The Bedford Juquirer

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street, OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE, BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA. TERMS:

\$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance, \$2.25 if not paid within three months, \$2.50 if not paid ithin the year

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		6 months.	
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PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

ESPYM. ALSIP. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business en-usted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. specoffice with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors outh of the Mengel House. April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

W=1 attend promptly to all business intrusteuto 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.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty toney. 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 real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-counts. April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER. ATTORNEY AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864 .- tf.

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 , Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph, so n Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

JOHN LUTZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street,

August 19th, 1864.--tf. M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Eq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

DENTISTRY. I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Wood-

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of seal works. Ill spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

C. N. HICKOK.

J. G. MINNICH. JR. DENTISTS. BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street. All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.

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. Hoffus.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D. Having permanently located respectfully tenders his ofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

DANIEL BORDER. PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD
AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF
Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble
Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, He will supply to order any thing in his line not on apr. 8, 1864—zz.

U. S. HOTEL,

HARRISBURG, PENN'A., CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor. jan6'63-3m.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR, West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

The public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with heir nearronsements. 4 splen did Livery Stable attached. (ap'r64.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative). The Edinburgh Review (Whig). The Westminster Review (Radical).

The North British Review (Free-Church). AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has doubled and the price of paper nearly trebled, they are compelled ms as follows

Terms for 1865.

	For any one of the Reviews	\$4.00 pe	er annum.
	For any two of the Reviews		"
	For any three of the Reviews		"
	For all four of the Reviews		44
	For Blackwood's Magazine		44
	For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00	
	For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00	"
3	For Blackwood and three of the Reviews		46
ä	Por Plantemond and the four Poriows		"

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES. One copy 1 year..... Three copies 1 year.... Fresh names may at any time be added to clubs, both f the Weekly and Stmi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payment invariably in advance. We have no authorized traveling Agents.

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers. Dec.23,'64-2m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Capital. - \$200.000. Shares. - 200,000. Par Value, \$1.00

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS: W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa. JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, Pa. F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa. J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md. J. C. EVERHART, Martineburg, Pa. Local Research, Pa.

JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa. C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa. The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, the contage along the river of one mile, with

Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia Price Current, or December 17:

from an editorial in the Philadelphia Price Current, or December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later, times the teamsters of Bullion Iron European

fections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen

gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an Inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a higher level than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be more permanent than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early developme

and conndently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to

the following named gentlemen: F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, ""
B. F. Meyers, ""
J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., ""
J. J. Phillips, Waynesboro,
John S. Miller, Huntingdon,
Samuel Henry, ""

Samuel Henry, " " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "
And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St.,

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the Inquires Office.

THE MANTLE OF ST. JOHN DE MATHA.

A LEGEND OF "THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE," A. D. 1154--1864. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Calm, terrible, and bright, The cross is blended red and blue Upon his mantle white. Two captives by him kneeling, Each on his broken chain, Sang praise to God who raiseth

A strong and mighty Angel,

The dead to life again!

Dropping his cross wrought mantle, ear this," the Angle said; "Take thou, O Freedom's priest, its sign,-The white, the blue, and red."

Then rose up John de Matha In the strength the Lord Christ gave And begged through all the land of France

The gates of tower and castle Before him open flew, The drawbridge at his coming fell. The door bolt backward drew.

For all men owned his errand, And paid his righteous tax: And the hearts of lord and peasant

His bark her anchored weighed, Freighted with seven score Christian souls Whose ransom he had paid.

But, torn by Paynim hatred, Her sail in tatters hung And on the wild waves, rudderless, A shattered hulk she swung.

"God save us!" cried the captain. "For nought can man avail; O, woe betide the ship that lacks Her rudder and her sail!

Behind us are the Moormen; At sea we sink or strand; There's death upon the water, There's death upon the land!" Then spoke up John de Matha;

od's errands never fail! Take thou the mantle which I wear, And make of it a sail." They raised the cross-wrought mantle, The blue, the white, the red;

And straight before the wind off-shore The ship of freedom sped. "God help us!" cried the seamen. "For vain is mortal skill; The good ship on a stormy sea

Is drifting at its will." Then up spake John de Matha; "My mariners, never fear! The Lord whose breath has filled our sails May well our vessel steer!"

