

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5408.

Notices, &c.

ACHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A business man with from \$20,000 to \$30,000 Capital can get a one-half interest in a Store, with an established trade, that can be doubled by increasing the capital. For particulars inquire of the Editor of this paper. aug16w3

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on my premises, known as the Breast-Work Run property, by fishing, or in any other manner, as I will prosecute all such, without respect to persons, to the fullest extent of the law. aug16w3 HENRY WOLFF.

NOTICE.—All in our debt will please bear in mind we are preparing to make our fall purchases, and must have money. In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given, and we earnestly hope all who know they have not paid us, will send this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months, and on all accounts, we charge interest, after due. aug9 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MONEY SAVED.—Intending to adopt the cash system Oct. 1, 1867, and desiring to reduce our stock as low as possible, before making fall purchases, we offer many great bargains for cash. A. B. CRAMER & CO. aug9

NUMBER.—60,000 feet Oak, White and Yellow Pine Lumber on hands and for sale by J. B. WILLIAMS & CO. jun14, 67d

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This Institution is located on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, two hours ride from Philadelphia. The next yearly session will open Tuesday, September 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Boarding and Tuition for ten months, \$200. Exact at the usual rate. For further information send for circular to Rev. JOHN MOORE, jun26m3

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Hollinger, hereby give notice that said firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. STOVER & HOLLINGER.

The notes and accounts of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. Stover for collection, at his old stand. Woodbury, May 27, 1867.

The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. Stover & Co. Thankful for past favors, we would respectfully ask the continuance of the same for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of GOODS, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store. jun7m5 C. R. STOVER & CO.

\$2.00 PER HOUR realized by our agents. For particulars enclose stamp and address KEPLER, CRIDER & BROS., York, Pa.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEP. 18. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the Vice President, Washington, Pa. aug23w4

WORTHY OF NOTE!—The place to buy your boots and shoes, is at the Great Store of G. R. OSTER. They have just received a large assortment of superior quality. Bedford, Aug. 23, 67. w4

MONEY SAVED!—The place to buy your goods and save 25 per cent., is at the Great Store of G. R. OSTER, who are now selling off their store, to extend and otherwise repair their store room their entire stock at greatly reduced prices, many goods at and below cost. Bedford, Aug. 23, 67. w6

NOTICE.—THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION.—The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. This notice must be observed. On and after October 1, 1867, he will sell goods for cash and approved produce only, having been convinced, by experience, that the cash system is the best for his customers as well as himself. A. L. DEPLAHEIGH. aug23m3

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The Central Committee and all the Borough and Township Executive Committees, of the Bedford county Soldiers' Monument Association, are requested to meet at the Court House in Bedford, on Wednesday evening of next Court week, September 4th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The attendance of every member of the several committees is earnestly requested, as important business will be laid before them. C. H. KROK, Chairman. aug23w2

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Spidle, of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to the said Spidle, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by Law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of John Cosma, Esq., in Bedford, Bedford County, State of Pennsylvania, before Hastings Gehr, Register, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M. 1108a. A. ROWLEY. U. S. Marshal. aug23w4

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI!" A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES, From the Great River to the Great Ocean. BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON. Over 20,000 Copies Sold in One Month.

Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories. To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, mode of travel, &c. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. [aug24w]

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, BEDFORD, PA. MEYERS & MENGEL PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING, With dispatch and in the most SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CHECKS, CERTIFICATES, BLANKS, DEEDS, REGISTERS, RECEIPTS, CARDS, HEADINGS, ENVELOPES, SHOW-BILLS, HANDBILLS, INVITATIONS, LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c., FOR CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS, ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS. Printed at short notice. We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

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 "Notices of Association," communications of invited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Ophioid Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

All advertising done after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

One square - 3 months	6 months	1 year
Two squares - 4 50	8 00	12 00
Three squares - 6 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column - 8 00	16 00	30 00
Half column - 12 00	24 00	45 00
One column - 18 00	36 00	60 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 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.

The Bedford Gazette.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN. Correspondence Between the President and Gen. Grant.

