

Dry Goods, etc.  
CASH BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!  
SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
just received.  
At J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store,  
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been BOUGHT FOR CASH, at net cash prices, and will be SOLD CHEAP. This being the only full stock of goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better, in style, quality and price, than at any other store in Bedford. The following comprise a few of our prices, viz: Calicoes, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16 and the best at 18 cents.

Muslins at 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, and the best at 22 cents.  
All Wool Flannels from 40 cts. up.  
French Merinos, all wool Delaines, Cheongs, &c.  
SHAWLS—Ladies', children's, and misses' shawls, latest styles; ladies' cloaking cloth.  
MEN'S WEAR—Cloths, cassimers, satinettes, jeans, &c.  
BOOTS AND SHOES—In this line we have a very extensive assortment for ladies, misses, children, and men's and boys' boots and shoes, all sizes and prices, to suit all.

HATS—A large assortment of men's and boys' hats.  
CLOTHING—Men's and boys' coats, pants and vests, all sizes and prices.  
SHIRTS, &c.—Men's woolen and muslin shirts; Shakers, Lockwood and muslin paper collars; cotton chain (single and double, white and colored).  
GROCERIES—Coffee, sugar, syrups, green and black teas, spices of all kinds, dye-stuffs, &c.  
LEATHER—Sole leather, French and city calf skins, upper leather, linings, &c.  
We will sell goods on the same terms that we have been for the last three months—cash, or note with interest from date. No bad debts contracted and no extra charges for good paying customers. Cash buyers always get the best bargains, and their accounts are always settled up.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,  
No. 1 Anderson's Row.  
Bedford, Sep. 27, '67.

10 per cent. saved in buying your goods for cash, at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S cash and produce store, No. 1 Anderson's Row.  
sep27

GREAT BARGAINS!  
The undersigned has opened a very full supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.  
Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in

EXTENT,  
QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.

The old system of  
"TRUSTING FOREVER"  
having exploded, we are determined to

SELL GOODS UPON THE SHORTEST PROFIT  
FOR  
CASH OR PRODUCE.

To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of four months, but we wish it expressly understood, after the period named, account will be due and interest will accrue the soon.

BUYERS FOR CASH  
may depend upon  
GETTING BARGAINS.

nov1, '67  
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY  
by buying your GOODS OF  
MILLER & BOWSER,

Mann's Corner, BEDFORD, PA.  
They are now opening a choice variety of  
NEW AND DESIRABLE  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Dry-Goods,  
Ready-Made Clothing,  
Fancy Goods,  
Notions,  
Cotton Yarn,  
Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Groceries,  
Queensware,  
Wooden ware,  
Tobacco and Cigars,  
Brooms,  
Baskets,  
&c., &c., &c.

LOOK AT SOME OF THEIR PRICES:  
CALICO, at 8, 10, 12, 15, 16;  
GINGHAM, at 12, 15, 18, 20.  
MUSLIN, at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.  
Cassimers, cloths, Satinetts and

Ladies' Sacking, at very low prices.  
Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Shoes, Sandals and Over-Shoes, in great variety.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.  
Best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syr-  
up in the market. Prices low

Feed, Flour, &c., for sale at all times.  
We invite all to call and see our goods and compare prices before buying elsewhere.

Our motto is, Short Profits.  
TERMS—Cash, Note or Produce.  
oct25, '67

LIVERY, STABLES,  
in rear of the "Mengel House,"  
BEDFORD, PA.  
MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish HORSES AND BUGGIES, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: CASH, unless by special agreement.  
jan10, '67  
MENGEL & BURNS.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,  
CONNECTIONERS AND FRUITERS,  
No. 161 North Third Street,  
PHILADELPHIA  
feb21, '67  
Orders promptly attended to.

# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5432.

Dry-Goods, &c.

GLORIOUS NEWS!  
FOR  
THE PEOPLE!

TELL IT! EVERYBODY TELL IT!

COTTON NO LONGER KING!

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving at their NEW STORE a large and carefully selected stock of new and

CHEAP Dry Goods, Furs, Clothing, Carpets, Oil cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Wall papers, Willow-ware, Queens-ware, Oils, Tobaccos, Segars, &c., together with an extensive assortment of Fresh Groceries, which for extent and CHEAPNESS is unrivaled in Central Pennsylvania, all of which they offer wholesale or retail at prices that defy competition. Piles of calico prints and muslin from 6 cents up to sublime quality.

