

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1867.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Bedford Gazette is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All advertisements for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of invited or individual interest; and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents or 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 place.

All advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

1 year	10.00
6 months	6.00
3 months	3.50

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Two squares . . . 8.00 12.00 20.00
Three squares . . . 12.00 18.00 30.00
Quarter column . . . 14.00 20.00 35.00
Half column . . . 18.00 25.00 45.00
One column . . . 22.00 30.00 50.00
*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with the Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

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

Attorneys at Law.

RUSSELL & 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, No. 1, and nearly opposite the Register office.

SHARPE & 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.)

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. 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 Juliana Street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Register office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House, Bedford, Pa. (Nov. 1, 1861.)

ELSPY 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 claims, back pay, bounty, &c., specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. (Jan. 22, 1864.)

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. 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, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the Gazette office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. (May 11, '66.)

DENTISTRY. J. G. MENNICH, JR., DENTIST IN THE BANK BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Teeth Filled, Mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand. TERMS—CASH. Bedford, January 6, 1865.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY! TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Nitrous Oxide, and is attended with no danger whatever. TEETH INSERTED upon a new style of base, which is a combination of Gold and Vulcanite; also, upon Vulcanite, Gold, Platinum and Silver. TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted. Charge made. TEETH FILLED to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices to correspond with the times. I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellburg the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Blooming 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! A 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 public generally, that he has located permanently 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 inserting most beautiful and durable, at prices ranging from ten to eighteen dollars per set. *Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operations warranted. TEETH EXTRACTED, without pain, 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. Stillman (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. *Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER, M.D. '67. Dentist, Blooming Run, Penna.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man who has asked you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1867.

J. M. SHOEMAKER has just returned from the East with a large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which he has bought AT REDUCED PRICES and is now offering CHEAP, AT HIS OLD STAND.

The following comprise a few articles, viz: Ladies' Dress Goods, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Gingham, Calicos, Bed Ticking, Checks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonade, Satinett, Cotton Chain, (single & double), Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c.: Coffee, Syrup, Salt, Tea, Spices, of all kinds. SUGARS, Molasses, Oils, &c.

CEGAR WARE: Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, &c. HATS, for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices. (March 2, '66.)

A large and cheap stock of Men's and Boys' CLOTHING. TOBACCO—Natural Leaf, Oronoco, Navy, Congress, Black-Fat, Twist, Smoking-tobacco and Segars, &c.

QUEENSWARE, all kinds. A large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, all sizes and prices, TRUNKS, &c.

FISH—Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in bbls, half bbls., quarter and eighth bbls. LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Kip and Upper Morocco, &c.

Be sure and call at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row, apr. 20, '67.

NEW GOODS! FALL & WINTER! The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, confident they can offer BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! In every department. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. You can be suited at the LOWEST PRICES. TERMS: CASH OR PRODUCE. When credit is given, in ALL CASES after SIX MONTHS, interest will be charged in the account. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

1867. — J. B. F. — 1867. AT IT AGAIN! A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS! JAMES B. FARQUHAR is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, 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 Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, which have been purchased at very low prices, and will be sold at a very small advance. Call and examine our stock. Jan. 18, '67.

NEW STORE!! NEW GOODS!! MILL-TOWN, two miles West of Bedford, where the subscriber has opened out a splendid assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., &c. All which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Dress goods, best quality. Everybody buys 'em. Groceries, all kinds. Everybody buys 'em. Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Cordwary, &c. and a general variety of everything usually kept in a country store. Everybody buys 'em. Call and examine our goods. dec. 7, '66. G. YRAGER.

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THE CRY OF THE SOUTH.

A moan comes from the South— A low, half stifled wail— Victims of war, oppression, drought, Mourn, "We faint, we fall."

The maids are hollow-eyed, The matrons weep and wail, And energy, and hope, and pride Have left the heart of man.

Helpless as Israel's host In Syrian wilds, unfed, 'E'en in their slumber, famine-tossed, They wildly mutter, "Bread!"

Brothers, your plight we see; Sisters, we hear your moan: You come to us for bread; shall we, For answer, give a stone?

We poured at Ireland's feet An avalanche of corn; Shall we the nearer claim forget Of our own race, forlorn?

Our barns and cribs run o'er, The increase God has given; Share we with them, or nevermore Look in the face of Heaven.

Vile prejudice, avant! Are starving men our foes? On women, ravenous and gaunt, Shall faction's talons close?

Alas! in this sad hour, It shows its demon spite, And raises the rod of power, The prostrate still to smite.