So on through storm and darkness They drove for weary hours; And lo! the third gray morning shone On Ostia's friendly towers. And on the walls the watchers The ship of mercy knew,-

They knew far off its holy cross The red, the white, and blue, And the bells on all the steeples

Rang out in glad accord, To welcome home to Christian soil The ransomed of the Lord. So runs the ancient legend

And lo! the cycle rounds agai The new is as the old! With rudder foully broken, And sails by traitors toru,

By bard and painter told;

Our country, on a midnight sea, Is waiting for the morn Before her, nameless terror: Behind, the pirate foe; The clouds are black above her,

The sea is white below. The hope of all who suffer. The dread of all who wrong : She drifts in darkness and in storm,

How long, O Lord! how long? But courage, O my mariners! Ye shall not suffer wreck, While up to God the freedman's prayers

Are rising from your deck. Is not your sail the banner Which God hath blest anew. The mantle that De Matha wore, The red, the white, the blue?

Its hues are all of heaven,-The red the sunset's dye, The whiteness of the moon lit cloud, The blue of morning's sky.

Wait cheerily, then, O mariners For daylight and for land: The breath of God is in your sail, Your rudder is His hand. Sail on, sail on, deep-freighted

With blessings and with hopes; The saints of old with shadowy hands Are pulling at your ropes. Behind ye holy martyrs

Uplift the palm and crown : Before ye unborn ages send Their benedictions down. Take heart from John de Matha:-God's errands never fail! Sweep on through storm and darkness,

The thunder and the hail! Sail on! The morning cometh, The port ye yet shall win; And all the bells of God shall ring The good ship bravely in!

Atlantic Monthly for February.

POEMS UNWRITTEN. BY ALFRED TENNYSON. There are poems unwritten and songs unsung,

Poems that wait for an angel tongue, Songs that but long for a paradise bird. Poems that riple through loveliest lives-Poems unnoted and hidden away

Down in the soul where the beautiful thrives,

Sweeter than any that ever were heard-

Sweetly as flowers in the airs of May. Poems that only the argels above us, Looking down deep in our hearts, may behold, Felt, though unseen, by the beings who love us, Written on lives as in letters of gold.

Sing to my soul the sweet song that thou livest! Read me the poem that never was penned-The wonderful idel of life that then givest Fresh from thy spirit. Oh, benutiful friend.

THE GREAT WEST.

A trip of four thousand miles through the heart of the West awakens a kindling thought of the greatness of the Republic. The West is the Emp re: a fact unacknowledged at the East, because the East knows not the West. But an impartial traveler soon perceives that the East is not the country. New York and New England are but the thumb and forefinger; the West is the rest of the hand.

than a Western welcome, it is better than a plain man deserves. Jostle a Westerner in the street, and at once you are acquaintances; meet him the next day, you are old friends. A shake of the hand in the West has more grip in than between New York and Bangor. Child of the East, the West is the chief crown of the parent. The universal New England element westward is not only the best part of the West but the best part of New England for only the courageous, the energetic, and the conquering have had the will to quit Eastern homes for Western prairies. Thus the early Pilgrims to New England have their truest sons in the later Pilgrims from New England. A Yankee, therefore, does not come to his fullest stature in Yankeeland; the grown Yankee is the Westerner. At the East he is a geranium in a pot, thrifty and prim: at the West, a geranium in a garden, where he grows rank, exuberant, and generous. New countries greaten men's souls.

Does the West seek a heraldic sign? Let it choose a shock of corn. O bounteous land of small houses and big barns! So fertile is the Great Valley that, as Jerrold said of Australia, "Only tickle the earth with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest!" Though beaten down from their full hight by snows, corn-stalks are yet standing in January so high that one riding among them on a tall horse, and rising in the stirrups, cannot touch the tops! The prairies—common place, sad, and sublime—are the garden of the world! May they ever make farmers rich, and cattle fat!