They invite all to call, see for themselves and be convinced.

TERMS.—POSITIVELY CASH ON DELIVERY, unless otherwise specified.

Bedford, Pa., Dec. 13, '67m3.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.  
Imperial Bargain Store.  
December 12, 1867.

J. C. Wright is admitted to an interest in our business from this date. The style of our firm is changed to G. R. OSTER & CO., Bedford, Pa., Jan. 1st, G. R. & W. OSTER.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!  
Just received at the IMPERIAL BARGAIN STORE!

New York Mills, Utica Nonpareil, Wamsutta Mills, Williamsville, Fruit of the Loom, Non-such, Semper Idem, Lonsdale, Hope Mills, Congress, &c., together with other first class makes, in bleached and unbleached, at the lowest prices. As muslins are now advancing, we think it a very safe time for families to lay in a supply.

Bedford, Pa., Jan. 1st, G. R. OSTER & CO.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY  
by buying your GOODS OF  
MILLER & BOWSER,

Mann's Corner, BEDFORD, PA.  
They are now opening a choice variety of  
NEW AND DESIRABLE  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Dry-Goods,  
Ready-Made Clothing,  
Fancy Goods,  
Notions,  
Cotton Yarn,  
Hats and Caps,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Groceries,  
Queensware,  
Wooden ware,  
Tobacco and Cigars,  
Brooms,  
Baskets,  
&c., &c., &c.

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PHILADELPHIA  
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Orders promptly attended to.

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 limited 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 Orphans' 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	8 00	15 00	28 00
Three squares	12 00	22 00	40 00
Quarter column	14 00	26 00	48 00
Half column	18 00	32 00	56 00
One column	22 00	40 00	64 00

\*One square means one inch square.  
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.

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.

J. M. SHARPE, E. F. KERR,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.]

J. R. DUBROW, J. O. 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, Land, &c.  
Office on Juliana street, one door south of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer 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, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY 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., speedily adjusted. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 4 doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

J. W. LINSENFELTER, J. W. LINSENFELTER,  
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 13, 1864.

J. W. MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. F. Schell, two doors east of the court house. 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 24, '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. [May 24, '66.]

Dentistry.  
C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST,  
Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana Street, BEDFORD, PA.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, performed with care, and WARRANTED.  
Anesthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted, per set, \$5.00 and upward.

As I am determined to do  
A CASH BUSINESS  
or none, I have reduced the prices of ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the various kinds, 20 PER CENT. and of GOLD FILLINGS 35 PER CENT. This reduction will be made only to strictly CASH PATIENTS, and all such will receive prompt attention.  
feb7, '67

DENTISTRY!  
DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,  
(late of New York City),  
DENTIST.

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and patrons, that he is still  
IN BEDFORD, PA.  
where he may be found at all times prepared to insert those BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH, at the LOWEST OF FRENCH TO ENGLISH DOLLARS per set.

TEETH EXTRACTED, without pain.  
Temporary sets inserted if desired.  
All operations warranted.  
Mechanical Dentistry, at the scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth.  
jan4, '67

DENTISTRY!  
If you want  
A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH,  
GO TO  
DR. S. M. GROSS,  
RESIDENT DENTIST, SCHELLSBURG, PA., who operates in every branch of surgical and Mechanical Dentistry at

REDUCED PRICES.  
Teeth extracted WITHOUT PAIN positively, and NO HUMBUNG!  
by the surest, safest and best  
ANAESTHETIC KNOWN.  
Persons desiring the services of a Dentist will do well by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.  
ALL OPERATIONS WARRANTED.  
Office in with W. J. MULLIN, M. D.

CARD.—I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Gross as a skillful Dentist, and in every way qualified to give satisfaction to the public in his line.  
J. W. MULLIN, M. D.  
feb16, '67

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE  
OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE OFFICE. Call and have your orders.

The Bedford Gazette.

AN AFFLICTED PARENT.  
A SECOND JOB.

