feed, clothe, enlighten, civilize, and Christianize those people. And in the midst of this glorious work, so creditable to us, and which will redound to the enduring fame and honor of our nation, in the midst of all the civilizing and humanizing agencies that are working out the amelioration of the condition of man, are we going to cast so dark a stain upon the honor of our country, and so huge a blot upon the civilization of the age, by placing it upon the record of this House that the Congress of the United States refused to give bread to nearly sixty thousand starving people who live under the same Government with us? Sir, there is no one who looks upon the crime of treason perpetrated by the leaders of the late rebellion with more horror than I do. I believe that the people of this country have not yet realized in all its fearful and frightful proportions the enormity of this monstrous crime of treason against the Government. But the people who are to be reached by this generous act, rebels though they may be, are of that class who were always to be pitied rather than condemned. I mean the deluded masses of the people, who, if left to themselves, would never have engaged in the work of rebellion, but were made the tools of their more artful and designing leaders. And now, when through executive clemency the leading traitors escape punishment, and the wealthy ones are pardoned and have their valuable estates restored to them, would it not be cruel indeed were we not to meet the demand for

bread for the starving poor? But it is urged that we should withhold this charity because the southern people are unwilling to contribute to alleviate the wants of their people, and because the Legislature or Mississippi have contributed \$20,000 for the defense of Jefferson Davis. Suppose this be true, does it follow that because they do not do their duty that we should etermined to persist in their folly, which has brought such wide-spread destruction and devastation upon our country, muss we necessarily be guilty of a gross act of inhumanity?

I concur with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Donnelly] that this will prove a most powerful measure of reconstruction; that it will carry conviction to the minds of those heretofore deluded people that we are not disposed to deal with them in a spirit of harshness and vindictiveness. But whether it accomplishes this or not it matters not. I maintain that it is a high and solemn duty resting upon us to do this, and we should perform it regardless of other and minor considerations. But a short time since the civilized world applauded the munificent donation of the philanthropist, Mr. George Peabody for the relief of the destitute poor of the South. If such an act is commendable in an individual, is it not equally so in a nation? If acts of disinterested benevolence and charity render the name of an individual immortal, would they not lend imperishable honor and renown to a nation? It will be remembered to the lasting credit of the United States that they have been prompt in meeting the demands made upon them for the suffering poor of other countries. Let us bear in mind, though, that while acts of national charity form the brightest part of a country's history, that national honor may be dimmed by acts of vindictiveness and barbar-

Sir, among the acts of the four eventful years of civil war that will stand out conspicuously upon the page of history is that of General Grant, who, when the forces of Lee were driven from their strongholds at Petersburg and Richmond and were compelled to surrender to the resistless legions of the Republic, ordered rations to be dealt out to a beaten and vanquished foe. If amid the reverbations of the guns which had just ceased their work of death and carnage the commander of the Union armies could deal out rations to an armed but beaten adversary, cannot the Congress of the United States, now when war no longer exists and peace is fast spreading its halcyon wings over the nation, rise above the passions and prejudices that have been invoked here, and in the spirit of true Christian charity and benevolence ex-

tend this boon to a starving people? I shall steadily resist any effort that feels inclined to abandon the best enwe ought not meet this demand prompt- may be made to reinstate in the high ly and unhesitatingly? Why, sir, we places of trust and power the rebels hopes appear delusive; hours when he are told that some of these people who who sought to overthrow the Govern-feels himself unequal to the burden, years consul general of Belgium at will be benefited by this resolution were ment, believing that it belongs to the when all his aspirations seem worthless. New York, has left by his will the sum rebels; that they tried to destroy our loyal people of the country to settle Let no one think that he alone has dark of \$1000, as the nucleus of a fund for Government; and all the animosities and adjust the questions that have hours. They are the common lot of erecting a monument to John Brown. and resentments engendered by the grown out of the war. But for the honor humanity. They are the touch-stone In case the monument is not built withwar are aroused; and the flercest pas- and reputation of the nation, for the to try whether we are current coin or in five years, the money is to go to

prevent the Congress of the United fame among the nations of the earth, States from doing a noble, generous, out of the respect that we have for the this bill; but I will not stop to ask my- nineteenth century, in a land of schoolself the question, when a human being books and Bibles, where intelligence is past life has been, much less to scan lence among the characteristics of her arouse in my heart anger, hatred, ven- ed people would refuse to give bread to man nature, when charity, love to our teachings of Christianity, as well as the fellow-man, and all that is akin to the promptings of humanity forbid it. I

A PROPHESY OF RETRIBUTION.