President Johnson to General Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867. DEAR SIR—Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers. Truly yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Sec. of War ad interim.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867. Major General George H. Thomas, is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the second day of March, 1867.

Major General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. Major General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War ad interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

General Grant to President Johnson.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date (enclosing these instructions) saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary, respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country that the order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconquered element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five Military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General U. S. A. and Secretary of War ad interim.

President Johnson to General Grant.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19.

GENERAL—I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated, in my unofficial note of the 17th, that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interests which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. There affords seem to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law necessary to his faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny without reference to the principles of our government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot "be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress" for the object is to facilitate their execution, through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot "be interpreted by the unconquered element in the South—as a triumph" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that Gen. Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

General Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will leave is a complicated one, I feel confident that, under the guidance and instructions of Gen. Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of his energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that this is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land, and beg that their voice may be heard. This is indeed a republic—based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner

which that instrument prescribes.

While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence, and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the republic; for, the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no Judiciary to afford to the citizen protection of life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism fixed upon the people, in violation of their combined and expressed will. In conclusion, I fail to perceive any military, pecuniary or patriotic reasons why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that, in the first instance, I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, north and south. I am, General, very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War ad interim.

RAPID AND STARTLING PROGRESS OF OUR REVOLUTION.

On we march! The negro cloud still hangs upon our political horizon and threatens the nation. The radicals descend from great legislation to the petty passions of party politics, and are bent upon absorbing in the one controlling idea the whole forces of the government. Fortunately, the executive power comes to the rescue and stands between Congress and the national unity they would commit. This is clearly shown by the mastery answer of President Johnson to General Grant, in the correspondence of officials relative to the removal of General Sheridan, which we publish to-day. General Grant, evidently felt the force of the demand which the radical party was making upon him to place himself right with them and seized the opportunity thus unwillingly given him by Mr. Johnson. The latter, however, was not unequal to the task of parrying the thrust, and in his answer to General Grant gives us the best State paper and the most exact explanation of his position that has been issued from the Executive Mansion during his administration. The General, true to the instincts of the soldier, merges too much of military feeling into his remonstrance. He apparently forgets what we have for some time past been advocating—that the removal of Sheridan changes no law, alters no result. To imagine that any one man is absolutely necessary to the preservation of our institutions or the government of any section, is to forget the fundamental elements of republicanism; merge principles into men; give rule to the latter; ignore any innate force in laws themselves; and march the people at a double-quick to military despotism. In this view alone we applaud the removal of Sheridan; for the political cry raised by the party in power shows how closely they are treading upon the dangerous ground we have designated. A brave soldier, indeed, is Sheridan, and the President pays a just tribute to his worth; but it must be a principle of our republicanism that no man is absolutely essential to us. This lesson we must teach at once. Ignoring it, we touch the border of dictatorship and its inevitable sequel.

Andrew Johnson attempted at first to seize the three branches of Government and embody their forces in himself. He failed. Congress has lately tried to do the same. They, too, have failed. All this shows the strength of our Government and the terrible strain to which it may be subjected without breaking. It is useless for Congress to hope that by any enactment they can usurp all power. Their efforts to break the executive branch by splitting it into fragments is in every sense illegal, and to be deplored by every man who seeks the general good instead of political victory. The desire, moreover, to force to the surface a vast negro element—untrained, uneducated, unfitted to control themselves, much less legislate for those who have just set them free—is the maddest phase of a revolution which is urged on with a partizan violence which forgets, in its present success, that it must finally bring a reaction which will be terrible to both white and black. The former will dry up his sympathies for a race which is forced so rapidly upwards that sympathy

now turns to disgust.

The latter, taught that it is his color that gives him merit, will sink to the level from which, in common with ignorance of any color, he must slowly march upwards. Here he too will be filled with disgust; disgust for the white who has inflated him; disgust that he has tasted at a spring he must leave and afterwards reach by long years of toil; disgust that, after all that has been told him, brain is the measure of the man. The radical party, in forcing this black element into such prominence, appear only to elevate it the higher that the reaction may drop it the lower.

