

# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1868.

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## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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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.

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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, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House, apr5, 67/4

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank House of Reed & Schell. JOHN 2, '66.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are also, regularly licensed Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the community. 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 him in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 1 door South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

KIMMEL & 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." May 13, 1864.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. S. L. Russell, a few doors south of the Court House, will practice in the several courts of Bedford, and adjoining counties, and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. May 11, '66.

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office in Harris' New Building. mar13/68

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, Largest Manufacturers of Venetian Blinds and Window Shades. SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices, Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls, &c. apr5/68

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOM. THOMAS MERWINE, AT THE OLD STAIR WORK-SHOP, has re-opened the Furniture and Cabinet business in that part of town and is prepared to furnish ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, at remarkably cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of coffins. Terms reasonable. may13

DR. H. FRAESSLEY, PHYSICIAN FOR THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, and formerly attending Physician in one of the most celebrated hospitals in the world for Chronic Diseases, will make his first visit through this county, for the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at the following places and times, FREE OF CHARGE.

Bedford, Monday, May 16. Woodbury, Monday, May 18. Fatsionville, Tuesday, May 19. Gettysburg, Wednesday, May 20. St. Clairsville, Thursday, May 21. Leesport, Friday, May 22. Marietta, Saturday, May 23. Pleasantville, Monday, May 25. New Paris, Tuesday, May 26. Schellburg, Wednesday, May 27. Buena Vista, Thursday, May 28. Ridgeville, Friday, May 29. Rockville, Saturday, May 30. Bridgeport, Monday, June 1. Palm Alto, Tuesday, June 2. Centreville, Wednesday, June 3. Kainsburg, Thursday, June 4. Charlestown, Friday, June 5. Springville, Saturday, June 6. Clearville, Monday, June 8. Chesneyville, Tuesday, June 9. Elkhartsville, Wednesday, June 10. Robinsonville, Thursday, June 11. Brush Creek, Friday, June 12. Rayhill, Saturday, June 13. Bloody Run, Monday, June 15. Yellow Creek, Tuesday, June 16. Hopewell, Wednesday, June 17. Riddleburg, Thursday, June 18. Fairplay, Friday, June 19. Bedford, Monday, June 22.

Dr. H. Fraessley is a regular educated German Physician, having practiced Medicine nearly twenty years in Europe and this country. Call at your principal post-office and get one of Dr. Fraessley's circulars. may15/68

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY. TOBY—50,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED! The undersigned, having leased the Large New Woollen Factory, erected recently at Waterside for a number of years, respectfully informs the old customers of the Factory and the public generally, that they will need at least the above amount of wool. They have on hand a large lot of Cloths, Casimeres, Towels, Satinets, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannels, &c., which they will exchange for wool, as has been the custom heretofore. Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our Peddlers, W. H. Ralston, will call on all the old customers, and the public generally, in due time, for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool. The highest market price will be paid for wool in cash. N. B. Wool carding spinning and country Felling will be done in the best manner and at short notice. JOHN L. NOBLE & BRO. Waterside, Pa. may22/68

## Hooiland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF

HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

AND HOOILAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in 1825.

THEY CURED YOUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines.

The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, &c.

IMPUITY OF THE BLOOD. Constipation, Flatulence, Tumor Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness of the Head, Sore Throat, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Flitting of the Vision, Dots or Wells before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perpiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate Diseases of the Liver & Digestive Organs, combined with impure Blood.

HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Berries from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOILAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Gum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal plants, while the others are mere decoctions of run in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities are so well known to be the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY. There is no medicine equal to Hooiland's German Bitters and Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a weak, nervous, and delicate man, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous man.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered to the most delicate child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These remedies are the best Blood Purifiers ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition; by the use of these Bitters, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find that "Hooiland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in the treatment of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1868. I consider "Hooiland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, and can certify this from my experience of it. A. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of various kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, the use of Dr. Hooiland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction of the great desirability of the system, and especially for Liver Com. It is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION. Hooiland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The bottles have the signature of Dr. C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeited.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.

Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hooiland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended, and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say. It is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, At the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Store-keepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine the article you buy, in order to get the genuine. may29/68

## The Bedford Gazette.

CAN A "DEMOCRAT" BE SAVED?

The following, which we cut from the columns of the Advance (Congregationalist), shows a curious drift in religion. Here, says the American Churchman, evidently is a class of questions which never occurred to the ancient casuists. Can a "Democrat" be saved?—that is the question now rife among our Congregational brethren. Hitherto they have "converted," in the Church mentioned, none but "Republicans." Now, however, they have actually got some "Democrats" truly converted, and the question rises, can they be truly converted and still remain wicked "Democrats"?

It is evidently an important question with the Congregationalists, whatever it be with "the Democrats." The Advance, as will be seen, is not at all clear on this new question. Indeed, it is one to puzzle the wisest head.

It is very hard to be serious on this subject, without expressing indignation at such an utter caricature of a Church as this, that makes a man's religion depend on his party politics:

DEMOCRATS AND CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.—A brother asked a question which has puzzled others beside himself:

"I wish to call attention to a matter that has caused some of us hard study and a considerable trouble of mind. During the progress of our meetings, several men were brought to an acknowledgment of Christ, and, as far as man is capable of judging, were truly converted to God, that have always been 'Democrats.'" Some of them take the . . . and others the . . . some are radicals, others conservatives. Thus far our church has none but Republicans in it, but we have nothing in our church constitution, and that we have no right to question a man as to his political opinions when he applies for admission to our church. I wish you would give us an opinion on this matter in the Advance."

No iron rule can be laid down, but each case must be judged by itself, in the exercise of charity and good sense. A regenerate heart does not, alas! always at once secure a regenerate head. It does not appear probable that a true convert will very long be edited with reading that consists of a New Testament interleaved with the . . . If, however, a man's error lie in ignorance, rather than malice, if he do not deny human equality as regards a right to kind and just personal privileges, about which the best men differ, and if he show in other respects the true Christian spirit, he ought to be admitted. (!)

"SHOOTING DESISTERS."—The Philadelphia Press having undertaken what it calls the purification of the Republican party, publishes the following as a "senatorial black list":

Penssident, Fowler, Grimes, Ross, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Henderson.

Adding, in another place, Judge Chase's name, and demanding that these gentlemen shall be turned out of the Republican party. "We do not want political association with this clique," says the Press.

It also demands the expulsion of the "New York Evening Post, Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial, Providence Journal, Springfield Republican, Bridgeport Standard, Buffalo Advertiser, Buffalo Express, and Hartford Courant."

The Post replies for itself: "The support of men and journals of independent opinions is of great importance to a political party, and it would perhaps be well for the Republican party, now entering upon an arduous canvass, if its leaders would call off their dog."

WHEN Ulysses S. Grant was a small boy his father bought him a little hatchet. Ulysses was so delighted that he went about hatching everything he could find. One fatal day, after things had been going on thus, so, for a week, Ulysses cut down one of his father's favorite pear trees. When the old gentleman saw the ruin of his favorite pear tree he went to U. S. and said: "U. S. who cut down my favorite pear tree?" "I cannot tell a lie father; I cannot tell a lie," said Ulysses, "A. Johnson cut it down with his hatchet."

"My dear son," said the old gentleman, "spanking him, 'I would rather have you tell a thousand lies than to lose so fine a pear tree.'"

It is said that the increase of cholera in India is owing to the destruction of the crocodiles by Englishmen. These animals used to eat the corpses that were thrown into the Ganges.

