

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1867.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a 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.

R. S. RUSSELL, J. H. LONGENECKER, 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 collection and prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House, apr24, 67.

J. H. 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, 67.)

J. R. DUNBORN, JOHN LITZ, DUNBORN & LITZ, 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 Civil Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office. (March 2, 67.)

J. JOHN 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.

ESPY M. ALSPY, 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 Mengel & Spang, on Juliana street, 1 door South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL, J. W. LINGENFELTER, KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the 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 18, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS, J. W. DICKERSON, 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. [may11, 66.]

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [may24, 67.]

Dentistry.

J. G. MESSICK, JR., DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA. Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St. All operations performed to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand. The midwinter, 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, Platina and Silver. TEMPORARY SETS inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made. TEETH FILED 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; 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. 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 recently 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 free 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 at 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 most delicate 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 preparing for business men, Dr. H. VIRGIL PORTER, Dentist, Bloody Run, Penna. mar29, 67.

Dry Goods, etc.

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, Calicoes, Bed Ticking, Checks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonade, Satinett, Cotton Chain, (single & double), Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c.: Coffee, Syrups, Salt, Teas, Spices, of all kinds. CEDAR WARE: Buckets, Tubs, Barrels, &c. HATS, for Men and Boys, all sizes and prices. CLOTHING.

TORACCO—Natural Leaf, Oronzoo, 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. apr26, 67.

SPLendid OPENING of CHEAP SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, AT FARQUHAR'S New Bargain Store, REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES, (good) - 12c. do (best) - 18c. MUSLINS, brown, - 10c. do (best) - 20c. do bleached, - 10c. do (best) - 25c. DELAINES, best styles, - 25c.

DRESS GOODS of all kinds VERY CHEAP. MEN'S and BOYS' COTTONADES, GOOD and CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY ALL WOOL CASSIMERES ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

BOOTS AND SHOES. MEN'S and BOYS' HATS. GROCERIES: Best COFFEE, - 30c. Brown SUGAR - from 10 to 15c.

FISH: Mackerel and Potomac Herring. QUEENSWARE and a general variety of NOTIONS. Buyers are invited to examine our stock as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. J. B. FARQUHAR. may17

R. H. SIPES' MARBLE WORKS. R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tombstones, Table-Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., and having on hand a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work neat and in workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work warranted. Jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra charge. apr19, 67

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

Dry Goods, &c.

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!! You can SAVE 25 per cent. by purchasing your GOODS at the CHEAP BARGAIN STORE of G. R. & W. OSTER, BEDFORD, PA.

They are now opening a large and handsome assortment of NEW and CHEAP DRY-GOODS, Ready-Made Clothing, Carpet, Cotton Yarns, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sun-Umbrellas, Parasols, Groceries, Queensware, Tobacco and Cigars, Wall Papers, Wooden-ware, Brooms, &c.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES: Best styles DELAINES, 22 and 25 cts. CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20 cts. GINGHAM, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts. MUSLINS, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25 cts. CASSIMERES, 75, 85, 115, 125, 150, 165 cts. LADIES' 6-4 SACKING, \$1.65, 1.75, 2.00, all wool. DRILLING and PANTALOON STUFFS, 20, 25, 30, 35 cts. GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 cts. LADIES' HOSE, 12, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35 cts. LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts. Good Rio COFFEE, 25 cts.; better, 28 cts.; best, 30 cts. Extra fine OOLONG, JAPAN, IMPERIAL and YOUNG HYSON TEAS. SUGARS and STRUFS, a choice assortment. MACKEREL and HERRING, late caught, fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and increasing trade, is a telling fact that their prices are popular. Terms cash, unless otherwise specified. may24m3.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied stock of New Goods, which are now open for examination, at MILL-TOWN, two miles West of Bedford, comprising everything usually found in a first-class country store, consisting, in part, of:

Dry-Goods, Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, Cassimeres, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, NOTIONS, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage. Call and examine our goods. may24, 67. G. YEAGER

Fancy Goods, &c. NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE! UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO., (at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.) have just received the best assortment of FANCY DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of Persian Twills, Wool de Laines, Pure Mohair Lustres, de Laines, Calicoes, Muslins, White Colored Cambrics, Sacking Flannels, Cloth for Sacks, &c., Ladies' and Children's Shawls, NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Goods; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings, in great variety; Paper and Lisle Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents; Worsted and Cotton Braiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Velvets and Silk Tissue for Vails; Hopkins' "Iron make" of Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's "Bloom" of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. Millinery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest style. Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure, free of charge. [Bedford, may24, 67.]

NEW GOODS!—M. C. FETTERLY has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Merinos, Alpaca, De-laines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth, Cloaks, Fur, Shawls, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Caps, a handsome assortment of Embroideries, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of other notions, &c., &c. The stock consists of every article usually kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors, we ask a continuance of your patronage. nov. 9, 66, -y1.