Trade, the marker of cities, has amphibious one Does the West seek a heraldic sign? Let it

the fat!

Trade, the marker of cities, has amphibious opportunities in the West. The Mississippi and its tributaries yield forty-eight thousand miles of waters angered by steamboat wheels—a channel of navigation to twice gird the globe! Already the great lakes are partners with the Atlantic in a direct trade with Europe. The railroads are wearing out their tracks with hard work, and paying State debts with their profits. Chicago counts 250 trains coming and going daily at her depots, and says to a New Yorker, "Sir, you have not half so many!" And a New Yorker must say to this wondrous water-lily of Lake Michigan, "All hail Chicago,—bazaar of the West, and miracle of cities!"

The daily press of New York scatters its leave very thinly through the West. Mr. Greely' Weekly Tribune goes everywhere, but the metro politan dailies set westward only until, like a tide politan dailies set westward only until, like a tidestreak, they meet the counter current of the Cincinnati press, chiefly the Commercial and the Gazette; which, in turn, cover the country as the waters do the sea, till they meet with the wide
spread Chicago Tribune; which in like manner,
divides the South west with the St. Louis Republican and the Missouri Democrat. All these journals are able and influencial—growing rich faster
than their brethren in New York. The great influence which the New York press undoubtedly
exerts upon the whole country is, in the West, an
influence not directly upon the people, but upon
the journals. But even this influence is diminishing, not increasing. New York perhaps will always remain the metropolis of the Union; but it
can never become like Paris to France.

ways remain the metropolis of the Union; but it can never become like Paris to France.
Western churches, Sunday-schools, and day-schools thrive like saplings. An Eastern man, hearing habitually of Western churches as "fee-ble," seldom hears of any as being strong. And yet many, like young lions, shake their locks for very strength. In St. Louis, on a single Sunday, we saw two church debts killed, each at a stroke—a Methodist church naving \$15,000. we saw two church debts killed, each at a stroke—a Methodist church paying \$15,000, and a Presbyterian \$30,000. Perhaps no other city in the Union canceled \$45,000 of a church debt on that day. The largest Sunday-school in America (judged by attendance, not the roll-list) is west of the Mississippi—found by Brig. Gen. Fisk, who equally well commands an army, administers a department, or conducts a children's meeting. In Chicago, a mission-school, originating in a railroad-car, is now larger than any in New York.—And the largest depository of Sunday-school books is neither in Philadelphia nor New York, but Chicago. Of two millions of population in Illinois, half a million are in day schools—a larger proportion of school-going children than in Connecticut or Massachusetts. But not to color our picture too highly, we eagerly say that a thousand, Western churches, and a score of Western necteut of Massachusetts. But not to color our picture too highly, we eagerly say that a thousand, Western churches, and a score of Western colleges, are piteously pleading to be helped into strength, and the sooner their plea is heeded, the better for the whole country. Of all our struggling theological seminaries, the one most important to be exceedit accountricant to be exceedited. tant to be speedily equipped is the Congregational Seminary at Chicago. Nusery of churches, shall itself go annursed? Looking now like a log-cabin, who volunteers to build it in marble?

With sorrow we confess that the Legislature of Illinois is a body of finer looking men than the Legislature of New York—better heads for a photograph. And if Washington should be captured. tograph. And if Washington should be captured by rebels, the Missouri Constitutional Convention would be no bad exchange for Congress—for tion would be no bad exchange for Congress—for then we would get the Prohibitory Amendment without further delay. Throughout the West, patriotism burns lifie a flame—as if it caught extra fire from the sunset. We may be pardoned for mentioning that a good woman now living in Abraham Lincoln's home at Springfield planted a handful of morning-glory seeds at the foot of a pillar by the rear stoop, and was surprised to find the mass of growing vines flowering into three distinct stripes of color—red, white and blue; a patriotic freak of nature, made as if to give a beautiful proof of the indigenous lovalty of the West triotic freak of nature, made as if to give a beautiful proof of the indigenous loyalty of the West—the very soil of the President's garden testifying what flag ought to wave over the land! Resting our feet at the grave of Elijah Lovejoy, martyr of liberty, and looking forth from that historic dust mouldering in one of the hundred hill-tops of Alton, we gazed on a majestic landscape wherein the Mississippi and Missouri join their far-coming floods. These mighty rivers flow in the self-same channels now as when that grave was new ing floods. These mighty rivers flow in the self-same channels now as when that grave was new made, but thoughts of a mighty people flow in how changed a course since then! Twenty-seven years ago, Illinois and Missouri clasped guilty hands for that assassination; but new it is no prophet secret that Illinois, before Washington's next birth-day, will blot her Black Laws from the statute-book, and Missouri has already filled the world with the shout of her freedom!

