BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

VOL. 33, NO. 42.

# GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL As-Sembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County of Regions and that a GENERAL of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedord, Pennsylvania, on the

Tuesday after the first Monday, being the 6th day of November, 1860,

At which time, and the places designated, the qualified electors will elect by ballot,

TWENTY SEVEN ELECTORS for the State of Pennsylvania, to cast the vote of said State, for President and Vice President of the United States.

dent of the United States.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the Courty of Bedford, are as follows, to

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and ownship of Bedford to meet at the Court House

in said Borough.
The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley Township

meet at the new School House erected on the and owned by John Whip's heirs in said Town-

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at shool house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Junita Township to meet at Keyser's school House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in sai Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nyeum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the School House near the Methodist Church, as lands of John G. Harliey.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log School House at Bloody Run in said township.

in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at

the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout,

That every person, excepting Justices of the cace, who shall hold any office or appointment of rost or trust under the United States, or of this state or any city or corporated district, whether a ommissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate fficer or agent, who is or shall be emploped under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth." passed July 2, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at "Inat the inspectors and judges shall meer at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Thesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified ofter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the "In case the person who shall have received the nighest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, thall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of the form that the second state of the s the person who has received the highest number of these for inspector shall not attend, the person exted Judge shall appoint an inspector in his ace, and in case the person elected Judge shall at attend, then the inspector who received the ghest number of votes shall appoint a judge in splace; and if any vacancy shall continue in the part for the space of one hour after the time fixed Viaw for the opening of the election the space. law for the opening of the election, the qualified ters for the township, ward or district for which ch officers shall have been elected, present at the ection, shall elect one of their number to fill

such a vacancy.
"It shall be the duty of the several assessors re lively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purof five said election is kept open, for the pur-of given information to the inspectors, and e, when called on, in relation to the right of person assessed by them to vote at such elec-and on such other matters in relation to the

entitled to vote after residing in this State onths; Provided, That the white freemen, is of the United to the context of the dizens of the United States between the ages of westy-one and twenty-two years, who have reased in the election district ten days as aforesaid!

shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

'No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given hum that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,'' if he shall be admitted to vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

'In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, at difference in the shall make the first of the shall make proof

ifications, at d if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereol, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of veting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from vent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or thereaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall use or practice intimide. of such election, or shall use or practice intimida tion, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduely or overawe any elector, or pre-vent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Gourt where the trial of such offence shall be hed, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed and not an itled to the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sen-tenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than

this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 85th of Independence of the United

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sept. 28, 1860.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD CO. AND Huntingdon & Broadtop Railroad Co.

BY WHICH FREIGHTS ARE TRANSPORTED at the following LOW RATES:

From HOPEWELL to PHILADELPHIA, FLOUR 62½ cents per barrel. GRAIN 31 cents per 100 lbs.

MERCHANDIZE WESTWARD, From Phila. to Hopewell, per 100 lbs. 1st Class. 2nd Class. 3d Class 4th Class. Salt &c. 75 cts. 60 cts. 50 cts. 85 cts. 80 cts.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD ARE RECEIVED AT THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD STATION, 13th and Market St., RAIL ROAD STATION, 13th an Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

FREIGHTS EASTWARD ARE RECEIVED at the HOPEWELD STATION

ARE RECEIVED at the HOPEWELD STATION of BROAD TOP R. R., AND FORWARDED DAILY.

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr.,

Freight Agent, Penn'a R. R. Co., Phila.

S. S. FLUCK,

Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

J. J. LAWRENCE,

Aug. 31, 1860.-2m

Supt.

## Every Day Brings Something New! ANOTHER NEW FIRM! FERGUSON & LINE.

A T the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, A T the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, essment of voters, as the said inspectors or her of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote, at any ction as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the of twenty one or more, who shall have resided this State at least one year, and in the election and within two years it a State or County tax which shall have veen sessed at least ten days before the election. But it is not a State of the United States who has previously en a qualified voter of this State and removed election and returned, and who shall have resided fairly with them and all others, at one prace for every body.

everybody. Sept. 7, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH. July 20, 1860.

