A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1864.

Vol. 37: No. 25.

# The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED Svery Friday Morning on Juliana Street, OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE. SEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. TERMS:

\$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance, 32.00 if paid within six months, \$2.50 if not paid with-

Rates of Advertising.

...\$1 25 3 Months, 6 Months, 1 Year.

\$3 50 \$4 75 \$8 00

5 00 7 00 10 00

6 00 9 00 15 00

12 00 20 00 35 00

20 00 35 00 65 00 \$8 00 10 00 15 00 35 00 65 00 One Column ..

Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines, Estrays \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents on every additional head. One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

## PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

### U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his are. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juli-na Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office. April 1, 1864—tf.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business en-trusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. spee-dily collected.

dily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tt.

#### J. R. PURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c. Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

#### ALEX. HING. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty noney. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa. April 1, 1864—tf.

#### KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel April 1, 1864-tf.

### JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of realestate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-April 1, 1864—tf.

#### JNO. MOWER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

#### JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgmen 7, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lets, in Tatesville, and 8 Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Roed & Schell. apr. 15, 1884—10 m.

#### RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS, Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transcounts Collected, and Ren aptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT G. W. RUPP. apr. 15, 1864—tf.

# PHYSICIANS, &C.

#### I.N. BOWSER, DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.— Toeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and nost approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ev ar before offered in this section of country. Call and se vecimeus of work. All operations warranted. Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

# DR. B. F. HARRY.

Respectfully cenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. April 1, 1864—tf.

# C. N. HICKOK DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING, BEDFORD, PA. April 1, 1864

# J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and visinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

# DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spe HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SHIVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

### He will supply to order any thing in his line not on apr. 8, 1864—zz.

#### HOTELS. THE MENGEL HOUSE. THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa. THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling publi continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers. apr. 8, 1864-zz.

# EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 29th, 1864,-ft.

## UNION HOTEL. VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa., (Formerly the Globe Hotel.)
THE public are assared that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him

1

A splendid Livery Stable attached.

# Select Boetry.

### WHAT THE BIRDS SAID.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The birds, against the April wind, Flew northward, singing as they flew; They sang: "The land we leave behind Has swords for corn-blades, blood for dew.'

"Oh, wild birds, flying from the South, What saw and heard ye, gazing down ?" "We saw the mortar's upturned mo The sickened camp, the blazing town!

"Beneath the bivouac's starry lamps, We saw your march-worn children die; In shrouds of moss, in cypress swamps, We saw your dead uncoffined lie.

"We heard the starving prisoner's sighs; And saw, from line and trench, your sons Follow our flight with home-sick eyes, Beyond the battery's smoking guns."

And pain," I cried, "Oh, wing worn flocks?" "We heard," they said, "the Freedman's song, The crash of Slavery's broken lock's

"We saw from new unrising States As, crowning Freedom's ample gates, The long estranged and lost returned.

"O'er dusky faces, seamed and old,

And hands horn-hard with unpaid toil, With hope in every rustling fold, We saw your star-drop flag uncoil.

"And, struggling up through sounds accursed, A grateful murmur clomb the air, A whisper scarcely heard at first,

It filled the listening heavens with prayer.

"And sweet and far, as from a star, Replied a voice which shall not cease Till, drowning all the noise of war, It sings the blessed song of peace!" To me, in a doubtful day

Of chill and slowly greening spring, Low stooping from the cloudy gray, The wild birds sang or seem to sing.

They vanished in the misty air, The song went with them in their flight; But lo! they left the sunset fair. And in the evening there was light.

#### From the U. S. Service Mayazine A BATTLE-HYMN.

God defend thee, land of nations! Mother of the brave and free; E'en amid thy desolation Strongest grows our love for thec.

They who wound thee, best of mothers-They who seek thy life to take-Shall we deem them friends and brothers? Nay, we'll smite them for thy sake.

Be the sword of justice lifted-Quick descend the righteous stroke, Till the traiterous host be rifted, Broken its tyrannic yoke.

Faithful to our country's trust ! Though we give our lives, yet never Shall our mother kneel in dust.

By the love we bear that mother, By the duty children owe, Faithfully by one another Stand we till we erush her foe.