Mr. Johnson now holds in his hands the forces that can resolve this problem of reconstruction. If he will only rise to the demands of the occasion, he may restore himself to the confidence of the North. His letter to General Grant is full of executive power and determination that it shall not be wrested from him. The whole common sense of the country sustains his effort to keep his poise despite the desire of Congress to overturn him. Let them impeach him. He may challenge it and win. Let him overturn the chattering elements in his own Cabinet; the country will applaud. Let him drive back the black crowd that threatens both North and South; he will receive all aid. President Lincoln issued an emancipation proclamation for the blacks; let Andrew Johnson issue, by universal amnesty, an emancipation for the white portion of the population of the United States.—New York Herald.

A CAPITAL LETTER.

We publish below a letter from Jas. F. Shunk, Esq., of York, Pa., to a religious paper published at Cleveland, Ohio. His "anxious inquiries" are well put, and will doubtless make the "biographer" of the Sunday-School book "scratch his head" for an answer:

YORK, Pa., July 18th, 1867. Editor Christian Standard:—I observed a recent issue of your paper you commenced a "Life of Abraham Lincoln for the Sabbath school and Home circle" as a book proper for your subscribers to introduce into their families, and you refer to "the moral and religious characteristics" of the "Great Emancipator" as of excellent and profitable example to Christians. There is nothing to indicate that you have a pecuniary interest in the book, and it is fair to presume that you have endeavored to speed its sale from an honest belief that its hero was a follower of Christ. On this assumption alone can you escape the grave charge of holding up the example of an unregenerate man, wilfully and knowingly, for imitation by young people and the emulation of grown disciples. Since, therefore, I cannot, without impeaching your integrity and zeal for the Gospel, doubt that you truly regard the late Mr. Lincoln as having been an eminent and admirable example of devoted piety, I shall really take it as a kindness if you will be pleased in an early number of the Standard to inform an anxious inquirer on what ground you rest an opinion of such grave consequence, and which you avow with such boldness. The inquiry is especially pertinent in view of the fact that Mr. Lincoln never made any profession of faith in Christ before the world, that he was never buried with Him in baptism, and never partook of any of the ordinances or shared any of the duties which he appointed for His disciples—and that while others, since his unhappy death, which took place in an edifice not commonly regarded among Christians as an anteroom to Heaven, have made large religious claims for him, he never in all his life made any for himself.

It will be gratifying indeed, and of substantial service to the memory of the late President, if you can, in the face of these unpleasant facts, show that his feet were planted on the Rock of Ages and that his walk with God was close and constant.

It will be of especial comfort to the unregenerate if you can make it plain that the scripture which calls for faith, repentance, baptism, and a godly life, as the conditions of salvation, is obsolete, and that there are broad and easy ways to Heaven by which one may escape the narrow and thorny path which leads up to the door of Christ and which is the only one of which the word of God gives any account. And it will certainly tend to liberalize society, loosen the uneasy and conventional bands which restrain the tongues of men from smut, and promote general and boisterous mirth, if a class of jokes of which his late Excellency was notoriously fond and which are as yet confined to bar-rooms or worse places, can be shown to be proper studies for little boys and girls in Sunday school, and harmless chat for Christian parents around the winter fire.

I write this note on my own behalf as well as on that of a sister of the church who is a subscriber to your paper and a constant reader of it.—Please publish it in conjunction with your answer. Respectfully yours, JAS. F. SHUNK.

A VERY sensible woman, who is going to Europe, desires that when her husband's name and her own are published in the list of passengers, it shall be Mr.—and wife, not lady, for he goes abroad with his own lawful wife, and nobody else.

—Belle Boyd, now Mrs. Harding, is in Baltimore. She has left her husband, and will settle in St. Louis.

A YOUNG HERO KILLS SIX CHEYENNES AND ESCAPES WITH A SCALP.