Poetry.



### For the Inquirer. PARTING.

Is there a time when we must part A time when every fulsing heart
Shall cease to throb with mirth?
A time when from these classic walls
We're called to go away,
To hear no more our comrades' calls,
Through life's uncertain day?

When hearts shall throb with pain. When hearts shall throb with pain,
Because we've here enjoyed a bliss
We ne'er shall feel again.
The session ends, and we must part,
While tears intrusive swell;
We give our band with throbbing heart,
And faintly sigh "Farewell+"

Upon the ocean, now we drift Away from home and friends, And surging billows give no time For faults to make amends. We breast the waves as best we can As we are borne away Toward that bourn from which no one Has e'er returned to day.

O, God! forgive our past misdeeds, Our hearts for life prepare, And, o'er us all, we pray thee, watch With all a father's care And now we part, to meet no more O, who our thoughts can tell? As here we press each other's hands, And say a last farewell!

RAINSBURG, Oct. 8, 1860.

For the Inquirer. Sabbath School Celebration.

PATTONSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 8. MR. EDITOR -- On Saturday, October 6th the friends of the Pleasant Hill Subbath School, stot. in the beautiful oak grove on the land of Mr. Robert Elder. Scarcely had the bright orb of day illumined our beautiful landscape, than the the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill in said township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township. The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

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The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

Sami. W. Hahn, the worthy superintendent, by young ladies began their march to the appointmeet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforestide to the Golden on the Friedrick of the man, as he was poor, and the forencon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

Mad the Judges of the respective districts aforestide to the said, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friedrick of the man, as he was poor, and then and there to perform those things required of the school, after which an address was depoint the money, but he find the story of the miscory of the miscory of the man appropriate hymn from the Sunday to remunerate the man, as he was poor, and the father of a large family. With difficulty the father of a large family. With difficulty the was induced to accept the money, but he find the story of the miscory of the Miss Esther Smith, were most active in getting up the good work. The Martinsburg band also were in attendance and greeted the whole with | dog which be described. Mr. Meyers, accomgood music. Thus the beautiful day passed off panied by the officer and several others, rewith unalloyed happiness, and the exparation paired to the grave. As soon as the dog pertook place at the going down of the sun.

PHILO.

A RICH SCENE.

The Watkins (N. Y.) Republican relates the following incident which occurred before the Schuyler County Grand Jury: (Enter disconsulate looking female without

Foreman -- Madam, what complaint have you to make?

Complainant - I came to enter complaint agin my companion. Fore. - Your husband, I suppose - well, what

his name and what has he done? Com.-His name is Mr. -, and he struck me, and beat me, and then threw me 'cut-door' and threatened to kill me if I came in the house discover the assassins. But in vain, the horris

Fore .- What provocation did you give him madam, for such treatment? Com. -1 don't like to tell sir.

For .- But, madam, you must! The Grand Jury must know all the circumstances. Com .- Well, if I must, I must. He done it just 'cause I wouldn't eleep with 'im. Fore .- Ab, that's the nature of the case, is

Com .- 'Cause he was drunk, and I didn't want to.

Fore. - Well, how is it when he's sober? Do you refuse to sleep with him then! Com .- No, sir, but when he's sober he won't

sleep with me? A general roar followed, in which the foreman couldn't help but 'jine.'

things of woman : that victue dwell in her for the spectators who desired more conveheart—that modesty play on her brow—that sweetness flow from her lips—that industry coeupy her hand."

A Chinese Proverb says a lie has no legs the throat with so firm a grasp that he would have soon strangled him had no assistance been of diminishing, "I Lave got a friend."

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THE DOG AND THE ASSASSIN.

BY MRS. C. A. SOULE.