Let the hail of bullets rattle, Hostile weapens line the field In the day of freedom's battle

God Almighty is our shield. When the cloud of war is riven. Peace shall like a rainbow shine:

# They who for the right have striven

# WIT AND WISDOM.

"Constancy is the only excusable indiscretion." "Women give to friendship only what they borro

"To INSURE respect, we must not be loved to

"KNOWLEDGE is not enough, the scholar should possess social qualities; if not, let him stay at home." It is allowable to be sharper than others, but it is dangerous to show that you are so

"IF Your son was born without courage, he may exhibit some, but he never will have any.

"-Of LATE I have been behaving much better.
O, I understand:—your strength is failing." THE WORLD is so corrupt, that we are actually

alled good when we do no harm." "Ingratitude does not lessen benevolence, but i

"All that we should really ask of women, is no seek opportunities of mischief."

GIRLS and boys have too great a passion for unrip ruit-especialy that which grows upon the tree of love "In Love, the best conquest is that which costs dear; the most difficult to keep is that which does not

cost anything. "Love is like whiskey to those who like it; in vain do they repeat that it is death to them, they keep on

"Eagerness in making yourself useful to other shows a generous disposition; silence touching good you have done is the proof of a great soul.

"A LADY reader of Huxley and Lyell once ex "I can understand that men should spring from

onkeys; but women, quelle horrear TRUTHS the most awful and mysterious are too often considered as so true that they lose all the life and efficiency of true, and lie bed-ridden in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised errors.

"Women have more soul than wit, and more tact than discernment. "Women have more wit than soul, and more tact an discernment."
Which of these dicta tells the truth?

An Indian sharpshooter belonging to a Michigan regiment said he liked fighting the rebels when we whipped them. In the battle of the Wilderness he said, "we whip them most; first they whip us some, then we whip them good."

of our soldiers lie bleaching in every State of the Union, and with the knowledge of the further fact that this has all been caused by slavery, the party of which you, gentlemen, are the delegated and honored representatives will fall short of accomplishing its great mission, unless among its other. plishing its great mission, unless among its other resolves, it shall declare for such an amendment to the Constitution as will positively prohibit African slavery in the United States. [Prolonged applause,

ollowed by three cheers, I In behalf of the National Committee, I now propose for temporary President of this Convention Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. [applause], and appoint Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, and Governor King, of New York, as a committee to conduct the President pro tem. to the

On motion, the following gentlemen were ap-

pointed temporary Secretaries:
S. A. Shaw, of Massachusetts,
R. H. Duer, of New York.
E. N. Briggs, of California.
On taking the chair Dr. Breckinridge was greeted with loud applause, and three cheers were given for the "Old War-Horse of Kentucky."

# Speech of Dr. Breekinridge.

Gentlemen of the Convention—You cannot be more sensible than I am, that the part which I have to perform here to-day is merely a matter of have to perform here to-day is merely a matter of form, and acting upon the principles of my whole life. I was inclined, when the suggestion was made to me from various quarter that it was in the minds of many members of the Convention to confer this distinction upon me, to carnestly decline to accept; because I have never sought honors—I have never sought distinction. I have been a working man, and nothing else. But certain considerations led me to change my mind. [Applause.]

There is a class of men in the country far too small for the good of the country—those men, who merely by their example, by their pen, by their voice, try to do good—and all the more in perilous times—without regard to the reward that may come. It was given to many such men to under-

and to the country at large. It is good for you, it is good for every nation and every people, every State and every party, to cherish all generous impulses, to follow all noble instincts; and there are none more noble, none more generous than to purge Whigs—primitive Americans, and, if you will alourselves of all self-seekers and betrayers, and to confer them, if it be only in mere forms, upon those who are worthy to be trusted, and ask nothing more. (Applause.) Now according to my convictions of propriety, having said this, I should say nothing more. (Cries of "go on").

But it has been intimated to me from many narters, and in a way in which I cannot disregard, quarters, and in a way in which I cannot disregard, that I should disappoint the wishes of my friends, and perhaps the just expectations of the Convention, if I did not as briefly, and yet as precisely as I could, say somewhat upon the the great matters which have brought us here. Therefore, in a very few words, and as plainly as I can, I will endeavor to draw your attention to one and another of these to draw your attention to one and another of these great matters in which we are all engaged.