A Gloomy Reflection.

The venerable Nathan Lord, D. D., for a third of a century President of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, amid all the political infatuation and religious fanaticism that has surrounded him, and that compelled him finally to surrender the position he had so long adorned, adheres steadfastly to the prin ciples and opinions that he espoused before the insanity that now prevails in this section of the country had become general. The Charleston Mercury of the 9th of March publishes a portion of a private letter written by him last month to one of his former pupils, extracts from which we subjoin:

"I do not justify, in point of Christian principle or common prudence, the methods by which you sought redress of the wrongs you have, for more then a generation, received from the North, But I more blame ourselves for our denunciation of slavery itself, in distinction from its abuses, and then for our 'irrepressible conflict' with it, undertaken upon false moral and political grounds, and carried on, hatefully, as it had been, after a Mohammedan fashion. Were the institution a malum in se, and not sometimes a conservative necessity for all the parties, onr method of overcoming it has been, from first to last unworthy of a Christian people. We have done the work. We have given you a dreadful punishment. But as we have done it in unrighteousness, our retribution, some time, somehow, will come, perhaps to general dissolu-

"Yet I dare not speculate upon the future. * * I fold my hands, and wait upon the providence of God. But in the general and in the long run I see no good before us. Judgment will

"I think thus, the rather because I of all the nations. The world has grown old in transgression. From East to West the experiment of reforming and imitate their example? If they are that Christianized, Anglo-Saxon, Recalling on God for help, we are calling upon the negro. We look to a brutified, shiftless and licentious people to aid us in the work of self-government, which has been impossible to ourselves, and which I now believe is impossible on earth.

"The demonstration seems now almost complete that man can neither govern nor be governed, nor govern himself, and that the last failure will somehow prove the greatest of all. The volcanic throes of the nations to overturn arbitrary power will be ultimately succeessful. Then 'liberty, equality, fraternity,' will have its short day; and when its Babel seems to be completed, the dream of earth will vanish * Here all such prophesying is vain. I find myself almost alone. I

sometimes imagine that I could do more among your people, and even among the outcast, suffering and perboon which they know not how to use, and which boasters never would have given them but to make them subservient to their fanatical enterprises or their lust of power. But my day is past. What can one, at three score and fifteen do but to repose, and prate, and lament ?"

ONE day as Pope was engaged in translating the Iliad he came to a passage which he nor his assistant could not interpret. A stranger, who stood by, in his humble garb, very modestly suggested that he had some little acquaintance with the Greek, perhaps he could assist them. Try it! said Pope, with the air of a boy who is teaching a monkey to eat red pepper. There is an error in the print said the stranger explain to a customer, and did it in looking at the text. Read as if there this wise: "The little pig is the pigwas no interrogation point at the end gest." Upon which his wife, assuming of the line, and you have the meaning at once. Pope's assistant improved upon this hint, and rendered the passage without difficulty. Pope was chagrined; he could not endure to be surpassed in anything. Turning to the stranger, he said in a sarcastic tone, Will you please to tell what an interrogation is? Why sir, said the stranger scanning, the illshaped poet, it is a little crooked, contemptible thing that asks questions!"

Sir, while I hold a seat upon this floor are many, many dark hours when he terprise; hours when his heart's dearest