While traveling in 1857, through the beauleague from the gate of the town, a few rods his dog recognized in him the murderer of his from the highway, a wheel and the bones of a brother. chained corpse exposed to the gaze of every

The following is the history of that criminal,

A German butcher being benighted in the midst of a forest lost hie way, and in endeavoring to find the road was attacked by highway-He was on horseback and accompanied by a large dog. One of the robbers seized the by a large dog. One of the robbers seized the his assertions and restored the dog to his free-horse by the bridle, while the two others dom, who joyously bounded to his master, "I expected to have found him;" it should be depend about him a few times and hastened be, I expected to find him. him. The dog immediately leaped upon one of them and strangled him; but the other wounded the animal so severely that he rushed into the woods uttering the most fearful howls. The butcher, who by this time had disengaged himself from the grasp of the second robber, drew his knife and killed him. But at the same moment he received a shot from the third one who had wounded the dog, and falling, was dispatched by the thief, who found upon

him a large sum of gold, a silver watch and a few other articles of value. He plundered the corpse, leaped on the horse and fled.

The next morning two wood cutters happening in that path, were surprised to find three dead bodies and a large day who seemed to be granding than. guarding them. They examined them, and endeavored to restore life, but in vain.

One of them dressed the wounds of the dog, gave him some food and sought some water for him, while the other hastened to the nearest village with the news of the discovery. The officer, accompanied by several attendants, was soon on the spot; a surgeon examined the wounds of the three bedies; they drew up a verbal process and interred them.

The dog had dragged bimself, in the course of the night, when all was quiet, to the corpse of his master, where he was the next morning. He allowed his new friends to dress his wounds, as if foreseeing that he must consent to live that he might one day avenge the murdered. During all this time it was almost impossihe ate and drank, but would not leave the

and drink each day that he might not perish, pal journals in Germany.

The details of this horrible event were publong table, almost groaned beneath the load of lished in the principle journals of the country. full." Miss Eliza Price, Miss Matilda Elder, into the bands of robbers, as be had left home Miss Margaret Smith, Miss M. A. Smouse and with a large sum of money for the purchase of buried him with all he wore." beeves, and was not since heard from. His suspicions were only too sadly confirmed when the magistrate related to him the conduct of a ceived his master's brother, he howled, lapped his hands and evinced other demonstrations of joy. By different parts of his dress Mr. Meyers recognized the body of his brother, when they disinterred it. The absence of the er and his dog, those of the two other bodies,

Every effort was made by the most diligent ble tragedy remained an enigma.

Two years had passed away, and all hopes Meyer received a letter urging him to fepair without delay to Leipzig to close the eyes of his maternal uncle, who desired to see him before he died. He immediately hastened thith- requited love. er, accompanied by his brother's dog, who was his constant companion. He arrived too late. it? Very well, why did you refuse to sleep with him. His relative had deceased the previous evening, bequeathing him a large fortune. He convicted in Philadelphia of the murder of

leaped for iously upon an elegantly dressed a good joke. A Chinese maxim says : "We require four the square, upon an elevated platform erected

rendered. They immediately chained the dog, | and thinking of course he must be mid, strove to kill him. Mr. Meyer, rushed through the crowd and arrived in time to rescue his faithful While traveling in 1857, through the beau-tiful city of Leipzig, I observed, about a half by-tunders to arrest the man for he believed

Before he had time to explain himself, the young man, profiting by the tumult, escaped. be, I doubt not I shall be able. The following is the history of that criminal, For some moments they thought, Meyers himas I learned it from the Judge who conducted self mad, and he had great difficulty in perthe trial, and condemned him to be broken suading those who had bound the dog, that the faithful creature was not in the least be, I seldom or never, or seldom if ever see him dangerous, and begged earnestly of them to release him that he might pursue the assassin.

> He divided the crowd and was soon upon the enemy's track. The police, which upon these occasions are very active and prompt, were immediately informed of this singular and very extraordinary event, and a number were soon in pursuit. The dog became, in a few minutes, the object of public curiosity, and every one drew back to give room. Business was suspended, and crowds collected in groups conversing of nothing but the dog and the murder which had been committed two years

After half an hour's expectation, a general rush indicated that the search was over. The man had stretched himself upon the ground under the heavy folds of a double tent, and telieved himself hidden. But in spite of his fancied security, the avenger had tracked him, and leaped upon him, bit him, tore his garments and would have killed him apon the spot had not assistance rushed to his rescue.