And what of the West beyond the West? The Mississippi is the center, not the edge, of the country. The map of the Union has an empty half. Shall not a multitude of cities crowd it full? Seeds of century-plants are in its soil. Nations

half. Shall not a multitude of cities crowd it full? Seeds of century-plants are in its soil. Nations follow the sun, or, ceasing to follow die. The Great Republic is on its march across the continent. Freedom, lover of mountains, sits in the Sierra Nevadas, uttering the cry of the ages, "Westward Ho!" Whereunto God adds his own command, "Cast up, cast up the highway?"—Theodore Tilton, in Independent.

BANEFUL INFLUENCE OF HOLLIDAYS.

It is very common for those of our countrymen who have resided or traveled in Europe, to become enamored of the frequent holidays of the old countries, and to advocate the multiplication of such days among us. The late President Felton, in hi delightful little volume of "Familiar Letters from Europe," does not join in this preference of foreign customs to our own.

"It is a great misfortune to the Greeks," he says, "and to the Athenians in particular, that

are but so.

A Western visit in summer is best for seeing the country; in winter, best for seeing the people.—
And are they not the hartiest, friendliest, most hispitable of the human race? What a "Scotch welcome" may be, we know not; but if better than a Western welcome, it is better than a plain man deserves. Jostle a Westerner in the street, and at once you are acquaintances: meet him the next day, you are old friends. A shake of the hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between the hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in than between hand in the West has more grip in the street, and martyrs who swarm in their content of the time in putting on their heat of the time in putting on their heat of the usual business of life. Ehey lose a quarter of a third of the time in putting on their heat of the usual business of life. Ehey lose a quarter of a third of the time in putting on their heat of the usual business of life. Ehey lose a quarter of a third of the time in putting on their heat of the usual business of life. Ehey lose a quarter of a third of the time in putting on their heat of the usual business of life. Ehey lose a quarter of a third of the time in putting on their heat of the usual business of life. Ehey lose a quarter of a third of the time in putting of life. Ehey lose a quarter of a third of the time in putting days, and the sober part of the tradesmen and days, and the sober part of the tradesmen and men of business find their advantage in attending to their affairs, while the rest are dissipating time and drachmas, to the impoverishment of their purses and the damage of their health, in bacchanalian orgies. I cannot share in the regrets of those persons who lament the absence of festivals and amusements in our country. What I have seen of their effects in Europe, east and west, has

and amusements in our country. What I have seen of their effects in Europe, east and west, has given me a strong distaste for them, and the worst possible opinion of their influence upon the moral, mental, and physical well-being of the people.

"In the next place, the waste of money, in small sums to be sure, but swelling in the aggregate to immense amounts, helps to keep the people poor and make them poorer. And finally, the frivolity, dissipation and low habits, every where encouraged by these festivals, crown the climax of grave objections to their observance, which I think must strike every reflecting person who travels with his cyes open through these countries. You will never again hear me lamenting the want of amusements in America, or finding fault with the serious countenances of our American people. The weekly rest of Sunday, Christmas, Thanksgiving, the anniversary of our Independence, and one or two other holidays, for the interchange of friendly salutations and the re-union of scattered families, are infinitely better than all the festivals in the calendars of the Catholic and Oriental countries."

This testimony has all the more weight as coming from one who cannot be suspected of any Puritanical strictness, and who was himself, moreover, formerly of a different opinion.