Our brethren's limbs it gyves, As kindred's claim they plead, And with a whip of serpents drives Whom leniency might lead.

It gives as conquerors give—"Eat and be thankful, slave!" Why should the helot wish to live? There's freedom in the grave.

Bankrupt in heart and purse, For help he pleads in vain; And faction, as a crowning curse, With Martial Law replies.

THE Famine. Urgent Appeals for Bread. Letters from Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Hon. John A. Bingham, Gov. Orr, of S. C., Gov. Patton, of Ala., and others.

Those Who Doubt Should Read Carefully. Letter from the Southwestern Relief Commission, Louisville, April 20, 1867.

Messrs. J. P. Barr & Co., Daily Post: Gentlemen.—Absence from the city is the cause of my not paying attention to your valued favors until now. We indeed congratulate you upon the efforts you have made in this great charity, and commend you and the other good donors on the success that has attended your exertions. That any opposition is made and reflections cast regarding this work on the intended recipients of its charity is a wonder and regret. We look at it only in the light of christianity and humanity. There is not anything else in it. We appeal from no other stand point and we do not believe there now exists any cause in this great country that has greater claims upon the whole country, than the feeding of the starving women and children of our own land. We have cheerfully responded, in former years, to calls from abroad, and that, too, without questioning or grumbling, and oh! shame, that any should now in the least prevent or attempt to paralyze the efforts to feed our own people. The appeals for bread are as urgent as ever. Do what you can.

The Treasurer will give the matter attention that you wrote about making draft on you for amount of contributions. Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL A. MILLER, Secretary and General Agent.

LETTER OF MAJ. GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS, Louisville, Ky., March 29. Mr. Carter H. Harrison, Chicago, Ill. Dear Sir:—I received your favor of the 17th inst., this morning, for which I am much obliged, as it will enable me to point out a locality in Georgia and Alabama where the people on both sides of the question at present dividing the country are in extreme want of provisions, and many who have means to do so will be compelled to quit their homes, unless they can get subsistence enough to enable them to make crops this year.

The people of Carroll, Harrison, Polk, Paulding, Campbell, Corveta, and Heard Counties, Georgia, and Randolph, Calhoun, and Cherokee Counties, Alabama, are represented to me as not having provisions to last them until May next; and great numbers who have the means to move, will be compelled to do so, unless they can procure provisions from abroad. All classes of the citizens are alike destitute, the rich as well as the poor; and both must starve if they remain in the country, unless provisions are sent to them. The rich are perfectly willing to purchase, if any one will send them provisions, and wait for them to gather in their crops before demanding payment.

By aiding these people I know you will be doing good service in relieving distress, which is common throughout the south, and will also be giving encouragement to people who will appreciate the relief afforded them in their time of need.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. THOMAS. P. S.—Corn and bacon are articles most essential, as the people absolutely need something to enable them to remain at home and cultivate the crops.

SPEECH OF HON. JNO. A. BINGHAM, H. R. [Extracts.] It is enough for me to know that

within the jurisdiction of the common Government of this country there are men, women and children who are suffering from famine, lifting up their haggard faces, stretching forth their skinny fingers, and asking leave to eat of the crumbs that fall from your well supplied tables. "Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon," that the American Congress, having the control of such resources as never before acknowledged the sway of any other Government, will permit sixty thousand of their countrymen to perish for bread within the limits of their own jurisdiction.

Sir, I think no man living in the nineteenth century, in the serene light of Christian revelation, can question the propriety of feeding the poor, or can stop to haggle or inquire whether the man famishing at his door has been his friend or his enemy.

He will not forget the Divine teaching of our Master, whose intense holiness shed majesty over the manger and straw; who by his own lips commands us to love our enemies, and by the tongue of his apostle enjoins, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink."

Sir, you may apply in the day of war the iron rule of war, and say that the innocent and unoffending in the beleaguered city shall perish with the guilty; but when war's dread alarm has ended, as happily it has with us, when the broken battalions of rebellion have surrendered to the victorious legions of the Republic, let no man stand within the forum of the people and utter the horrid blasphemy that you shall not have regard for the famishing poor, that you will not give a cup of water to him that is ready to perish, in the name of our Master, that you shall not even relieve the wants of those who have never offended against the laws. The unoffending little children are not enemies of your country or of mine; the crime of treason is not upon their souls. Surely, surely they are not to be denied your care. The great French patriot Victor Hugo, banished from the Empire for his love of liberty, gathered little children around him in his exile at Guernsey, and fed them from his own table, uttering the judgment of our common humanity in its best estate: "Little children are at least innocent, for God wills it so."