SOME four or five weeks ago, one of the grading parties in advance of the railroad had with them a young man of about 18 years named George Wait.—His business was to break the prairie ground with a plough for the graders along the line. One morning, as he was out about two and a half miles from the camp, twenty-one miles beyond Ellsworth, mounted on a mule, he discovered a party of about thirty Indians dash out of the timber on the Smoky Hill, and maketoward him and another man, who was on foot, about a quarter of a mile nearer camp than he was. He started to go towards camp, but the Indians discovering his intention, by the superior fitness of their ponies, cut him off. Young Wait now saw them divide into two parties—one party going toward his comrade and the other towards him. He attempted to make the timber on the Smoky Hill, but the Indians were too rapid in their movements for him. He had two navy revolvers, and resolved that the red-skins should pay for his scalp if they got it, and a fair price, too. Soon they came near, circling around him with savage yells, and began shooting at him. The Indians seemed to be well armed with pistols and lances, very few having bows and arrows. Wait returned the fire, and he says that several times they came so near that the lances nearly touched him. Indian after Indian fell before the unerring aim of Wait's six shooters, and the assaulting party was getting smaller very rapidly; the dead Indians being carried away by the survivors according to Indian custom.—Soon he heard the shouts of approaching comrades, and the Indians made a final dash to kill the brave boy, who, maimed already with a bullet in his leg, still stuck to his mule. One young warrior came up until the muzzle of his pistol nearly touched that of the boy; and both fired—the Indian falling from his horse with a mortal wound, while the hero of the fight only got a revolver ball in his side. In a few moments more the rescuing party came up, consisting of half a dozen negro soldiers and some railroad employes, when the Indians suddenly retreated. Wait still had strength to dismount and take the pistols and scalp-lock of the "last of the Cheyennes," which last he now bears as a trophy of his fight.

A USEFUL RACE.—It cannot be denied that the colored race has proved itself the most generally useful race that has ever existed in this country.

They have not only cultivated cotton, rice, tobacco and corn, but they have been invaluable to the politicians, the philanthropists, the philosophers, the sentimentalists, the poets, the stump-speakers and the doctors of divinity. Whilst their industry produced the staples which laid the foundations of the vast commercial and manufacturing enterprise and wealth of America, their condition has occupied the minds and sent going the tongues and pens, and finally the muskets and cannon of the white race. The earth is yet quivering under the shock of that collision of ideas and muscle of which the colored man was the innocent cause. But his uses, his progress of all sorts, have not yet been exhausted. If he is no longer bearing the burden of slavery, he is bearing the burden of politicians, who are astride of the freedman, like the Old Man of the Sea, with their legs twisted around his neck, and are determined to make him carry them to the high places of power. What would become of American politics, or American philanthropy, without the colored man? If we could imagine for a moment that there was not one of the race in America, what would we do for political staples, and where would there be a channel for those overflowing sympathies which disdain to include any white men except the particular individual exercising them.—Baltimore Sun.

STORY WITH A MORAL.—When General Jackson was moving on to strike McClellan's flank on the Chickahominy, he came to a stream which had no bridge, and could not be crossed without one. The General had brought with him from the Valley a rough, uneducated man, full of energy, who had served him in emergencies, and in whom he had the utmost confidence. He called this man and told him that stream must be bridged immediately; the regular engineers were also advised of the fact. In a short time the rough carpenter and the polished men of science were at the stream; the former had his plan, the latter theirs, he wished to go to the work at once without drawings, but they objected until they could perfect the plans on paper. The engineers retired to their tent to perfect a paper bridge; the carpenter took his men and went to work at once to make a real one. In a very short time he appeared at the General's tent, and reported briefly thus: "General, that bridge is done, but them pictures ain't come yet." This story has a moral that all our readers can discover.

NOTHING like love and hunger to drive a man mad or make him happy.

Next to a feast upon a seventeen year old pair of sweet lips under grape vines by moonlight, is a foray upon a platter of cold beans after fishing for suckers all day. The one fills the poetic heart and the other an empty stomach.

—There are 1,500 men at work in the Philadelphia navy-yard.

RULERS IN MEXICO SINCE 1821.