Physicians. DR. GEO. B. KELLEN, having permanently located in ST. CLAIRSVILLE, tenders his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. nov26y1

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store. Nov. 24, '65 -y1

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

MEDICAL.—DR. S. G. STATLER, formerly of Cumberland county, Pa., having associated himself in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Schellburg and vicinity. Dr. Statler's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. Smith, Esq., dec'd. apr12, 67y1 STATLER & CLARKE.

Bankers. JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL, REED AND SCHELL, Bankers and DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA. DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA. BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb8

SLIP BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, and all kinds of PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, done with neatness and dispatch, at THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

The Bedford Gazette.

THE SAILOR BOY OF HAVRE. A French brig was returning from Toulon to Havre with a rich cargo and numerous passengers. Off the coast of Bretagne, it was overtaken by a sudden and violent storm.

Captain P., an experienced sailor, at once saw the danger which threatened the ship on such a rocky coast, and gave orders to put out to sea; but the winds and waves drove the brig violently toward shore, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the crew, it continued to get nearer the land.

Among the most active on board in doing all that he could to help, was little Jacques, a lad twelve years old, who was serving as cabin-boy in the vessel. At times when he disappeared for a moment behind the folds of the sails, the sailors thought that he had fallen overboard; and again, when a wave threw him on the deck, they looked around to see if it had not carried away the poor boy with it, but Jacques was soon up again unhurt.

"My mother," said he smiling, to an old sailor, "would be frightened enough if she saw me just now."

His mother, who lived in Havre, was very poor and had a large family. Jacques loved her tenderly, and he was enjoying the prospect of carrying to her his little treasure—two franc-pieces, which he had earned as wages for the voyage.

The brig was beaten about a whole day by the storm, and in spite of all the efforts of the crew they could not steer clear of the rocks on the coast. By the gloom on the captain's brow, it might be seen that he had little hope of saving the ship. All at once a violent shock was felt, accompanied by a horrible crash; the vessel had struck on a rock. At this terrible moment the passengers threw themselves on their knees to pray.

"Lower the boats!" cried the captain. "The sailors obeyed; but they soon were carried away by the violence of the waves.

"We have but one hope of safety," said the captain. "One of us must be brave enough to run the risk of swimming with a rope to shore. We may fasten one end to the mast of the vessel and the other to a rock on the coast, and by that means we may all get on shore."

"But, captain, it is impossible!" said the mate, pointing to the surf breaking on the sharp rocks. "Whoever should attempt to run such a risk would certainly be washed to pieces."

"Well," said the captain, in a low tone, "we must all die together."

At this moment there was a slight stir among the sailors who were silently waiting for orders.

"What is the matter there?" asked the captain.

"Captain," replied a sailor, "this little monkey of a cabin-boy is asking to swim to shore with a strong string round his body to draw the cable after him; he is as obstinate as a little mule!" and he pushed Jacques into the midst of the circle.

The boy stood turning his cap round and round in his hand without daring to utter a word.

"Nonsense! such a child can't go," said the captain roughly.

But Jacques was not a character to be so easily discouraged.

"Captain," said he timidly, "you don't like to expose the lives of good sailors like those; it does not matter what becomes of a 'little monkey of a cabin-boy, as the boat-swain calls me. Give me a ball of strong string, which will unroll as I get on, fasten one end round my body, and I promise you that within an hour the rope will be well fastened to the shore, or I will perish in the attempt."

"Does he know how to swim?" asked the captain.

"As swiftly and as easy as an eel," replied one of the crew.

"I could swim up the Seine from Havre to Paris," said little Jacques.

The captain hesitated; but the lives of all on board were at stake, and he yielded. Jacques hastened to prepare for his terrible undertaking. Then he turned and softly approached the captain.

"Captain," said he, "as I may be lost may I ask you to take charge of something for me?"

"Certainly, my boy," said the captain, who was almost repenting of having yielded to his entreaties.

"Here, then, captain," replied Jacques, holding out two five-franc pieces wrapped in a bit of rag; if I am eaten by the porpoises, and you get safe to land, be so kind as to give this to my mother, who lives on the quay at Havre, and will tell her that I thought of her, and that I love her very much, as well as all my brothers and sisters?"

"Be easy about that my boy. If you die for us, and we escape, your mother shall never want for anything.

"Oh! then I will willingly try to save you!" cried Jacques, hastening to the other side of the vessel, where all was prepared for his enterprise.

The captain thought for a moment. "We ought not to allow this boy to sacrifice himself for us in this way," said he at length; I have been wrong. I must forbid it."