LIKE MARVEL is convinced that brimstone matches were never made in heaven; and, says he, it is said to think, that with few exceptions, matches are all of them tipped with brimstone.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR GAZETTE.—Have you heard from Chicago? Has the telegraph already announced to you that the Bondholders have triumphed? How are the mighty fallen—Greely, Wendell Phillips, Anna Dickerson, Esq., and others noted, yet not so potent, of lesser note, yet mighty in "Loll" Conclaves in Union Leagues, in Dorcas Societies, Patagonian Missions, Borioboolah Gha and Kansas Aid Associations, all set aside, ye spurned, spurned ignominiously, and for what? Tell it not in Gath—for the "National Cigar Smoking Humbug," as Anna D., Esq., calls him. For that stolid, drunken creature Grant, whom Wendell has denounced in strains of indignant eloquence from the rostrum and through the columns of the Anti-Slavery Standard for months past; and H. S. Hamming, yet working like a beaver for Chase or any other man except "Lyssus." But yesterday their words might stand against a world, now none so poor as do their reverence. Anna, having strengthened the back-bone of the Late Lamented, could mount the stump, and traitors, Rebs and Copperheads fled from her burning eloquence. Did she denounce one of them as "disloyal" the Secretary's little bell jingled, the brave, chivalrous Baker summoned his minions, and soon the unhappy wretch disappeared in some Bastille that darkly yawned for him, and his place was vacant, his name blasted, his substance stolen, his children wanderers and beggars, and the truly "loil" rejoiced at his summary snuffing out.

Did things at the Capital drag too slowly, did the back-bone of the L. L. show signs of weakness; then Boanerges Phillips would hurl his withering sarcasms, or his more dreadful threats at all concerned, President, Cabinet, Congress, Courts, all listened to obey his behests, to hurry forward the schemes in which he condescended to avow an interest, and then his God-like wrath appeased, he magically returned to Boston and the Nation was tranquilized. Did he from the rostrum, in language that was an outrage and insult to Americans, hold up the savage, butchering Negro Chief of St. Domingo as the superior of the great and good Washington, all the decency party shouted Yea, and Amen! To doubt was treasonable, to differ, dangerous. Now he may roar himself hoarse, he may denounce Grant as a fool, as a drunkard, as one whom the negro-lovers dare not trust, and it has no effect; Lolly, Manhood Suffrage, Reconstruction, even the 40 acres and the mule are lost sight of, the Bondholders have told them they must be recreant to all former professions, must follow new prophets and a new creed, must eat dirt, and they cry "Kismet," it is fate.

"Truth is stranger than fiction." "Doubtful things uncertain," every adage bearing upon the instability of human affairs is more than verified in the action of the Chicago Convention and the conduct of the Republican party.

During the reign of Lincoln, every move of a partizan carriage, every thing remotely bearing upon politics, was carried with a high hand. Whether the Cause originated in Boston or Washington did not matter, when one issued the serfs bowed to and obeyed it. Did any disaffected person question its wisdom and justice, were there not subservient Courts, Military Commissions organized to convict, Secret Spies, Provost Guards, and local Police, all willing and anxious to seize upon and punish even before trial.

What do we now see? What is the present state of that arrogant, all-grasping party? Sitting in sack cloth and ashes at the feet of Grant, all its mighty men (and women) cast aside, the polished Wade, the chronic Sheridan, the eloquent Phillips, the philosophic Greely, the chaste Dickinson, all thrown aside for one who never believed or acted with them, who refused to answer questions, even when propounded by a Nigger Delegate from Virginia. Who with studied contempt has treated their rallying cries, their Orators, Mongrel Conventions, in fact all the usual party accessories. So desperate was their strat that they had to tamely bear it all, even his avowal before the Smelling Committee that he had favored Lee and other pestilent Rebels, had interposed between them and punishment, which, when they thought was done by Andrew Johnson, was treason, was violation of pledges, &c., &c., but when done by Grant, although overflowing with spite, malice, venom, all the devilish passions that they had nurtured during the war, they dare not complain, but forced in silence to swallow doses that sickened their souls, and added treed malignity to every New England insult to Almighty God, offered in the guise of prayer. Such is life!

"My dear son," said the old gentleman, "spanking him, 'I would rather have you tell a thousand lies than to lose so fine a pear tree.'"