The following is a list of the rulers that have succeeded one another in Mexico since its independence, in 1821:

1821—Iturbide, General-in-Chief.
1822—Iturbide, Emperor.
1823—Generals Guerrero, Bravo and Negrete, Dictators.

1824—General Victoria, President.
1827—General Pedraza, President.
1829—Guerrero, Dictator.
1830—Pustamente, President.
1835—Santa Anna, President.
1837—Pustamente, President.
1840—General Evarinos, President.
1841—Santa Anna, President.
1843—Retirement of Santa Anna, successor not known.

1844—Santa Anna, Dictator.
1845—General Cavallo, President.
1847—Jose Justo Caro, President.
1847—Paredes, President.
1848—Santa Anna, President.
1849—Herrera, President.
1850—Arista, President.
1851—Juan Cevallos, President.
1853—Manuel Limbarina, President.
1853—Santa Anna, President—April 20.

1854—Santa Anna, Dictator—December 20.
1855—Alvarez—Dictator.
1856—Comonfort, President.
1856—Zuloaga, President.
1858—Miramon, Vice President.
1859—Zuloaga, President.
1860—Miramon, President.
1861—Juarez, President.
1864—Maximilian, Emperor, and Juarez, President.

1867—Maximilian fallen, and Juarez, President.

VULGAR LANGUAGE.—There is as much connection between the words and thoughts as there is between the thoughts and the actions.

The latter are not only the expressions of the former, but they have the power to react upon the soul and leave the stain of their corruption there. A young man who allows himself to make use of one vulgar or profane word has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by its utterance it inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute the whole soul. Be careful of your words, as they show your thoughts. If you can control the tongue so that no improper words are pronounced by you, you will soon be able to control the mind, and save that from corruption. You will extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts from bursting out in language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female or religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PREPARING CORNED BEEF.—It was long since known that bladders have the peculiar property of pressing water and watery vapor through their pores, but not alcohol, so that brandy or whisky enclosed in a bladder becomes much stronger in the course of time by the loss of water evaporating through the pores.

Dr. Marcet, in England, has discovered that bladders possess a similar property in regard to juices of meat. He salts meat, enclosing it in a bladder previous to plunging it in the brine. The brine passes freely through the bladder, but the nourishing constitution contained in the juice of the flesh are prevented from dissolving in the brine. The meat thus prepared was found to taste better and to be more wholesome and nutritious than meat salted by direct immersion in the brine. The brine of our common corned beef is strongly charged with nutritive material, and makes an excellent soup when the excess of salt is removed by crystallization after concentrating it by heat.

A GOOD STORY.—A Soldier of the West, during the late war, being on duty, was engaged by a landlord to dig a patch of potatoes; on condition that he should be furnished with a bottle of whisky to begin with.

The landlord accordingly took him to the field, showed him the patch, and left him a full bottle of his favorite beverage. About an hour afterward the landlord went to see how the son of Mars progressed in his business of farming. He found him holding to an old stump, unable to stand without it, his bottle lying empty at his feet, and no potatoes dug. Being quite exasperated, the landlord exclaimed:

"Hallo! you scoundrel! Is this the way you dig my potatoes for me?" "Ha!" says the soldier, lapping his tongue, staggering half round, squinting and hiccuping, "if you want your potatoes dug, fetch 'em on for—I'll be hanged if I'm going to run round the lot after 'em."

WRITE PLAIN.—A petition recently presented to a Buffalo court was rejected by the judge on account of "illegible writing." Bad hand writing, it is generally supposed, is the sure indication of genius, but there can be no greater fallacy. To write legibly can never interfere with a man's chance to gain fame, while to write illegibly does interfere greatly with success in a printing office. People who write for newspapers should remember that good writing and good sense, a plain hand and plain words are always most highly prized.

—He leaves five wives and seventeen children to mourn his loss," are the concluding words of a Utah obituary notice.

—Some irreverent thief entered the house of a minister in Dayton, Ohio, one day last week and stole all the missionary money.

—Twenty thousand emigrants have gone West over the Pennsylvania Railroad since the 1st of January.