"Yes, yes," said some of the sailors round him, "it is disgraceful to us all that the little cabin-boy should set us an example of courage; and it would be a sad thing if the child should die for

old men like us, who have lived our time. Let us stop him."

They rushed to the side of the vessel, but it was too late. They found there only the sailor who had aided Jacques in his preparations, and who was unrolling the cord that was fastened to the body of the heroic boy. They all leaned over the side of the vessel to see what was going to happen, and a few quietly wiped away a tear which would not be restrained.

At first nothing was seen but waves of white foam, mountains of water which seemed to rise as high as the mast, and then fell down with a thundering roar. Soon the practiced eye of some of the sailors perceived a little black point rising above the waves, and then again distance prevented them from distinguishing it at all. They anxiously watched the cord and tried to guess, by its quicker or slower movements, the fate of him who was unrolling it.

Sometimes the cord was unrolling rapidly. "Oh what a brave fellow!" they said, "see how quickly he swims!" At other times, the unrolling of the ball string stopped suddenly; "poor boy," they said, "he has been drowned or dashed against the rocks!"

This anxiety lasted more than an hour; the ball of string continued to be unrolled, but in unequal periods. At length it slipped slowly over the side of the vessel, and often fell as if slackened. They thought Jacques must have much difficulty in getting through the surf on the coast.

"Perhaps it is the body of the poor boy that the sea is tossing backwards and forwards in this way," said some of the sailors.

The captain was deeply grieved that he had permitted the child to make the attempt; and notwithstanding the desperate situation in which they were, all the crew seemed to be thinking more of the boy than themselves.

All at once a violent pull was given to the cord. This was soon followed by a second, then a third. It was the signal agreed upon to tell them that Jacques had reached the shore. A shout of joy was heard on the ship. They hastened to fasten a strong rope to the cord, which was drawn on shore as fast as they could let it out, and was firmly fastened by some of the people who had come to the help of the little cabin-boy. By means of this rope many of the shipwrecked sailors reached the shore, and found means to ease the others. Not long after all had safely landed they saw the vessel sink.

The little cabin-boy was long ill from the consequences of his fatigue, and from the bruises he had received by being dashed against the rocks. But he did not mind that; for, in reward of his bravery, his mother received a yearly sum of money which placed her above the fear of want. Little Jacques rejoiced in having suffered for her, and at the same time in having saved so many lives. He felt that he had been abundantly rewarded.

THE EARLY HOME OF JESUS. Four miles south of the strong Greek city of Sephoris, hidden away among gentle hills, there covered from the base to the crown with vineyards and fig trees, lay a natural nest or basin of rich red and white earth, starlike in shape, but a mile in width and wondrously fertile. Along the sacred and chalky slope of the highest of these hills spread a small and lovely village, which, in a land where every spot seemed to have a story, is remarkable as having had no public history, and no distinguished native name. No great road led up to this sunny nook. No traffic came into it; no legions marched through it. Trade, war, adventure, pleasure, pomp, passed through it, flowing from west to east, from east to west, along the Roman road. But the meadows were aglow with wheat and barley. Near the low ground ran a belt of gardens, fenced with stones, in which myriads of green figs, red pomegranates and golden citrons ripened in the summer sun. High up the slopes, which were lined and planted like the Rhine at Bingen, hung vintages of purple grapes. In the plain, among the corn and beneath the mulberry trees and figs shone daisies, poppies, tulips, lilies and anemones, endless in their profusion, brilliant in their dyes.

Low down on the hillside sprang a well of water, bubbling, plentiful and sweet, and above this fountain of life, in a long street straggling from the fountain to the synagogue, rose the homesteads of many shepherds, craftsmen and vine dressers. It was a lovely and humble place, of which no ruler, no historian of Israel had ever yet taken notice. No Rachael had been met and kissed into love at this well; no Ruth had gathered up the sheaves of barley in your fields; no tower had been built for observation on this height; no camp had been pitched for battle in that vale. That one who would become dearer to the fancies of men than either Ruth or Rachael, then walked through these fields, drew water at this spring, passed up and down the lanes of this hamlet, no seer then could have surmised. The place was more than obscure.

The Arab may have pitched his black tent by the well, the magistrate of Sephoris must have known the village, but the hamlet was never mentioned by the Jewish scribes. In the Bible, in the Talmud, in the writings of Josephus, we search in vain for any record of this sacred place. Like its happy neighbors, Nain and Endor, it was

the abode of husbandmen and oil dressers, whose lives were spent in the synagogue and the olive grove, away from the bright Greek cities and the busy Roman roads. No doubt it had once been possessed of either an Arab or Hebrew name, but we do not know the name except in its Hellenic form. The Greeks called the town Nazareth or Nazareth.—The Holy Land, by W. Hepworth Dixon.