What an affecting thing it must have been, when the news was received in the Grant family that "Lyssus was a goin' tye be President or sun'thin'." How proudly the form of the venerable and talented Jesse would dilate, as he in his new character of Correspondent of the Ledger, announced the news. How the heart of the Intellectual Aunt would swell with joy as she thought of her future triumphs in the Nation's Capital, where her fame was established "as a great reader of history and having insisted on calling the baby Ulysses."

## THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

If a backwoodsman should insist on using an axe to cut his crop of grain, instead of a sickle, because the axe had rendered good service in felling the forest that stood upon the same ground the preceding year, nobody would be apt to think well of his judgment in the selection of a utensil. As we are not to have a war, there is less fitness in the selection of a general, than of a statesman, as a candidate for President. General Grant has been nominated solely in consequence of his military reputation. Waiving, for the present, the fundamental objection that the instrument is not adapted to the proposed use, and that the Presidency, during the next term, will afford no scope for the exertion of military talents, we challenge inquiry into the grounds of General Grant's fame as a soldier. We suppose none of his friends will seriously maintain that he is entitled to be called a great general merely because he has commanded great armies much less because he had exposed and lost in battle great multitudes of men. His reputation rests upon the fact that all his campaigns have been successful. But success against such adversaries of Pillow or Emberton in the West is no very signal proof of abilities, unless they commanded greater forces; which they did not. General Lee was a more worthy antagonist; but General Lee was not conquered by fighting him, but by exhausting his resources. He stood on the defensive for nearly a year after Grant assumed command in the East, although the Confederacy was even then, when Grant crossed the Rapidan, tottering and well-nigh spent by three years' exertion in a strenuous and unequal struggle. It is certainly just to credit Grant with the capture of Lee; but there is a debit as well as a credit side to the account. What General Scott called "the economy of life by means of head-work," will be sought for in vain in the campaigns of Gen. Grant. His successes have been won by a prodigal expenditure of his soldiers. In his last and greatest campaign he pitted an enormous army against a small one, and sacrificed twice as many men as Gen. Lee had under his command. It is not justice, but adulation, to praise him as if he had conquered an army as large as his own. It is not justice, but an affront to humanity to give him as much credit as if he had achieved the same result without such wholesale sacrifices of men. The following is an authentic statement of the respective forces and losses of Generals Grant and Lee between the Rapidan and the James:

Grant on assuming command May 4, 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee at the same date had an effective force of 52,000.

Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.

Lee's reinforcements, up to the same date, were 18,000.

Grant's total force, including reinforcements, was 222,000.

Returns to their respective Governments showed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors du combat was 117,000.

Up to the same date, the number of Lee's men who had been put hors du combat was 19,000.

The two armies then met in front of Petersburg.

We have been at some pains to ascertain and verify these figures, and we vouch for their substantial accuracy. We shall take good care that they do not escape the notice, nor slip the recollection of the country. We cheerfully concede to General Grant the merit of success; but it is right that the country should know the terrible cost at which that success was purchased.

The truest test of military genius is the accomplishment of great results with slender means.

We can recall no instance (unless Grant be an instance) of a general who established his title to be called great, otherwise than by succeeding against great disadvantages—either superior numbers, or consummate abilities in the commanders opposed to him, or formidable physical obstacles. A man does not prove that he possesses a giant's strength by overmastering an invalid or a cripple. A general does not establish his title to be considered great by subduing an army one-third as large as his own, and losing five of his own men for every one that he disables of the enemy.

We have had some experience before of running successful generals as candidates for Presidency; but their achievements were, in this particular, a great contrast to those of General Grant. General Jackson won his brilliant victory as New Orleans with 7,000 men against a British army of 12,000. General Taylor had but about 6,000 men at Buena Vista, and the Mexicans twice or thrice that number. General Scott had 8,500 at Cerro Gordo, the Mexicans 12,000. The splendid victory of Contreras was achieved by Scott with 4,500, against 12,000 Mexicans. General Scott, in his report to the Secretary of War, speaking of the battles in front of Mexico said, "And I assert upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that in not one of

## THE FLORIDA ELECTION.—How the Ballot Boxes were stuffed.

The Baltimore Gazette makes the following extract from a private letter written by a gentleman living at Madison, Florida, and addressed to a gentleman in that city:

MADISON, Florida, May 10, 1868.