Mr. Chairman, if their widows and children are not already sufficiently provided for, in God's name provide for them abundantly. I am ready to vote any additional needed relief to them. I have voted fiftieth, I know, ten-fold the supplies to them that are proposed in this resolution. If gentlemen will take the pains to make the computation it will be found that this joint resolution provides only to the amount of a fraction over eighteen dollars per capita to save sixty thousand people from destitution during the space of five months.

LETTER FROM GOV. ORR, OF S. C. [Extract.] Executive Department, Columbia, S. C., March 25, '67. To subsist our population until the 1st of July will require, in my opinion, the importation of not less than four hundred thousand bushels of corn. I am sure that I do not exaggerate the necessities of the poor, white and colored, when I say that at least one hundred thousand bushels will be required for gratuitous distribution among them. Those who were formerly wealthy, and had the means of relieving this class, are in most cases themselves reduced to poverty and overwhelmed by past indebtedness. Hence, comparatively few persons in this State are now able to extend charity to their suffering neighbors.

To give some idea of the scarcity of grain, I went on a visit to the District of Abbeville during the present week. I found that the concurrent testimony of all intelligent gentlemen was that there was not an excess of three weeks' supply of corn for the population in the district. This was one of the wealthiest and best cotton crop growing districts in the State, but the cotton crop has been unusually short there as well as elsewhere in South Carolina. Some of the planters and farmers, from the proceeds of the last year's crop, are able to supply themselves with grain, but many have neither corn nor the means to purchase. This too, was one of the districts not ravaged by either of the armies during the war.

In portions of the districts of Barnwell, Edgefield, Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland, Fairfield, Chester, Union, York, Anderson, Abbeville, Lancaster, Kershaw, Sumter, Clarendon, Chesterfield, Marlboro', Williamsburg and Horry, the destitution is very great, and it is difficult to determine in which one of them the wants are most pressing.

Any aid rendered will be most gratefully received, and will be faithfully dispensed among those whose necessities are greatest.

I am very truly, dear sir, your obedient servant, JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina. Executive Dep't., State of Alabama, Montgomery, March 19, '67.

Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D. My Dear Sir:—The late disastrous civil war left the people of Alabama in greatly changed circumstances and condition. Thousands of our good people, before the war, in comfortable and independent circumstances were reduced to extreme poverty and want.

By reliable statistics it has been ascertained, the State lost on the field of battle and otherwise, not less than forty thousand of her best young and middle-aged men; besides fully half that number were maimed and disabled for life, many of whom have since died. We estimate that fully one third of the sixty thousand were married men, and that they left an average of three helpless children, making in the aggregate twenty thousand widows and sixty thousand orphans, three-fourths of whom are objects of charity. Besides the loss of husbands and fathers, these families were stripped by the armies of everything necessary to maintain life. To provide the means of living for this large population of dependent destitute people has been no little part of the labor and responsibilities of this Department. In aid of the Governor, he has associated with him, a State Commissioner whose duty it is to look after and provide for the destitute. That enterprising officer is now in this chamber, just returned from a journey through the mountain districts of north Alabama, and reports very great destitution and suffering from want of food. We can supply bread alone, and not one third of the actual necessities of the poor is supplied.

The National Government and Charitable Associations in neighboring States and cities are doing much to aid us; but all this is entirely inadequate to the necessities of the destitute. I frequently receive from abroad liberal contributions of corn and money, which with the aid of the Commissioners, I use in such a way as to do the largest amount of good to the greatest number.

Should your good people be pleased to make a free will offering for purposes mentioned, I promise you the same shall be so used as to give great relief to the suffering poor. Any contributions from you will be very thankfully acknowledged.

Very truly yours, R. M. PATTON, Governor of Ala. REV. A. F. DICKSON, D. D. (Orangeburg, S. C.) [EXTRACT.]

But, it may be asked, how have these helpless and penniless persons held out so long? How have they been supported until now? Some of them have only of late sunk down into the slough. But the proper answer is, because of the generosity and unfeeling faith of neighbors only a little less poor. Why I can produce the man who, last year, when he had but twelve bushels of corn for his own large family, and no assurance of a farther supply, fed it out to his poorer neighbors at the rate of a quart per day.

There is an uncomplaining meekness, a modest silence, an unwillingness to crowd one another out of help—a deferring to each other's needs, that affects me profoundly.

"I have dwelt on the facts here because I know them. But one has reached me to-day, from a distance, that may be relied on. Rev. J. N. Craig, Lancaster C. H., lately said that he could name fifty-two families within his personal knowledge who had no means of living.