In the first place, nothing can be more plain

than the fact that you are here as the representathan the fact that you are here as the representa-tives of a great nation—voluntary representatives chosen without form of law, but as really repre-senting the feelings, the principles, and if you choose, the prejudices of the American people, as if it were written in laws and already passed by votes—for the man that you will nominate here for the Presidency of the United States, and ruler of a great people in a great crisis, is just as certain I suppose to become that ruler as anything under heaven is certain before it is done. (Prolonged cheering.) And, moreover, you will allow me to say, though perhaps it is hardly strictly proper hat I should-but as far as I know your opinions I suppose it is just as certain now before you utter it whose name you will utter, and which will be responded to from one end to the other of this nation, as it will be after it has been uttered and re-corded by your Secretary. Does any man doubt that this Convention intends to say that Abraham Lincoln shall be the nominee? (Great applause.) What I wish, however, to call your attention to is what I wish, however, to can your attention to is the grandeur of the mission upon which you are met, and therefore the dignity and solemnity, ear-nestness and conscientiousness with which, repre-senting one of the greatest and certainly one of the first people of the world, you ought to discharged these duties. (A malayse)

first people of the world, you ought to discharged these duties. (Applause.)

Now, besides the nomination of President and Vice President, in regard to which second office I will say nothing, because there is more or less difference of opinion among you; but, besides these nominations, you have other most solemn duties to perform. You have to organize this party thoroughly throughout the United States. You have to put it in whatever form your wisdom will suggest that will unite all your wisdom, energy suggest that will unite all your wisdom, energy and determination to gain the victory which I have already said was in our power. More than that, arready said was in our power. More than that, you have to lay down with clearness and precision the principles on which you intend to carry on this great political contest and prosecute the war which is underneath them, and the glory of the country An inquisitive clerk in the Dead Letter Office, and the glory of the country without a posteript, made an investigation last week, and found that out of 0,854 letters written by females, and found that out of 0,854 letters written by females, and found that out of 0,854 letters written by females, and found that out of 0,854 letters written by females, and found that out of 0,854 letters written by females, and found that out of 0,854 letters written by females, and found that out of 0,854 letters written by females, and found that out of 0,854 letters written by females, only 375 were without postscripts.

A sextless genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, and after bearing a decorous gravity for an almour of two, at last declared he could standit no longer.

A sextless genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, and after bearing a decorous gravity for an almour of two, at last declared he could standit no longer.

A sextless genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, and after bearing a decorous gravity for an almour of two, at last declared he could standit no longer.

A sextless genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, and after bearing a decorous gravity for an almour of two, at last declared he could standit no longer.

A sextless genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, and after bearing a decorous gravity for an almour of two, at last declared he could standit no longer.

A sextless genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, and after bearing a decorous gravity for an almour of two, at last declared he could standit no longer.

A sextless genius, who went to a Quaker meeting, should be put back with freemen may see it and special principles by which they intend to live, and for the sake of which they are will you declared the could unhestatingly join those who demand that the Government, should be put back with freemen may see it and special principles by where it was. But I am not a pro-Slavery man if I believed this institution was an ordinance of field, and a standit no longer.

We shall leave the end with them, and the mo

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.
INTERESTING SPEECHES.:

Shortly before the hour of noon the splendid Band from Fort Mellony street up a National sir, which was greed with appliance by the members and the antilence. On the conclusion of the music, about 12 c dock M., the Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee, called the Curvention to order and spoke as follows:

Monleys of the Curvention—It is a little more than eight years since it was resolved to format antining large to be conducted upon the principle and since one properties that was more than eight years since it was resolved to format antining large to be conducted upon the principle and since one properties that was not continued with the curvention to order and spoke as follows:

Monleys of the Curvention—It is a little more than eight years since it was resolved to format antining large to be conducted upon the principle and since one properties that was always been parties that had no fairly the hadden of the was always been parties that had no fairly the hadden of the washing and the substitution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the manufacture of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the manufacture of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the curve that the shade of the resolution of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the curve that the shade of the resolution of the ain it, and will, with undoubted certainty, put to to death friend or foe who undertakes to trample t under foot; yet, beyond a doubt, we will reserve he right to alter it to suit ourselves from time to ime and from generation to generation. (Ap-plause.) One more idea on that subject. We have incorporated in that instrument the right of evolution, which gives us, without a doubt, the ight to change it It never existed before the American States, and by the right to change there s no need of rebellion, insurrection or civil war, except upon a denial of the fundamental principles of all free governments—that the major part must rule; and there is no other method of carrying on society, except that the will of the majority shall be the will of the whole—or that the will of the minority shall be the will of the whole. So that, in one word, to deny the principles I have tried to state is to make a dogmatical assertion that the only form of government that is possible with perfect liberty and acknowledged by God is a pure and absolute despotism. The principles therefore which I am reving to state before you are principles which, if they be not true, freedom is impossible, and no government but one of pure force can exist or ought to endure among men. But the idea which I wish to carry out, as the remedy for these troubles and sorrows, is this: Dreadful as they are, this fearful truth runs through the whole history of mankind, that whatever else may be done to give stability to authority, whatever else may be done to give perpetuity to institutions because we will be the will of the will of the minority shall be the will of the will delegation to remease—a patriotic delegation, a talented delegation, always excepting the present speaker. [Laughter.]—Our best men we have. We have in Tennessee, as you have in most of the Northern States, a Copperhead party just beginning to come into exclude us. We have a full delegation, a talented delegation, a talented delegation, a talented delegation to a patriotic delegation, a talented delegation, a talented delegation, always excepting the present speaker. [Laughter.]—Our best men we have. We have in Tennessee, as you have in most of the Northern States, a Copperhead party just beginning to come into excepting the present speaker. [Laughter.]—Our best men we have. We have a full delegation, a talented delegation, at alented delegation, at alented delegation, at alented delegation, at alented delegation, a talented delegation of the excepting two wexested here a good while. I have fought the venimous reptiles for the last two years. But they are beginning to come into excepting the present speaker. [Laughter.]—

come. It was given to many such men to understand by the distinction conferred upon one of the humblest of their class that they were men whom the country would cherish and who would not be forgotton.

Here is another motive relative to yourselves to the fire of the Government and the freedom of vour children. (Great applause.) is another motive relative to yourselves Your origin has been referred to as having occur-Whigs-primitive Americans, and, if you low me to say so, I myself am here, who all my life have been in a party to myself. (Laughter and applause.)

As a Union party I will follow you to the ends of the earth and to the gates of death. [Applause.] But as an Abolition par y—as a Republican party—as a Whig party—as a Democratic party—as an American party, I will not follow you one f.ot. [Applause.] But it is true of the mass of the American people, however you may divide and scatter while this war lasts, while this country is in peril, while you call yourselves as you do in the call of the Convention, the Union party—you are for the preservation of the Union and the distruct on of this rebellion, root and branch. And in my judgment, one of the greatest errors that has been committed by our administration of the Federal Government, the Chief of which we are about to nominate for another term of office-one of the rrors has been to believe that we have succeeded where we have not succeeded, and to act in a man ner which is precisely as if we had succeeded.— You will not, you cannot, succeed until you have broken up the military power of thes peo

Applause.) I will not detain you upon these incidental points one of which has been made prominent in the re-marks of the excellent chairman of the National Committee. I do not know that I would be willing to go so far as probably he would. But I cordially agree with him in this—I think, considering what is been done about Slavery, taking the thing as it now stands, overlooking altogether, either in the way of condemnation or in the way of approval, any act that has brought us to the point where we are, but believing in my conscience and with all my heart, that what has brought us where we are in the matter of Slavery, is the original sin and folly of treason and Secession, because you remember that the Chicago Convention itself was understood to-day, and that I believe it virtually did explicitly say, that they would not touch Slavery in the States. Leaving it therefore altogether out of the uestion how we came where we are, on that parsular point, we are propared to go further than the original Republicans themselves were prepared to go. We are prepared to demand not only that the whole territory of the United States shall not be made slave, but that the General Government of the American people shall do one of two things —and it appears to me that there is nothing else that can be done—either to use the whole power of the Government, both the war power and the peace power, to put Slavery as nearly as possible back where it was—for, although that would be a fearful state of society, it is better than anarchy; or else to use the whole power of the Government, both of war and peace, and all the practical power that the people of the United States will give them to exterminate and extinguish Slavery. [Pro-