Some of the Profits of Grape-Growing.— Having had correspondence with many grape-growers, says the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, respecting the profits thereof we propose to publish from time to time, some of the most important items: T. H., Rootstown, Ohio, writes that in 1862 he sets out 120 vines, half of Catawba and half of Isabella. In 1863 he gathered over 300 pounds, and in 1864 over 500 pounds of grapes. He does Isabella. In 1863 he gathered over 300 pounds, and in 1864 over 500 pounds of grapes. He does not advice the Catawba for that section, because of its late period of ripening. H. S., Bloomington Illinois, writes he has eighteen acres of vineyard, that returns are all he could desire. Thinks the Delaware, Concord and Hartfort Prolific are among the best kinds for that section. Says he grows strawberries among his vines, and last summer sold of strawberries grown on four acres of vineyard land, 526 bushels of fruit for over \$3000. Has over 200 varieties of grapes under cultivation in order to test their comparative value. R. B. Has over 200 varieties of grapes under cultivation in order to test their comparative value. R. B., Cincinnati, writes that the average yield of wine per acre, on seven acres, during a period of eighteen years, has been 308 callons. Many grapes were also gathered from the same vines for table purposes, but no record kept of them. B., Hamilton county, has one and a half acres planted with Norton's Virginia grape, and last year his receipts were \$2,300, J. E. M., has one and a half acres of Delaware grapes, from which he last year sold \$1,200 worth of wine. Many of our correspondents give also receipts from sales of cuttings, etc., made from the vineyard. In one instance the amade from the vineyard. In one instance the a-mount was over \$4000 from a little over one acre.

her with a small sum, she was at length adjudica-ted to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome served as a portion to those that were of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about four hundred years before Christ.

GROWING OLD.—It seems but a summer sine re looked forward with eager hope to the coming ear. And now we are looking sadly back. Not that the dream has passed, but that it has been o no more worth than those around us. As the no more worth than those around us. As the growing hopes and ambition of early years pass; as friend after friend departs, and the stronger ties which hold us here are broken, our life seems but a bubble, glancing for a moment in light, then bro-ken, and not a ripple left on the stream. Forty ken, and not a ripple left on the stream. Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to tread. It now seems but a step. And yet along the way are shrines were a thousand hopes have wasted in ashes; footprints sacred under their drifting dust; green mounds whose grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows even, which we would forget. We will garner the sunshine of those years, and with chastened step and hopes push on toward the evening, whose signal push on toward the evening, whose signal light will soon be seen swinging where the waters are still and the storms never beat.—T. W. Brown.

PRINTERS' MISTAKES—During the Mexican war one of the newspapers hurriedly announced an item of news from Mexico, that General Pillow and thirty-seven of his men had been lost in a botand thirty-seven of his men had been lost in a bottle (battle). Some other paper informed the public, not long ago, that a man in a brown surtout was yesterday brought before the court on a charge of having stolen a small ox (box) from a lady's work-bag. The stolen property was found in his waistcoat pocket. An English paper once stated that the Russian Generel Backinoffkosky was found dead with a long word (sword) in his mouth. It was, perhaps, the same paper that in giving a It was, perhaps, the same paper that, in giving description of a battle between the Poles and Ru sians, said that the conflict was dreadful, and the enemy were repulsed with great laughter (slaugh ter). Again: A gentleman was recently brought up to answer the charge of having eaten (beaten a stage-driver for demanding more than his fare.

Population and Age of the World.—According to the calculations of Professor Caralis de Foudence the present population of the world is 1,300,000,000. Allowing for increase in population of the world is 1,300,000,000. command, "Cast up, cast up the highway?"—The odore Tilton, in Independent.

Two bon-mots have already been made upon the Universal Safety Match, which can be ignited only on the box. One suggests as a legend, "Strike but here!," The other thinks the invention "beats the Old Scratch."