He was immediately arrested, and led with Mr. Meyer and the dog, now carefully bound, before the judge, who hardly knew what to say of so extraordinary an affair. Meyer related all that happened two years before, and insisted upon the imprisonment of the man, declaring that he was the marderer of his brother, for the dog could not be decrived.

ble to bold the animal, who seemed determined to attack the prisoner. Upon interrogating the latter, the judge was not satisfied with his and allowed them to bury the bodies, but as replies, and ordered him to be searched .the turf was replaced, he stretched himself There were found upon him a large sum of upon it, howled mournfully, and resisted all gold, jewels, and five witches, four gold, while efforts of the bystanders to induce him to move. He snapped at all who came near him, except consequence. As soon as Mayer saw the last the woodman who had tended him. He bore he declared it to be the same his brother wore his caresses, but no sooner did the man at- the day he left home-and the description of their homes to greet the bright eyes, and satisfy tempt to take his paws to remove him from the his watch, published months previously, corticular, whatch the appetites of the happy children, and if postures than he gnashed his teeth and would roborated his assertions. The robber never that business. have wounded him severely if he had not fled. dared expose it, for fear that it would lead to Every one admired the fidelity of the dog and his detection, as he was well aware that it had when the woodman offered to carry him food been described very minutely in all the princi-

which until then he always denied that he was the murderer of Meyer's brother. He gave viands carefully arranged, surrounded by the J. Meyers, a brother of the butcher, reading them all the details above related, and declarchildren, then by others, all of whom went not sometime afterward the advertisement of the ed that he always believed that the cursed dog children, then by others, all of whom went not away unfilled, judging from the fragments taken away unfilled, judging from the fragments taken saying he had fears which he believed only him," he repeated several times, "I should be incredulity of those who had, being the third beautiful to his presence, him," he repeated several times, "I should be incredulity of those who had, through the third Book Canon in up afterward, making more than "seven baskets too well founded, that his brother had fallen not have been here. Nothing else could have discovered me, for I had killed the horse and

He expired on the wheel, and this was the of Leipzig.

# FORMATION OF DEW.

Our countryman, Dr. Wells, of South Carotheory of the formation of dew. It is like the takes when stepping off his distance to shoot collection of vapor on a pitcher of cold water on a hot day, or the breath on a window glass off a turnip patch. gold and the watch, the wounds of the butch- in a hot room in cold weather. The diffusion of heat is upon the principle of what may is divided into two parts, or forks, about equal together with the disappearance of the horse, be termed give and take. The human body in size, and at 520 feet from the root I took convinced the magistrate and the witnesses is sending off beat as truly as a coal fire, and off a specimen from one of these forks having that the deceased had not only been assassina- a living plant as truly as either; but of course on its surface at the time the outer and inner ted by two, but also by one or several others, in a lesser degree. If the plant receives heat bark of the tree, and which specimen is now who had fled with the horse and plunder.

Having obtained permission, Mr. Meyer removed his corpse to his native village and interred it in the adjoining cometery. The faith- nights. Absence of dew is therefore said to ever of the branch from which it was taken to ful dog followed the body, but by degrees he became attached to his new master.

Decame attached to his new master.

Description of the beat of plants is a distance of 520 feet from the root of the sent into space, as it is when the sky is clear, tree, and only half the tree at that. This essearch, and the offer of immense rewards to they become cooled, and dew gathers on them. timate may be too high or too low, but in the Dew never gathers on bodies of men or ani- height of the tree we cannot be far at fault in mals, and it is not strictly correct to say that saying that it measured, when standing, some the dew is inhaled. What we inhale of a 700 or 800 feet in height. of solving the mystery had vanished, when Mr. damp evening, is water in the shape of vapor. Dew is water in the shape of vapor. The dew drop on the petal of the lily or the rose, is the sceamer Petalumna, and several other genthe tear of maiden innocence weeping in un- tlemen of undoubted integrity, who reside at