"Darby Dodd," a regular correspondent of the New York Metropolitan Record, in his quaint way, gets off more than semi-occasionally, most telling hits upon the follies and shortcomings of this degenerate age. The following is one of his last efforts:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1868.  
Editor Portfolio:—While I was sitting in the reading room of Willard's, this afternoon, thinking over a plan to save the country and protect Mr. Stanton from the persecution of unscrupulous enemies, a white-haired old gentleman came up to me, and said he understood I was a person of sympathetic nature. The first idea occurred to me was that he wanted me to get him an appointment; but the utter misery that was stamped on his face soon removed this unworthy thought, and filled me with deep pity.

I informed him that some one had told him the truth, which is a very remarkable thing in Washington, and he then said he had a tale to tell that would probably harrow up my soul.

"What is it about, my venerable friend?" said I to the old gentleman; and he answered briefly but sorrowfully:

"It is a tale of family disgrace."  
"Pray, sir," I said, "sain yourself by repeating family troubles to me; I am at present engaged in considering more important matters. The very life of the nation, sir, is in danger, and I am considering how to save it."

But the old gentleman would not be put off. He insisted on unfolding his tale, and taking his seat beside me he began as follows:

"I am the father of ten children."

I expressed my condolence, and he continued:

"Ten children, sir, and I did all I could to bring them up in the way of virtue and honor."

"And I trust they are a comfort and support to you in your old age," said I.

"Ah, sir, they have been a curse to me. Look at these grey hairs! Look at the furrows of care upon my face! My children, oh, my children!"

I became interested, and told the old gentleman to proceed.

"My first great grief," said he, "composing himself, 'was caused by my eldest-son. He was a young man of fine promise, and I had him educated for the Church. He became a minister. His sermons were the wonder of our section. He married an excellent girl and lived happily with her. His Christian zeal knew no bounds. He established a Sabbath school, and started the greatest revival movement ever known in the West. It gladdened my heart to see my son devoting himself so earnestly to holy work. But a blow came, a terrible blow. In the midst of the revival he eloped with one of the Sabbath school teachers and left his wife and children on my hands."

I said that was a great blow, indeed, and the old gentleman went on:

"About this time my second son, a young man of excellent talents and character, held a responsible position in a bank in New York. I was proud of him, sir, and I looked forward to the time when he would be one of the foremost bankers in the metropolis. But there was another blow coming. One day I received a letter from the President of the bank informing me that my son was a defaulter, that he had embezzled \$200,000 and started for Europe with a waiter girl from one of the concert saloons."

"That was dreadful," said I.

"Yes, sir, it was a great disgrace, but not the worst. Another son settled in Chicago and became a gambler. He associated with the most disreputable persons, pugilists, blacklegs, thieves, and went down step by step until he finally connected himself with a gift enterprise for the relief of soldiers and sailors. Oh, how my heart bled when I heard how low he had descended!"

"No wonder, sir, it was fearful."

"It was fearful, sir, but I bore it as well as I could. My fourth son was educated for the bar. He was admitted to practice, and soon became a rising man. But the evil star was over him, too. He became a drunkard. He lost all self-respect, but still he had clients. One of them was a widow with six orphans. She retained him in an important property case. It involved a fortune. He assured her he would gain it, and he did. He gained the case, sir, and pocketed every dollar of the money himself. Then he became more and more dissipated, and was at last found dead in a common bar-room in St. Louis."

"Poor man, your sorrows are very great! That blow was shocking."

"Oh, it is terrible, sir; but there was worse to come. My second daughter, a beautiful girl, married a young merchant. They seemed to be very happy. Four children blessed their union—lovely children, the image of their parents. Fanny's husband doted on her; he thought she doted upon him. But she deceived him. One evening when he went home she was absent. She did not return that night. He was distracted. Next day one of his clerks was absent. He made inquiries, and learned that they had eloped. When the news came to me it almost broke my heart."

"Shocking, shocking!" I observed; but without heeding my interruption,

the old man continued:  
"Sarah, my third daughter, was always a foolish girl, full of romantic notions, and fond of reading novels. A month after Fanny's marriage she ran away with a traveling tinker and came back in less than a year in rags. Poor Sarah! I could not blame her much, for she was unsteady; but the disgrace almost killed her mother."

"No wonder, sir; it might well have bowed your head, too."