During three election days of Monday day, Tuesday and Wednesday last, we had exciting times. The Radicals had it all their own way on Monday, but we had it our way on Tuesday and Wednesday, and were certain our candidates had been elected in this county, if only by a small majority; but we were most awfully swindled in the end. The ballot box was made with a moveable slide, though in appearance all right. After it had been sealed with wax on the lock, over the heads of the nails, over the ticket hole and every other place possible, and each seal stamped with a peculiar seal, it was taken, when the polls were closed, to the house of one Simon Katzenberg, (the candidate for the Senate), the secret seal removed, a number of the Democratic votes taken out and treble the number of Radical tickets put in their places. We succeeded in finding the man who made the box and he told us the plan was given him by Katzenberg. What is more singular is that the box at Tallahassee, Leon county, was made in the same way, and while the voting was going on beside accidentally fell out, and of course was instantly nailed up, though it had already been stuffed. Other counties were served in the same way. Several affidavits have been sworn to and sent to General Meade concerning this matter, but it is doubtful if any good will result therefrom. The Radicals have it all their own way.

HUMAN MONSTROSITY.—In Lincoln county, Tennessee, is a well developed white child of some ten years of age, walking, talking, eating, &c., in the most approved juvenile manner, with a third arm growing from its back, immediately between its shoulders. This arm, as it is called, is no flabby, useless excrescence, as is common in such freaks of nature, but a healthy, well defined limb, with separate and appropriate bones, joints, muscles, &c., and applied by its little owner to a number of strange uses. In the centre of a plate of bone permanently uniting the shoulder-blades is the socket or first joint, permitting the limb to be moved freely in all directions, by means of several powerful and strangely complicated muscles. From the socket extends a triangular bone—or three small bones combined—perfectly straight, and about eight inches in length, terminating in a short flexible wrist, upon which closely fits the hand. This hand is somewhat in the shape and about the size of an ordinary funnel, with four finger-like projections at equal distances about the rim. The fingers have claw-like nails, joints, &c., and possess the power of opening and closing as in the ordinary hand, their grip, however, being much more powerful. The palm which seems already hardened by use, recedes into the wrist, leaving a small opening from which constantly oozes a dark mucous discharge entirely devoid of smell. At a word from its mother the child lifted and carried about with its member a small chair, and other unyielding articles; suspended itself from a walking stick—in fact, went through evolutions which would put to blush a well trained monkey. The limb, being perfect and harmonizing with the entire body, is nothing more nor less than a designed addition to it by its great author, and this little boy's birth has created a blank in natural history.—Nashville Union.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—Why is it that in almost all our churches the singing is left to a few, generally to the choir? Why not all sing; there are very few persons to whom God has not given some musical powers, at least enough to join in the hymnsung during Divine services. The masses are not, however, so much to blame as those who lead the singing. There is too little spirit; the tunes are drawn out, every word and syllable lengthened and twisted, until the music, which would otherwise be the most inspiring portion of the worship, loses all interest and really becomes tiresome, for music loses all its charms when indifferently rendered. Then let there be an improvement; let the hymns be sung with spirit and energy, so that all will feel interested, and join in the worship of God, simply because they cannot help it, and are impelled by some strong inner power. Take the music away from devotional exercises and what have you? Many persons praise God more sincerely in this way than any other, because there is an irresistible charm about it; the heart fairly overflows with the excess of emotion. Give us good, spirited singing in which all can join, in our churches, and the result will be—fewer vacant pews.

A PENITENT on his death-bed recently sent one dollar to a man in Swanton, Vt., to pay for half a pint of brandy, with sugar stolen twenty years ago. Poverty and poor health were the causes of the theft.