and I come forward, because so entinusiasticing called for, to make my bow and apology for not attempting to speak; but, before I take my seat, I know you will take of me kindly any suggestions I may make or any rebuke I may attempt to administer to you. I am one of the elder brethren—one of the old apostles. [Laughter.] I knew when I came to town that you had some doubt in your minds about the recognition of administration. your minds about the propriety of admitting a lelegation from Tennessee—a State in rebellion. I hope you will pause gentlemen before you commit so rash an act as that, and thereby recognize Secession. We don't recognize it in Tennessee. [Applause.] We deny that we are out. [Applause.] We maintain that a minority first voted us out and then a majority whimsed a minority. us out, and then a majority whipped a minority out of the State with bayonets, winning over a portion of our men to his ranks. But we are here

to participate in your deliberations and toils, and to share your honors. I pray you not to exclude us. We have a full delegation from Tennessee—a patriotic delegation, a talented delegation, always tion. [Applause.] We are for the Baltimore-Lincoln-Arming of Negroes Convention. [Applause.] We are for the Convention of the party that are resolved to put down this wicked, this infernal rebellion at all hazards and all costs of monev and lives, and our Convention instructed us, before we left home, to advocate and vote Abraham Lincoln first, last and all the time. [Applause.] He has got his hand in; he has learned the hang of the ropes, and we want to try him for a second term. Let us get him along in harmony. There need be no detaining of this Convention for two days in discussions of various bids. There need be no detaming of this Convention for two days in discussions of various kinds, and the idea I suggest to you as an inducement not to throw out our delegation is that we may take it into our heads before the thing is over to present a candi-date from that State in rebellion for the second of-fice in the gift of the people. [Applaase.] We have a man down there whom it has been my good luck and bad fortune to fight untiringly and perseveringly for the last twenty-five years—Andrew Johnson. [Applause-] For the first time, in the Providence of God, three years ago we got together on the same platform, and we are fight-ing the devil, Tom. Walker and Jeff. Davis side by

[Applause.] I never refuse to speak when I am able to speak. and my old friend Deacon Bross, knows it well. I should like to help him canvas Illinois and gouge for him among the Copperheads. If I were able to speak and could interest you, I would; but I am sick, and must be excused; I thank you for the honor you have done me.

# CORNELIUS O'DOWD.

# His Opinions of Men and Things.

Cornelius O'Dowd is becoming a feature of Blackwood, where he has appeared regularly for some months back. In the May number, which tensive experience of men in many countries, has been sent us by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., never met with one who so completely fulfilled all 38 Walker street, there is some genial gossip, from which we take a few extracts at random.

AN IRISH JUDGE.

We had a very witty judge in Ireland, who was not very scrupulous about giving hard knocks to his brothers on the bench, and who, in delivering a judgment in a cause, found that he was to give the casting vote between his two colleagues, wh were diametrically opposed to each other, and who had taken great pains to lay down the reasons for their several opinions at considerable length. 'It their several opinions at considerable length. "It now comes to my turn," said he, "to declare my view of this case, and fortunately I can afford to be brief. I agree with my brother B. from the irresistible force of the admirable argument of my brother M."

A STORY OF GARIBALDI. That, to effect his purpose, he would lay hands on what he needed, not recklessly or indifferently, on what he needed, not recklessly or indifferently, but thoughtfully and doubtless regretfully, we all know. I can remember an instance of this kind, related to me by a British naval offier, who himself was an actor in the scene. "It was at La Plata," said my informant, "when Garibaldi was at war with Rosas, that the frigate I commanded was on that station, as well as a small gun-brig of the Sardinian navy, whos captain never harassed his men by exercises of gunnery, and indeed, whose ship was as free from any beat to quarters," or any sudden summons to prepare for boarders, as any sudden summons to prepare for boarders, as though she had been a floating chapel.

"Garibaldi came alongside me one day to say

that he had learned the Sardinian had several tons of powder on board, with ample supply of grape, sheil and canister, not to speak of twelve hundred stand of admirable arms. I want them all, said he: 'my people are fighting with staves and knives, and we are totally out of ammu-nition. I want them, and he wont let me have

age when whist was cultivated and men were brought up in the knowledge and practice of the odd trick?