"It did, sir, it did; but I bore it. I had to bear much more. My fourth son joined the army, and as he was good at praying, they made him chaplain. Then he took charge of the mails of his regiment, and looked after the correspondence of the men. But he fell. He was detected opening letters sent to the soldiers and taking money out of them, and the Colonel had him drummed out of camp."

"And you survived that?"

"Yes, and much more. These disgrace were terrible; but I could have borne them. The greatest of all was to come. I had another daughter, a giddy young creature, and though I am her father, I may say she was handsome. She was fond of dancing, going to the circus, and all that. One day she was missing, and we searched high and low for her, but she could not be found. One of our neighbors went to New York, and while there he went to see the Black Crook. Oh, sir, it was sad news he brought home. One of the girls he saw on the stage was our Julia. We tried to break the news to her mother, but it was too much for her. She sunk under it and died, and I buried her three weeks ago."

"That was the greatest disgrace indeed."

"Oh, sir, I wish it had been the greatest is still unfulfilled. My son, Frank, became a pugilist, and is now traveling through the country as a prize fighter, associating with roughs and pick-pockets, and making my old heart wring with shame whenever I hear his name."

"Your hair may well be gray after that."

"Worse than that—far worse. I have not mentioned my eldest daughter. She joined a missionary society and was appointed treasurer. One day she disappeared, and the money in her hands has never been found. The minister of the town she lived in, was missed at the same time, and two months after I heard of them in Cincinnati. I then lost track of them, and did not again hear of Penelope until last week, when I learned that she had joined the Mormons, and was the tenth wife of a seceder in Utah."

"Good heavens, sir! how can you bear such shame as all this?"

"Shame! Oh, sir, these are trifles to the last and greatest shame!"

"The last and greatest? Surely there can be no lower depth of infamy than you have told me of?"

"There is there is!" said the old man with a horrible groan. "My sixth and youngest son was elected to Congress, and is now sitting in that marble building at the other end of the avenue."

The old man's head fell upon the table, and I left him to weep over this terrible disgrace.

Yours sympathetically,  
DARBY DODD.

MR. GOUGH'S RECOVERY.—The following incident is worthy of being often repeated, as an encouragement to labor for moral or religious reform. A warm heart and wise tongue may overcome the most formidable obstacles. Rev. T. L. Cuyler tells the story:

"On a certain Sabbath evening, some twenty years ago, a reckless ill-dressed young man was idly lounging under the elm-trees in the public square of Worcester. He had become a wretched walf on the current of sin. His days were spent in the waking remorse of the drunkard; his nights were passed in the buffooneries of the ale house."

"As he sauntered along, out of humor with himself and with all mankind, a kind voice saluted him. A stranger laid his hand on his shoulder, and said, in cordial tones: 'Mr. G., go down to our meeting at the town-hall to-night.' A brief conversation followed, so winning in its character that the reckless youth consented to go. He went; he heard the appeals there made. With tremulous hand he signed the pledge of total abstinence. By God's help he kept it, and keeps it yet. The poor boot-cripper who strapped him on the shoulder—good Sol Stratton—has lately gone to heaven. But the youth he saved is to-day the foremost of reformers on the face of the globe. Methinks, when I listen to the thunders of applause that greet J. B. Gough on the platform of Exeter Hall or the Academy of Music, I am hearing the echoes of that tap on the shoulder, and of that kind invitation under the ancient elms of Worcester! 'He that winneth souls is wise.'"

POTATO PUDDING.—With a pound and a quarter of fine mesh potatoes boiled very dry and mashed perfectly smooth while hot, mix three ounces of butter, five or six of sugar, five eggs, a few grains of salt and the grated rind of a lemon. Pour the mixture into a well-buttered dish and bake in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour. When done sift some sugar on it.

A LITTLE girl in Bangor, last Sunday, astonished her Sunday-school teacher with "Blessed are the dress-makers,"

AN APOLOGY FOR DRUNKENNESS.  
Thereby Showing its Good and Bad Effects.

Drunkenness has a legal and patriotic tendency; because drunkards pay their debts according to law and furnish abundant employment for lawyers and sheriffs, justices and constables; and they also support the government generously, by paying more excise than any other class of citizens.