The first decision of Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court of the United States, was that West Virginia is legally a State. The decision was given on the question of placing the name of that State on the list when calling the docket.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.—The fearful events brough which we are now passing, are breaking up the great deep, and perhaps upheaving the founda-tions of the constitution itself, so far as slavery is concerned. What will be the future opinions of the ountry as to the legal or constitutional basis on which slavery has hitherto rested, we need not atempt to predict. They may be very different from those now generally received. Or it may appear, as many are now coming to believe, that it never had any legal or constitutional basis at all. Nor are we disposed to interpose any objections to such a conision. In any event, this much may be said in lefense of Taney's orinion in the case of Dred Scott :-- that slavery had somehow or other a consti cutional and legal existence in this country; and that however he may have differed from others, or even from the great majority, as to the particular legal foundation on which slavery stood, it has as yet been found impossible for any one to suggest any other ground that is intrinsically more reasonable or plausable than that given by Taney. Those, there fore, who persist in condemning that opinion, will probably some time find themselves driven to the ecessity of adopting, as the only alternative, the idea that slavery has no legal existence at all. It ertainly cannot with reason be suspected of Tanev. either that he did not know, or was unwilling to put forth, the strongest grounds, in support of his conclusion, that the nature of the case admitted. If that ground be a weak one, so much the betterfor liberty; but Taney could hardly be expected either to make or to announce, so revolutionary a discovery as the ne we have suggested as the only reasonable alterative to his own opinion. The grounds on which Taney held that persons of African descent could have no right under the constitution, were these: that at the time the constitution was adopted, that race was treated as property, and that it was the general sentiment of that time "that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." He does not himself, as so many have erroneously supposed, justify that sentiment; on the contrary he deplores it. But he says that it was, nevertheless, a fact; and he thence concludes that the constitution must be interpreted in conformity with that fact. He candidly confesses that the same language as that used in the constitution, would not, if used at this day, authorize any reference against the citizenship of the African race. This confession does honor to his frankness and courage; and the confession itself, may one day be worth more than many battles for the rights of an oppressed people. Let it be treasured for what it is, and what it may

Want of Decision.—A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame.—The f. ct is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for oversqueamishness at present that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to ventire, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober of a little violence done to the feeling and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.—Sidney Smith.

yet do rather than condemned for what it is not .-

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ASINGULAR TRADISION.—A mong the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's orizin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before; the second hesitated a moment, during which time, the water, agitated by the first had become muddled, and when he bathed he came up copper-colored; the third did not leap in until the water became black with mud, and he came out with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, he gave the black man the first choice.—He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored man then chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens and paper, the engines of the mind—the means of mutual, mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

THE COFFEE TRADE. - The two principal markets where Europe procures her supply of Coffee are the Islands of Java and the Brazils. The annual consumption on the globe is estimated, in round numbers, at 1,329,000,000 lbs., of which quantity Europe alone takes 996,750,000. Accorquantity Europe alone takes 996,750,000. According to the Avenir "Commercial," it appears that Switzerland is comparatively the largest consumer, the quantity being 1,359,000 lbs, or twelve pounds for each inhabitant. Holland with her population of two millions and a half, drinks as much coffee as the whole of the people of France, Belgium consumes about 2 lbs. per head, the Zollverin 4 lbs., and other countries 1 lb. The consumption in Britain in 1862 amounted to 66,450,000. In several parts of Europe the use of coffee has increased in an extraordinary manner during the last few years. On the other hand, the great wine growing countries, such as Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece. generally consume little. Brazil is the country best suited to the cultivation of coffee but the prior of manual labor there is enormous high.

The Hudson River is, locally, at least, quite as often styled the North River. The latter name it derives from the fact that Sir Henry Hudson and his company of explorers were also the first to discover the Delaware River, which in contradistinction, and called the South River.

This year there will be four eclipses—two of the sun and two of the moon. The eclipses of the sun occur on the 25th of April and the 15th of October; those of the moon on the 11th of April and 21st of October.

A lady skater in Philadelphia lately fell upon the ice, with hands extended to break the fall, just as a swift skater was gliding past. He could not check his speed, and one of his shaup skates cut off three of her fingers.