"Things are not yet at their worst. There are yet four months until the harvest—more than four to any harvest that will materially relieve the poor. If we have not large help from abroad, it seems certain that many must perish.

REV. J. O. LINDSAY. [Abbeville District.] There is a large proportion of widows with helpless children, many of whom are without food except when furnished by kind neighbors who themselves are much straitened to supply their own families. When I was at home a few weeks since, I was appealed to repeatedly by families for a few bushels of corn, who assured me that without it they could not get through the coming spring. All working animals are much reduced, and in bad condition to cultivate the crop of the present year.

Famine is thus knocking at the door of many households unused to want. Stripped and peeled by the desolation of war, and famishing under the power of a mysterious but ever righteous Providence, our people stretch their hands to more favored regions for help. They ask for bread; they do not expect luxuries or even many comforts of life; they appeal for only what will ward off the cravings of hunger.

In reference to the number of our people who are proper objects of charity I cannot give information. I think I do not exaggerate when I say that four hundred families in one district of Abbeville need help, and that five thousand bushels of corn would be for them a very meagre supply. Many of the other districts are in a condition equally deplorable, and in some the destitution is even greater.

LETTER TO JOHN O. JAMES, ESQ. Atlanta Ga., March 25, 1867. I am rejoiced to learn that you Philadelphians are adopting measures to relieve the suffering people of the South. Oh! it could but see the poor famished creatures that almost hourly come to our doors, begging for cast off clothing, even for a crust of bread or anything that will assist to sustain life, it would, indeed, arouse you all to action.

We who have heretofore been able to give have scarcity of money, and are forced to turn away without aid, and painful as it is. This is the grand need.

By reliable statistics it has been ascertained, the State lost on the field of battle and otherwise, not less than forty thousand of her best young and middle-aged men; besides fully half that number were maimed and disabled for life, many of whom have since died. We estimate that fully one third of the sixty thousand were married men, and that they left an average of three helpless children, making in the aggregate twenty thousand widows and sixty thousand orphans, three-fourths of whom are objects of charity. Besides the loss of husbands and fathers, these families were stripped by the armies of everything necessary to maintain life. To provide the means of living for this large population of dependent destitute people has been no little part of the labor and responsibilities of this Department. In aid of the Governor, he has associated with him, a State Commissioner whose duty it is to look after and provide for the destitute. That enterprising officer is now in this chamber, just returned from a journey through the mountain districts of north Alabama, and reports very great destitution and suffering from want of food. We can supply bread alone, and not one third of the actual necessities of the poor is supplied.

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evzovs for that class of people within a circuit of one hundred miles or more, consequently the demand for charity is unlimited.

You can see upon the streets, almost any hour of the day, poor half-famished women perhaps with infants, with a small load of wood, drawn by one poor ox or cow, which will bring from one dollar to a dollar and a half.—They come from a distance which requires two or three days to make the trip. The proceeds are invested in corn and meat, and if they succeed in begging a little additional, can subsist their families until they return again. In this way very many of the people through the country have lived for months. It is a common sight to see them coming in, for miles barefoot and almost naked, with their little sacks begging for corn. Men, too, are here, from all parts of the country hunting work; but not sufficient employment can be found for half of them; the only alternative is to beg. And but for the assistance from abroad hundreds would perish in our streets.

Hundreds of large families are living in tents and huts in the shrubs, entirely dependent upon charity. It is impossible for them to find work. Most of them are widows from neighboring towns, destroyed during the war.

TO THE CHARITABLE.—Should any one who reads the foregoing desire to contribute to the relief of the sufferers in the South, they can do so by forwarding the amount they are willing to give to James P. Barr & Co., office "Daily Post," Pittsburg, Pa.—ED. GAZETTE.

IDLENESS.—Idleness is the nurse of all vices. It moves so slowly that they all overtake it. The Germans and the Italians say, proverbially, that "idleness is the devil's pillow." Some affect to excuse this hydra-headed habit by asking what harm can a person do when he does nothing? The reply is ready and plain. He who is passive allowing decay is himself a destroyer. While standing still and refusing to help he obstructs the progress of others. We are told in Holy Writ: "By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and through idleness of the hands the house droppeth through." And again it is said: "I went to the field of the slothful and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo! it was all overgrown with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down." The words of Cato, the elder, are in the proverb, "that one who does nothing learns to do evil." Idleness has been well described to be a moral leprosy, which soon eats its way into the heart and corrodes our happiness, while it undermines our health. Idleness is costly, without being a luxury. Montaigne always wound up the year's account of his expenses with the following entry: "Item—for my abominable habit of idleness, a thousand lives." We toil for leisure only to discover, when we have succeeded in our object, that leisure is a great evil. How quickly would the working class be reconciled to what they may call the hardships of compulsory occupation, if they were doomed only for a short time to the greater hardships of compulsory idleness. They would quickly find that it is much better to wear out than to rust out. The idle man is at the mercy of all the vices. The working man, on the contrary, finds a safeguard in his occupation, which leaves no time for temptations nor desire to yield to them. It was well said, by the oldest of the Greek poets, that the laborer is the sentinel of virtue.