Drunkenness promotes liberty and equality; because it disposes the subjects of it to pursue all restraint human and divine; and brings down the proudest gentleman to a perfect level with the greatest ruffian; and renders their company equally agreeable and entertaining, as they are equally disposed to pour out a deluge of nonsense, billings-gate and blasphemy.

Drunkenness promotes legal science; because drunkards obtain an interesting knowledge of criminal jurisprudence, and a number of them study the penal statutes in those legal seminaries, commonly called jails and penitentiaries.

Drunkenness promotes domestic government; for if you follow a drunkard home, you will find him raging and foaming; blaspheming and abusing his patient, industrious and miserable wife and children, who stand before him with fear and trembling, horror and anguish, as silent as the grave and as submissive as the slave chained to the car.

Drunkenness is subservient to orthodoxy and virtue; because drunkards demonstrate the doctrine of human depravity and degradation by arguments the most convincing and unanswerable; and they display vice in an attitude and dress the most odious and disgusting.

Drunkenness promotes religion in general, and humanity in particular; because, as stiff grog, and their retail they obtain a proportion to the quantity of spirits they imbibe, until at length they become so extremely religious and humble, as to tremble in the mud along with the hogs, for the edification of the spectators.

Drunkenness circumscribes the agency of the prince of darkness; because his infernal majesty, from long experience, has so much confidence in drunkards that they will directly, or indirectly, render their families as miserable as possible, that he seldom interferes in the business. And whenever a drunkard appears in any company, the demon on duty puts on his hat and leaves the room, as his presence is no longer necessary.

Finally, drunkenness prevents testamentary obligations and funeral mourning; because drunkards generally live their own heirs and die their own executors, and leave the world with the consent of their friends and neighbors.

Done in behalf of the thirsty, by their attorney in fact.

THE NEED OF A FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—We give the following article from the Richmond Enquirer as illustrating the need of a Freedmen's Bureau in the South. The incident is, we suppose, one of ten thousand similar ones, of daily occurrence in that section:

A gentleman from one of the neighboring counties, who desired to obtain a number of able-bodied negro laborers for his plantation, visited Richmond to procure them, having learned that there were hundreds of unemployed blacks hanging idle about the city.

The morning after his arrival he was directed to one of the localities where large quantities of bread and soup are daily distributed by the Freedmen's Bureau. He found a ragged, hungry horde of nearly five hundred persons, assembled to receive the usual supplies of food. To his astonishment, the applicants for soup and bread were not all women and children. He counted one hundred and eight able-bodied negro men, capable of performing every variety of farm labor. There they were with every conceivable variety of vessel, waiting hours to be fed by the Bureau. To many of these hulking idlers he offered the highest wages paid to agricultural laborers, and abundant rations of good, wholesome food. But they all refused to enter his service, alleging among other reasons, that they were fed by the Bureau, and did not wish by leaving Richmond to forfeit their right to vote.

LEAP YEAR.—The year 1868 is Leap Year, as possibly some of our readers have already discovered. This is the year of great privilege to the girls, bless them; a year of Jubilee, to all those poor, pining creatures whose very souls have gone out in love, for years past, after some "great hateful man," and all to no purpose. Now, girls, is your chance; this is the day of your deliverance, or at least it may be within the present year. Be up and doing—be active and energetic—and don't trifle away the day of grace—don't neglect your blessed privilege. You have the right to "pop the question" to any male biped you please, and he won't dare say nay. Then we say, crack it to them. Confound their tardy skins, if they won't propose while they have the right to do so, you teach them a lesson that will be a warning for all time to come.

The New Orleans Picayune thinks there will be comparatively little cotton planted this year in Louisiana.

A STRANGE CASE.—The New York Tribune says:

That justice follows strange courses sometimes we have a remarkable proof in the sequel to a criminal trial which lately created a great deal of excitement in England. Our readers may remember the case of a man named Watkins, who, having a quarrel with his sweetheart, stabbed her in thirteen places, and left her for dead in the fields. She lay all night in the open air, but finally recovered, and when the fellow's trial was about coming off, she forfeited her recognizances she had given as a witness and left the country in the hope that through her absence he might get off. It is satisfaction to know, however, that she was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. Now the poor girl comes back, is arrested for the amount of her bond, which neither she nor her father has any