Take Cayour. Not one of his biographers has recorded his passion for whist, and yet he was a first-rate player: too venturous, perhaps—too dashing—but splendid with "a good hand!" During all the sittings of the Paris Congress he played every night at the Jockey Club, and won very ed every night at the Jockey Club, and won 'very largely—some say above twenty thousand pounds. The late Prince Metternich played well, but not brilliantly. It was a patient, cautious back-game, and never fully developed till the last card was played. He grew easily tired, too, and very seidom could sit out more than 'twelve or fourteen rubbers; unlike Talleyrand, who always arcsefrom table, after perhapse twelve hours' play's fresher and brighter than when he began. Lord Melbourne played well, but had moments of distraction when he suffered the smaller interests of politics to interfere with his combinations.

Cornelius mantains that civilians play better than military men; that diplomatists are the best

Cornelius mantains that civilians play better than military men; that diplomatists are the best players; lawyers follow, but are apt to play showily; physiciaus he says are timid, regard trumps as powerful stimulants, only, to be administered in drop doses, and play on card after eard, regarding each trick as a patient disposed of, having no connection with the others. Divine are in whist where geology was in the time of the first Georges, though here and there a bishop holds a good hand; sailors are worse than soldiers. They have but one notion, which is to play out all the best cards as fast as they can, and then appeal to their partner to score as many tricks as shey have "an partner to score as many tricks as they have "an inhuman performance, which I have no doubt has cost many apoplexies."

On the whole Frenchmen are better players than we are. Their game is less easily divined, and all their intimations (invites) more subtle and more refined. The Emperor plays well. In England he played a great deal at the late Lord Eglinton's, though he was never the equal of that accomplished earl, whose mastery of all games,
whether of skill or address, was perfection.

The Irish have a few brilliant players—one of
them is on the bench; but the Scotch are the most

winning of all British whisters. The Americans are rarely first-rate, but they have a large number of good second-class players. Even with them, however, whist is on the decline; and euchre and poker, and a score more of other similar abominations, have usurped the place of the king of

The late cabinet of Lord Derby contained some good players. Two of the Secretaries of State were actually fine players, and one of them adds whist to accomplishments which would have made their possessor an admirable Crichton, if genius had not elevated him into a far loftier category, than Chrichtons belong to. Rechberg plays well and likes his game, but he is in whist, as are all Germans, a thorough pedant. I remember an incident of his whist-life sufficiently amusing in its way, though, in relating the reader loses what to myself is certainly the whole pungency of the sto-ry: I mean the character and nature of the per-son who related the anecdote to me, and who is about the most perfect specimen of that self-pos-session—which we call coolness—the age we live in can boast of.

I own that, in a very varied and somewhat exthe requisites of temper, manner, face, courage and self-reliance, which make of a human being the most unabashable and unemontional creature that walks the earth.

### A STORY OF WHIST, I tell the story as nearly as I can as he related it

to me: "I used to play a good deal with Rech-berg," said he, "and took pleasure in worrying him, for he was a great purist in his play, and was outraged with anything that could not be sustained by an authority. In fact, each game was followed by a discussion of half an hour, to the intense by a discussion of half an hour, to the intense mortification of the other players, though very amusing to me, and offering me large opportunity to irritate and plague the Austrian.

"One evening, after a number of these discussions, in which Rechberg had displayed an even unusual warmth and irritability, I found myself opposed to him in a game, the interest of which had drawn around us a large assembly of spectators—what the French designated as la galerie.—Towards the conclusion of the game it was my turn to lead, and I played a card which so astounded the Austrian minister, the haid down his cards upon the table and started fixedly at me.

sain he, de-"In all my experience of whist, sai liberately, 'I never saw the equal of that. "Of what, asked I. "Of the card you have just played,' rejoined e. 'It is not merely that such play violates every princ pie of the game, but it actually stuffifes.

"There's no help for it, then,' said Garibaldi, 'if you see the thing in that light.' and good-humoredly quitted the subject, and soon after took

cards upon the table and started fixedly at me.

his leave.

A DIFLOMATIST'S NOTION OF DIPLOMACY. "I sav, O'Dowd," cried he, after a pause of some time in our conversation, "has it never