WHAT IT MEANS.—A very common exclamation in these days, by hard working men upon hearing the amount of their taxes, is "What does it mean?" We can tell our hard working friends, who have been voting the Abolition ticket for the past six years, what it means, in a very few sentences. It means that you have been voting to rob yourselves, for the purpose of enriching as rapacious a set of scoundrels as ever lived.

It means that you have been helping to build up a moneyed aristocracy, who by their money control the legislation of the country for their own interests.

It means that you are paying the taxes of your rich neighbors, who have their thousands invested in bonds.

It means that you have become serfs to the "loyal" lords of the Abolition party.

It means that unless you want your sons to lead a life of slavery, you must help to hurl from power the thieves, who, under the disguise of loyalists, are making this country a despotism, and its people slaves.

It means that you are unworthy of the name of freemen, if you longer consent to bear the burden of your bondholding neighbors.

Compare the above with your tax receipts, and see if they do not tally.— Toledo Rec.

The aggregate production of the oil wells at Pithole is now 921 barrels per day.

Granville John Penn, Esq., the great-grand-son of William Penn, the Proprietor of Pennsylvania, died in London on the 29th ultimo.

ONE OF HER "SWINE."—My sweet "sprig of geminum" has a fashion, when speaking of her beaux during their absence, of styling them "my swains."

Her pa heard her speak thus: I went to see Jennie one evening, and was met at the door by the "old man."

After the customary "How do you do!" and comment on the weather, he blurted out: "I suppose you want to see Jennie?" I nodded affirmatively.

He then called her; and from up stairs, over the balusters, in sweetest accents she replied: "What do you want, pa?" "Come down at once, daughter, here's one of your swine."

Imagine my sensations, amidst her ringing laughter, after the old boy's exit.

AN ARKANSAS JOKE.—A correspondent at Napoleon, Ark., is responsible for the following joke, which is said to have transpired during the late war:

While trudging along one day all alone, a soldier met a Methodist circuit rider, and at once recognized him as such, but affected ignorance of it.

Preacher—"What command do you belong to?"

Soldier—"I belong to the—Texas regiment, Van Dorn's army. What army do you belong to?"

P.—(Very solemnly)—"I belong to the Lord!"

S.—"My friend, you've got a very long way from headquarters!"

The elder Matthews one day arrived at a forlorn country inn, and addressing a lugubrious waiter, inquired if he could have a chicken and asparagus. The mysterious serving man shook his head.

"Can I have a duck, then?"

"No, sir."

"Have you any mutton chops?"

"Not one, sir."

"Then as you have no eatables, bring me something to drink. Have you any spirits?"

"Sir, replied the man, with a profound sigh, "we are out of spirits."

"Then, in wonder's name, what have you got in the house?"

"An execution, sir!"

A lady in the southern part of Illinois, having a few hundred dollars, concluded to try her fortune speculating in wheat. She wrote accordingly to a prominent commission house in Chicago, engaging them to act as her agents and ordering them to invest the entire sum in that treacherous staple. In a short time, contrary to all expectation, it went up to a surprising figure, and the fair speculator sold out at great advance. Shortly after she again telegraphed her agents to purchase a large amount, but they replied in the same manner that the market was very much depressed and they would not advise her to buy. For answer she repeated her order, and by the late advance in prices has been enabled to have \$10,000 placed to her credit!

ANOTHER CATTLE EPIDEMIC.—The farmers and owners of cattle in New Jersey have recently been seriously alarmed at the simultaneous appearance in various parts of the State of a new disease among their horses and mules. This disease has, in the few cases which have up to the present time occurred, invariably proved fatal, and although the symptoms are not in all instances identical, they are sufficiently alike in their general character to warrant an apprehension that they are but the beginning of an epidemic, which may possibly create as much loss among the cattle of this section of the country as the well-known rinderpest has already caused in Europe.

WORTH KNOWING.—If people planting orchards would give strict orders to mark the north side of trees with red chalk before they are taken up, and when set out to have the tree put