DEATH WARRANT SIGNED .-- The Governor found the city crowded, it being the season of Heary Guerker. The time for the execution the great fair held regularly there twice a is Friday, Desember 7th, between the hours of While walking one morning on the public to Moyamensing prison on Saturday afternoon, square, attended as usual by his dog, he was astonished to behold the animal leap forward man: He received the tidings with stolid in like a flash. He dashed upon the crowd and difference, and seemed to consider the affair as

> THE greatest of all eternal blessings is to be able to lean your heart against another heart,

## Popular Errors Corrected.

"It was impossible to suspect the veracity of this story;" it should be, truth of this story, veracity is applicable to persons only. "I had rather walk;" it should be, I would

rather walk; had denotes past possession, not will nor desire. "I doubt not but I shall be able;" it should

"He was too young to have felt his loss;" it should be, to feel his loss.

Do not say "rather childish," "rather saltish" He spoke in so convincing a manner that his he are the termination ish and the word rather have hearers finally felt persuaded of the truth of the same meaning; such expressions, though as the termination ish and the word rather have

"I intended to have visited him;" it should be, I intended to visit him. "I hoped you would have come;" it should

be, I hoped you would come.
"I rode in a ohe-horse shay;" it ought to be one-horse chaise: there is no such word as

"He can write better than me," say, than I.

When two things are compared, we must say, "the elder of the two," not the eldest; my brother is taller than I, not the tallest.

Though "who" is applied to persons, and "which" to inadimate things, yet to disting rish one of two or more persons, which must be usea: Which is the happy man? not who, which of these ladies?

"The observation of the Sabbath is a duty:" it should be, the observance of the Sabbath; bservation means remarking or noticing; observance, keeping or obeying.
"A child of four years old," it should be a

child four years old, or aged four years. "The negligence of this leaves us exposed;" it ought to be, the neglect of this, &a., negligence implies habit; neglect expresses an act.
"No man had ever less friends:" it should of

fewer; less refers to quantity.
"Be that as it will;" it should be, that as it

"The above discourse:" it should be, the pre

ceding discourse. "The then ministry:" it should be, the ministry of that time. "All over the country;" it should be, over

all the country. "Provisious were plenty;" say plentiful.
"I propose to visit them:" it should be, I

purpose to visit them.
"I leave town in the latter end of July:" omit the word latter. Do not use avocation for vocation: the latter

signifies occupation, employment, business: the former, whatever withdraws or diverts us from

# MONSTER PETRIFIED TREE.

Some doubts have been expressed in regard

"Our party, of thirty-five men, encamped at the lower end of what we termed the Little Canon, about three miles from which we found this famous petrifaction, and which is truly a passed through the High Rock Canon in 1849.' At a short distance from this monster of a former age, it seemed to be a well defined line of driftwood deposited along the line of He expired on the wheel, and this was the corpse which I beheld before entering the city bed is now an elevated mountain ridge; but on closer inspection, we unanimously pronounced it one tree, as we found it distinctly marked from the upturned roots to its forks to what was, when standing, an altitude of 666 feet, or lina, was the first man to explain the beautiful | 222 such steps as a Western frontier man at a target, or any man would take in pacing

"At about 400 feet from the roots, the tree

"Captain Stevens adds that J. B. Door, lumber dealer, Capt. McKensie, formerly of San Francisco, will not only confirm the truta of the existence of the petrified tree, but will show specimens thereof."

Constant success shows us but one side of the world, for, as it surrounds us with friend ; who will tell us only our merits, so it silences ten and three o'clock. The Sheriff proceeded those enemies from whom alone we can learn our defects.

A Western Editor, commenting upon t'e present condition of the double-headed Dem

oracy, thus paraphrases Watts:

"Lo! on a narrow neck of lind,
Between two rival chiefs they stant,
And cast a wistfal eye."

A Chinese Proverb says a lie has no legs