in that locality had a very beautiful young wife, of whom he was jealous in the extreme, and took out his soulagement of that feeling in thwacking the lovely young being. There was a certain cook, of the male species, young, hand-VOL. 61,--WHOLE No. 5,389. some, and fat, who came from the mill to the hotel to buy flour and hearing the distress of the lovely one first and seeing her second, become of course, dreadfuland praiseworthy act. Doubtless some opinions of mankind, now and in the ly in love. Some one told the miller. who were rebels will be relieved by future, let it not be said that in this All the town began to talk of the fact, and to laugh at the floury one. One day the cook and the lovely young wife is in danger of starvation, what his wide-spread, and charity and benevo- disappeared, and merrily laughed the Mexicans at the miller's misfortuneclosely all his acts and recall to memo- people, that the Representatives of a nothing went down but the scandal of ry those deeds which would tend to great, free, prosperous, and enlighten- the elopement of the miller's wife and the cook. The miller scowled vengegeance, and all that is wicked in hu- their starving countrymen. All the fully upon all the town, and so time passed by; nothing more was heard of the cook and the miller's wife by any one. Two years after the miller was pleased to die, and to inform the world in a paper which was left to be opened after his death and to be published in the town, that the cook and his (the miller's) wife had, by his planning, eloped into an oven two years since, and been baked: that he would have got rid of them otherwise, but for the jeering of the public; therefore he had ground them up in a large mass of corn, which the townspeople were pleased to compliment him for, as being exceedingly rich and nutritious, and he only hoped that they would enjoy the reminiscence as much as he did the remainder of his life that he was spared whenever he looked upon a townsman.

A MEXICAN STORY .- An extraordi-

nary story comes from Mexico relative

to flour. It appears that an old miller

WHO ARE THE BEST BOYS?-A man once advertised for a boy to assist in the work of the shop and to go errands, etc. A few hours after the morning's papers announced that such a boy was wanted, his shop was thronged with applicants for the situation. Boys of every grade from the neatly dressed, intelligent youth, down to the ill-bred, clumsy boor, came either in hope of a situation or to see if an opportunity offered for a speculation.

The man, at a loss to decide among so many, determind to dismiss them all and adopt a plan which he thought might lessen the number and aid him in the difficult decision.

On the morning following an advertisement appeared in the papers, to this effect: "Wanted to assist in a shop, a boy who 'obeys his mother." Now, my little friends, how many boys, think you, came to inquire for the situation after this advertisement appeared? If I am rightly informed, among all the lads of the great city, who were wanting the means of earning a living or getting a knowledge of business, there were but two who could fearlessly come foward and say, "I obey my mother."

TOOK THE HINT .- A little girl of three years, who had disobeyed her Darents, mas Oldered to un and sil Ull the cellar stairs, for punishment. The little thing obeyed, and after she had saving it has been tried in vain. We been seated there for some time, her are the westernmost and last; and now father opened the door and asked her if she was not ashamed. The little girl, with tears in her eyes and finger in her mouth, replied: "Yes." "What are you ashamed of?" asked

> her father. "I am ashamed of my pa," she replied. The kind hearted father appreciated the answer, and released her from imprisonment.

A little fellow some four or five years old, and who had never seen a negro, was greatly perplexed one day when one came where he and his father were. The youngster eved the stranger suspiciously till he had passed, and then asked his father:

"Pa, who painted that man all black?" "God did, my son," replied the father. "Well," said the little one, still looking after the negro, "I should'nt 'a thought he'd 'a held still."

FAITH .- A negro in Massachusetts ately gave his idea of faith in God's promises in the following words: "Dar is a brick wall, and de Lord he stand ishing negroes, than among the phil- dar and say to me: 'Now, I want you anthropists who have given them a to go troo dat.' I ain't agoing to say, 'Lord, I can't.' I got nuffin to do about it. All I hav to do is to butt against it, and it's de Lord's business to put me troo."

> An amusing story is told of a cunning exhibitor at a recent agricultural fair in Connecticut, who divided a bushel of peaches, and entered one half in his own name, and the other in the name of an influential man in a neighboring town. The big man got the prize, and the other contribution, although of the same tree, was not men-

> A Dutchman in Canada had two pigs, a large and a small one. The smaller one being the elder, he was trying to to correct him said, "You will please excuse him; he no speak as good English as me; he no mean the little pig is the piggest, but the youngest pig is the oldest."

Milkmen who water their milk do not do it with such impunity in Europe as appears in America. At Zug, in Switzerland, a landowner was recently tried and convicted of putting water in the milk that he sold, and condemned DARK HOURS .- To every man there to eighteen months' imprisonment, the payment of the costs of the suit and a loss of civil rights.

> The late Henry W. T. Mall, for many John Brown's next kin.