GROWING TURNIPS WITH CORN.—Mr. Barnes, of Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, has a novel method of growing turnips with corn, which we do not remember to have seen described before. He plants his corn three feet four inches apart, each way, which makes four thousand hills to the acre, and manures in the hill with well-rotted manure. He uses about ten loads of manure to the acre, and while loading up the manure in the yard, turnip seed is scattered over the load two or three times, or, in other words, when a third of a load is put upon the wagon, a few seeds are sprinkled over it, and so on for every third of a load. The manure then is carted to the field and placed in the rows where it is to be used, and then corn planted. He states by this method about every hill will have its turnip, which grows well with the corn and yields at the rate of one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre of roots, without any detriment to the corn crop. The turnip plants become firmly established by the time the corn is fit to cut, and after that make most of their growth, advancing with great rapidity. He says the turnips do not interfere in the growing of pumpkins among the corn if desired.

WHAT EVERY YOUNG MAN SHOULD DO.—I. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally, socially and physically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, unless his own judgment or convictions properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not these obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men, if they live, grow old; and that the habits of youth are oftener than otherwise, perpetuated in the nature of a man. Knowing this fact, he should "govern himself accordingly."

6. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that nearly all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

7. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers, let him come as near his desires as possible—he will thus soonest reach the object of his ambition.

8. All young men have "inalienable rights," among which none is greater or more sacred than the privilege to be "somebody."

ADVANTAGES OF MOISTENED FOOD OVER THAT WHICH IS DRY.—Besides the benefit secured by causing the ground grain to adhere to cut hay or straw when wet, it has been ascertained by Boussingault, in some well conducted experiments, that soaked fodder forms a more suitable food than that which is dry. He found that heifers fed soaked hay gained in weight over those fed during the same time with dry hay. By reversing the order of feeding, the results were the same. The experiments referred to appear to have been simply to test the advantages of moistened food over that which is dry. Notwithstanding the moistening of hay will render it more readily digestible, yet the advantages gained would hardly warrant the labor. But in ruminating animals a great advantage results from feeding the grain in combination with the hay or straw, and this can only be done by grinding the former and cutting and wetting the latter. But to do this economically all the necessary appliances must be at hand for grinding, cutting, wetting, &c. With these, arranged as they may be, a large number of cattle may be fed with no great increase of labor. This system of feeding in stalls affords the advantage of saving and making a greater quantity of manure than by any other, which ought to be, if it is not, a matter of the first importance to every farmer.

ONE evening a parent was hearing his little son recite his Sunday school lesson, it was in the 13th chapter of Matthew, wherein it relates of the malicious individual who went about sowing tares, &c.

"What is a tare?" the parent interrupted to inquire.

Johnny hesitated.

"Tell me, my son, what a tare is."

"You have had 'em," said Johnny, casting down his eye and wriggling his foot.

"Had 'em!" said the astonished parent, opening his eyes rather wide, "why what do you mean, Johnny?"

"When you did not come home for three days last week," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell aunt Susan you was off on a tare." The Sunday school lesson was brought to an abrupt close, and Johnny, who knew too much altogether to sit up any later, was sent to bed.

RADICAL TESTIMONY AGAINST RADICAL CORRUPTION.

We would respectfully call the attention of every taxpayer of Pennsylvania to the following Radical testimony in regard to prevailing corruption and knavery among the law makers of Congress and a number of the State Legislatures:

"A large number of our legislators—enough to corrupt legislative action—are purchasable."—New York Times.

"With a depth and infamy of legislative corruption never before known, we are falling into a practice of wholesale and shameless bribery at elections, and that, too, in New England—in the land of steady habits itself."—Boston Transcript.

"The corruptionist at Washington and Albany are debauchers of the young; they are traitors, scoundrels, vermin, who are crawling under the foundations and destroying by corruption the vital powers of the Government."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"The Legislature of 1867 is no more. It has fought its last fight—it has won its last battle. They have passed sixteen hundred laws, 'pinned' others by the score, and finally, after three months of rioting, rotating, pinching, plundering and pocketing, their time has come, and they go out, as a rule, to return no more forever."—Chambersburg (Pa.) Repository.

"Bad as has been the character of our Legislature for years, it seems to be generally conceded that the body just adjourned was even more untrustworthy than any of its predecessors."

All the Christian people in the State should join in thanks to the Throne of Grace that it did no more harm than it did. Another such Legislature would sink us.—Somerset (Pa.) Herald

"Our legislators are rascals. No decent man would like to win an 'Hon' for his name in such company."—Chicago Post.

The New York Legislature, alluded to, stood: Senate—Radicals 27; Democrats 5; House—Radicals 82; Democrats 46; Radical majority on joint ballot,